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Fund for 4,700 Bombers; British Drive on Asmara; Progress in Labor Peace

The World's Day—March 29, 1941

In Washington: Fund for 4,700 More Bombers

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $4,389,284,174 national defense supply bill which contained items for 4,700 more bombers and money to expedite pilot training. [Page 6.]

The House Judiciary Committee approved a bill rewritten to conform to President Roosevelt's wishes, legalizing Government wire-tapping in cases of sabotage, espionage, kidnaping, and extortion.

A Presidential proclamation placed 51 new items including animal, fish and mineral oils, fats and grease, vegetable oil seeds, and other raw materials producing oils, also cork and certain chemicals and explosives, under export licensing control after April 15.

A bill appropriating $100,000,000 for defense housing insurance and approved numerous housing authority low-rent and slum-clearance projects was signed by the President.

War Summary: British Push Drive on Asmara

In Eritrea British mechanized forces were reported today pounding at Italian troops retreating from Cheren to Asmara in an effort to take the Eritrean Capital before new defensive positions can be organized.

In Ethiopia, British forces were believed taking up positions preparatory to a smashing assault on Diredawa, whose fall would isolate the Italian defenders of the Ethiopian capital by severing the Addis Ababa-Djibuti railroad.

In the Mediterranean the British Admiralty reported an engagement believed to have resulted in sinking a 35,000-ton battleship. At Crete the Italians claimed to have successfully bombed and torpedoed several British warcraft. [Page 1.]

German High Command said a long-range Nazi bomber had attacked a British troop transport about 310 miles west of Cape Wrath, Scotland, and forced the soldiers to take to the boats. Sinking of three merchant ships totalling 7,500 tons also was reported.

London experienced its eighth consecutive raid-free night last night and for the fourth successive night no after-dark attacks were reported elsewhere in the British Isles. Bad weather over the Continent was reported to have prevented any major bombing sorties by the RAF last night.

Strikes—Progress Made in Defense Plant Peace

New York—Strikes at three Bethlehem Steel Corporation shipyards in New York harbor were temporarily averted after union workers in two Brooklyn yards failed to approve walkout proposals and those in a Hoboken, N. J., yard tempered their strike authorization by a plan to submit the dispute to a federal conciliator. [Page 6]

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee called a strike at the Parkersburg Iron & Steel Co. plant here when joint negotiators failed to agree on union demands for a contract. Agreements had been reached on every point except the wage clause.

Chicago—A strike at the stock yards here threatened following breakdown of negotiations for a labor contract. [Page 6]

Chicago—Strikers at the International Harvester Company plants asked the Defense Labor Mediation Board, to which the case has been handed by Secretary Perkins, for certain guarantees as prerequisites to resumption of work. [Page 6]

Washington—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board moved swiftly to try to adjust three disputes referred to it, following quick settlement last night of the fourth. [Page 1]

Johnstown, Pa.—There were indications here that the walkout of workers at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Cambria plant would be quickly adjusted along lines of the recent settlement of the strike at Bethlehem's parent plant at Bethlehem, Pa. [Page 1]

Milwaukee, Wis.—A temporary stay of the Wisconsin Labor Board's order directing a new strike vote by the workers at the Allis-Chalmers plant was granted by Circuit Judge John C. Klecka as the plant reopened for work.

In New England: Boston Appeal Sent to Yugoslavs

Shortwave radiocast appeals in the Yugoslav language from Boston were reported instrumental in urging Yugoslav people to resist German alliance. [Page 9.]

Boston and New England radio stations are operating today in their new dial locations. [Page 9.]

British forcing Hitler to open new front in Balkans, stated Elmer W. Peterson, former AP Bureau chief in Southeastern Europe, at Foreign Policy Association luncheon in Boston. [Page 9.]

Defense chiefs forecast "boom" for Fall River. [Page 9.]

Balkans: Aliens in Exodus From Yugoslavia

Germany ordered even German newspapermen in Yugoslavia to prepare to leave the country. Britain ordered its women and children to depart. Italy was also reported planning to withdraw its nationals.

Germany was attempting to capitalize the differences between the Serbs and Croats in Yugoslavia in the hope of embarrassing King Peter's new anti-Nazi government.

"Undeclared repudiation" of the Yugoslav-Axis Pact was believed to be the attitude of the Simovitch regime which withheld a definite reply on its relations to Germany. [Page 1.]

Full recognition of the new Government of King Peter was given by the United States. The two Nations exchanged messages of good will. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Matsuoka Holds Conferences

Berlin (AP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka had a third and lengthy conversation with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop this morning, it was announced by authorized sources. He also saw other Japanese diplomats from European capitals and had a talk with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring. He is preparing to depart for Rome Sunday afternoon.

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Way Need Is Met In a Bombed Area

How war relief goods sent abroad by Christian Scientists are used in time of need is shown by two reports coming from Britain:

"Plymouth, bombed heavily Thursday and Friday nights, today was toiling to dig out of the debris left by waves of incendiary and high explosive bombs."—News item from Britain, March 23.

"You will be glad to know we are sending 14 crates of clothing to Plymouth where there is great need today."—Cablegram received in Boston March 25 from The Christian Science War Relief Committee in the United Kingdom.

Christian Science War Relief Committee's Activities: Page 3.

Super-Defense Board Proposed To Plug Leaks

Critics say arms program is now moving in too many directions at the same time.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—The defense program is galloping off in too many directions at the same time; there is not sufficient co-ordination to compel the putting of first things first.

That is the central criticism of the Administration's many-headed defense setup which continues to be heard and the evidence appears to be increasing that it is producing waste and delay.

Pressure is growing for a re-organization of the defense procurement and this pressure rests on these conclusions:

1. That in many instances each Army and Navy bureau is proceeding, with the consent of Congress, to carry out the defense program as it sees fit.
2. That there is still no adequate channeling of requests through a central body which can view the defense program and the aid-to-Britain program as a whole.
3. That there is no setting up of priorities at the appropriating stage.
4. That some bureaus are competing with other bureaus in the markets for labor and scarce materials, with resulting rises in prices and costs.

League Sees Danger

Latest to point up this phase of the defense program is the National Economy League which has just issued a study concluding that the failure to co-ordinate and systematize defense planning and procurement is producing a cost which is just now becoming apparent, although the full penalty, it says, will not be realized for several months.

"It is now generally agreed," the report states, "that airplanes and ships are, or should be, the 'first things' in the defense program. But it is not generally realized that tanks compete with armor plate and heavy forgings for ships; that machine guns compete with aircraft engines for high-grade steel; that cantonments, chapels, and guest houses compete with the construction of airplane factories and shipyards.

"While the emphasis on speed in defense is a ready explanation of many shortcomings of the program to date, it is important to note that the same factors which operate to increase cost also operate to slow down production of needed materials somewhere else in the system.

"If the Quartermaster Corps bids high enough to corner the supply of engineering ability, that may delay—as well as raise the cost of—construction of a gun factory for the Ordnance Department. It is essential to select the most important projects for prior completion."

More Funds Needed

First official admission of waste due to lack of planning, it is pointed out, came in the hearings before a House Appropriations Subcommittee on the fourth supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1941. At this time Army and Navy officials had to ask for additional funds to carry forward cantonments and other projects started last fall and for which ample provisions were supposed to have been made.

It developed that the average increase in the cost of fixed-fee contracts was a tidy 85 per cent over the original estimates and of lump-sum contracts, 47 per cent. Thus expense shot up $338,880,-

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New Steel Tieup Effective; NDLMB Faces Hard Tests

Johnstown walkout has no picket line and no violence but shutdown is nearly complete.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 29—This is a strike without a picket line—the walkout that is tying up the big Cambria Works of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Johnstown. By the same token, and for some other reasons, the strike has been conspicuously free from violence—so much so that no crisis arose when a police patrol car motor became temperamental and refused to function for a couple of hours around midnight until a mechanic could be routed out of bed.

Steel Workers' Organizing Committee members stood idly around the streets in the general neighborhood of the plant gates as probably 1,000 or 2,000 men came out on the change of the night shifts, but while they wore badges they made no effort to form a picket line or obstruct entry to the gates.

Indications were that the cessation of activity here is about as complete as the attempted shutdown in the company's main plant at Bethlehem, Pa., was incomplete. In other words where apparently a substantial majority stayed in at Bethlehem, townspeople here confirm that considerably more than a majority here have come out.

Hearth Line Inactive

James R. Gent, Subregional Director for the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee, estimated that 8,000 men left work during the day shifts Friday and claimed that 11,000 were off duty this morning out of a total force of 14,500. Some activity was visible at all plants though the number of workers' cars parked in the enclosures was small. Company officials declared 72 per cent of normal production was going on.

Although hot ingots were being drawn from furnaces within sight of the principal railroad station and an electric crane was operating noisily, persons acquainted with the plant said hardly a hearth was operating in the long line of 31 open hearth furnaces which extends across the Johnstown line into Franklin Borough, said to be the longest single array of such furnaces in America.

As at Bethlehem, a large amount of defense production is involved, reported in this instance to be $100,000,000 worth, but no one seems to expect the tie-up will last long. Sidney D. Evans, management representative, denied that any department of the plant was "completely down" but admitted that two were "hard hit." Mr. Evans allowed it to be made known through Arthur Reilly, Mediator from the Federal Conciliation

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Mediation Board, encouraged by settling of 41-day walkout, turns to other disputes.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—With a heartening victory behind them in settling the 41-day Universal-Cyclops Steel Corporation strike, involving 1,400 men at Bridgeville, Pa., the new National Defense Labor Mediation Board faced a harder test today when it tackled two other strikes with three-men panels, and prepared to wrestle with an even bigger strike next Monday.

For the moment, however, there was optimism over the national strike situation with what appeared to be a rift through the clouds. The biggest of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation strikes is settled, and, although this has been instantly followed by a second walkout in another plant, officials here believe the formula that settled the first may prove equally efficacious at the Johnstown plant. Furthermore, it is believed that the District of Columbia Court of Appeals may finally act next Monday on the legality of the Employers' Representation Plan, which is the crux of the Bethlehem strike controversy. The Court received this case almost two years ago, Aug. 16, 1939, in a company appeal from a NLRB ruling that E. R. P. was an illegal, company-dominated union. Last October the First Circuit Court in Boston upheld a similar NLRB order against the E. R. P. in that jurisdiction.

In the Allis-Chambers strike the strong stand taken by William S. Knudsen and Frank Knox for the Administration seemed to be having an appreciable effect on the strikers, and it is hoped here that following a union conference on the subject a vote to return to work will be taken, pending official adjudication of differences.

Federation Seeks Solutions

Another event that held promise of better feelings was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor Building Trades Division here today at which Daniel W. Tracy, former President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Engineers (A. F. of L.) and now Assistant Secretary of Labor, is scheduled to make recommendations in an attack on the problem of high union initiation fees and jurisdictional strikes. Declaring that there is no doubt of the seriousness of these two problems, Mr. Tracy said that "continuation of these disturbing practices will cause labor to pay a terrible price.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston Called a Chief Center Of Fascist Propaganda in U. S.

Dr. Gaetano Salvemini, Professor of History of Italian Civilization at Harvard University, stated in a conversation with newspapermen last night that Boston is one of the chief American centers of Fascist propaganda, and announced that a mass meeting under the auspices of the Mazzini Society at Faneuil Hall Sunday night was to be an initial step in a movement to arouse a more democratic spirit among Italian Americans here.

Carlo Sforza, Italy's former Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be one of the speakers. Another will be Max Ascoli, a noted writer and President of the National Mazzini Society. Prof. William Y. Elliott of Harvard University will also speak.

Dr. Salvemini pointed out that Italian consulates are the chief sources of propaganda among the 5,000,000 Americans of Italian origin. The principal channel of the propaganda, he declared, is the Italian language radio. Fascist-minded Italians, he said, had a practical monopoly of broadcasting in that language. Such programs in Boston are given over WCOP, according to Professor Salvemini.

Fascist Tone in Press

He also stated that Italian newspapers in America are almost without exception favorable to Fascism. Among them, three Boston papers were mentioned.

Attractive Fascist books in the Italian language are widely distributed, free or at small cost. Most Italian schools in America were said to be Fascist and 99 per cent of the Italian priests. The Italian organization, Sons of Italy, which is quite active was held up as an institution which is not openly Fascistic, but helps disseminate the "Fascist spirit."

Dr. Salvemini stated that the Italian War Veterans' Federation in America collects money allegedly for aiding Italy but in reality uses much of it for Fascist propaganda here.

Somber Picture of Italy

The chief democratic force in America combating all this Fascist activity among Americans of Italian origin was said to be the Mazzini Society with 30 branches throughout the country.

Of Italy, at the present moment, the distinguished Italian professor drew a somber picture. He said cost of living was about as high as in America, but incomes not one tenth as large, the German Nazis are in complete control of the land, no revolt at present is to be expected, the King has almost always co-operated with the Duce, the Army was poorly equipped in every way, the soldiers were completely demoralized by Mussolini's Fascist militia, and that Fascists themselves were getting tired of the régime.

Professor Salvemini thinks separate peace impossible and that no part of Europe will be able to escape from the Nazi yoke until some severe blow has been struck at Nazi power.

Arbitrators Offer to Aid NDLMB in Curbing Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—National organization of the 7,000 members of the American Arbitration Association was under way today in a joint move by the 22 impartial chairmen of major New York industries and the Association to collaborate with the National Defense Labor Mediation Board in settling industrial disputes.

The action to gear arbitral machinery to the new emergency was announced by C. V. Whitney, President of the Association, following a meeting here at which it was unanimously resolved to volunteer the "extensive experience and arbitration facilities to all Government agencies dealing with management-labor strife."

Dr. Wesley A. Sturges, Professor of Law at Yale University and a Director of the Association, presided at the meeting which had been called, he said, because the impartial chairmen "had been successful in preventing strikes and lockouts in their respective industries and the methods they have developed in solving employer-employee problems should prove most helpful to the Government."

Limit on Pickets

GARY, Ind., March 29 (AP)—An injunction limiting picketing at United States Steel subsidiaries here and forbidding violence was issued late yesterday just after the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee signified that it was abandoning its dues-picketing.

Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick issued the order at Hammond upon request of 11 nonunion employees of the plants, the Carnegie-Illinois Sheet & Tin Mill and the mammoth Gary Works. The order named Frank Grider, S. W. O. C. Subdistrict Director, and two other Union officials.

It limits the S. W. O. C. to not more than 10 pickets at each plant entrance and prohibits violence or threats of violence, intimidation, coercion, unlawful picketing, and obstructing passageways.

Italy Ruled by Gestapo; British-Fascist Sea Duel; New Axis Note to Belgrade

Greek ships aid attack in Mediterranean—Italian battleship reported hit.

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that British and Greek naval forces joined battle with Italian warships in the Eastern Mediterranean and that so far "at least one Littorio class battleship has been damaged" and two enemy cruisers severely damaged.

The Admiralty's communiqué said:

"Naval operations of some importance are taking place in the eastern Mediterranean. So far only preliminary reports are available, but from these it appears that yesterday our naval forces operating under the command of Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham sighted Italian forces consisting of battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

"The enemy force scattered, but some units have been brought to action and it appears that so far at least one Littorio class battleship has been damaged and that two enemy cruisers are very severely damaged.

"Naval aircraft and units of the Royal Air Force have carried out attacks, the results of which are not yet known. Greek naval forces are taking part in these operations. Further information will be issued as soon as it is available."

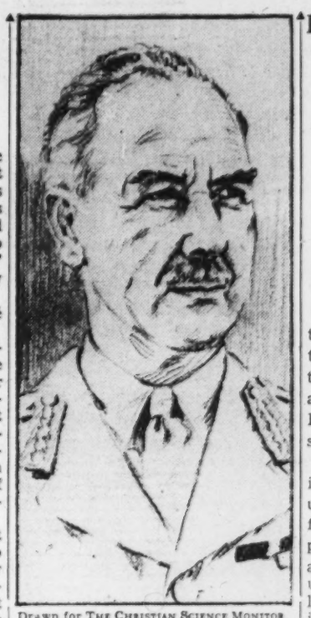
[One ship of the 35,000-ton Littorio class was badly crippled in the British torpedo plane attack on the Italian naval base at Taranto Nov. 11. A 23,000-ton battleship was also said to have been hit.

The British have said that they did not believe the vessels had been repaired, although Mussolini, in a speech on Feb. 23, said the ships were again ready for use.

The British announced that on Nov. 27 they had caught an Italian squadron at sea west of Sardinia and scored hits on a new battleship, four cruisers, and two destroyers before the Italians escaped.

Since then, they have repeatedly told of patrolling the Mediterranean in a vain effort to lure the Italian fleet out of port.

According to British sources, Italy had only two ships of the Littorio class. They are armed with nine 15-inch guns; twelve 6-inch and twelve 3.5-inch anti-aircraft guns as well as 40 anti-aircraft machine guns. They carry three airplanes.]



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham

Commander of British naval forces in Mediterranean.

Italian Claims

ROME, March 29 (AP)—The possible sinking of a British cruiser and the damaging of an aircraft carrier and another cruiser in torpedo and bomb attacks by Italy's Air Force were reported by the High Command today.

At the same time Stefani, the official Italian news agency, said that the "naval assault craft" which entered Britain's naval base at Suda Bay on the island of Crete Tuesday night and reputedly sank a war vessel were tiny, new high speed ships requiring skill and daring on the part of their volunteer crews.

The agency said today that Italian scouting planes had discovered that the war vessel reported sunk in yesterday's High Command communique, was lying on its side with its stern resting on the bottom of Suda Bay, and its decks under water.

RAF Bombs Ships

CAIRO, Egypt, March 29 (AP)—British bombers in force made a heavy and successful attack on Italian warships in the Ionian Sea, hitting two cruisers and one destroyer with heavy bombs, RAF headquarters announced today.

Faith

By Dr. Raymond Moley
Editor and former New Deal Adviser

It is time to return to private life those who believe that this country is economically senile, matured, washed-up.

The Nation can hardly have faith in its Government when that Government has lost faith in the Nation. It's time to restore faith in our actual greatness and our potentially supreme greatness.

This country cannot be halted, unless it loses faith in itself.

In address to the Bond Club, April 24, 1940

"America: Slave or Free?"

Twenty-third Article: Page 3

Reich Sends New Demand To Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 29 (AP)—The German Legation today ordered even German newspapermen to leave Yugoslavia in the apparent conviction that the new Yugoslav Government will offer no acceptable compromise to Axis wishes.

The British, apparently expecting that Yugoslavia may become a theater of war, ordered women and children to leave.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 29 (AP)—Yugoslavia's new Government today, striving to solidify its "undeclared repudiation" of the Axis, faced two key problems:

1. As it kept Germany waiting for a definite answer on Yugoslavia's attitude to the Axis, the Reich was reported to have delivered a new note to Belgrade. The German Minister, Viktor von Heeren, was said to have insisted that Yugoslavia fulfill the agreement with Berlin which was signed by the deposed Regent, Prince Paul.
2. Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croats, and Vice-Premier in the last Cabinet, was attempting to decide whether his 4,000,000 followers would co-operate with the anti-Nazi regime of Gen. Dusan Simovitch.

The position of Dr. Matchek, as he deliberated with his Lieutenants in Zagreb was pivotal.

Dr. Matchek's newspaper, Hrvatski Dnevnik, said in an editorial that the Vice Premier would not decide to stay or to quit until he received a full report on the new situation. His friends said he was demanding of Simovitch a pledge that Croatian home rule not only will be maintained but even increased. He also was said to have asked complete neutrality and peace with all Yugoslavia's neighbors.

He as said to fear that Croatia, the northern Province of the Kingdom, would bear the first fury of an Axis attack and thus desired fulfillment of recent commitments in Vienna.

In Belgrade, King Peter II, who announced that he had assumed the title of General of Aviation on taking power March 27, conferred with Premier General Simovitch, presumably with reference to the von Heeren note, which reliable quarters said apparently did not fix a time limit for a reply.

Herr von Heeren was said to have informed General Simovitch that Adolf Hitler considers Yugoslavia's signature on the Axis pact binding whether King Peter and Parliament ratify it or not. The Cabinet informed Herr von Heeren March 28 that the pact would not be denounced, but added that neither will it be ratified.

Ready to Evacuate

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 29 (AP)—The official Hungarian news agency reported from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, today, that the Italian Legation began preparing to remove all Italians from the country in event the present situation takes a "turn for the worse."

An official Hungarian agency here reported that Yugoslavia had stopped navigation by German barges and ships on the Yugoslav section of the Danube River.

The Associated Press had no confirmation of this report from other sources.

Duce owes power to Nazi agents who won 'revolution' in mid-winter.

'Inside the War'

Twenty-third of a Series

By Saville R. Davis
Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States

Italy's key centers of power are today in the hands of German troops—but not the troops which the outside world imagines. They are the battalions of Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German secret police.

Premier Mussolini brought them in. Premier Mussolini today is using them to retain power in the face of numerous revolutionary plots directed against him. As long as the German land power remains unbroken on the continent, he is likely to succeed. The Gestapo has its men in substantial control at every one of the vital points where power in a totalitarian state is exercised, and it works also through the efficient Italian secret police. In the event of any rebellion, the Gestapo would strike first.

When I left Italy late in February, therefore, the revolution was already over.

It had been won this time by the Germans.

Their strategy was simple, effective, and carried out so secretly that few people in Rome realized what was taking place. Instead of military measures, the plan called for a "technical occupation"—an occupation by political advisers, government specialists of various sorts, economic co-ordinators, military missions and above all, of political police.

As far back as some months before Italy entered the war, the beginnings of this network were laid.

And all through the frantic weeks of Italy's military collapse the Gestapo, which was in charge of the operation, coolly went on maturing its plan, placing more and more men in one guise or another in the Italian Ministries, and studying the soft spots where revolt against Mussolini and the Axis might break out.

In late January and early February of this year, therefore, when the crisis came, the Germans were the only ones adequately prepared. The Italian Government during those weeks nearly fell apart under the shock of the defeat in Lybia. The responsible officials were beside themselves with chagrin and recrimination.

The wheels of the Government almost came to a standstill.

Meanwhile the Germans held firm, and power came to them by default. Merely by staying at their posts, they had "moved in."

It was revolution in the broadest sense of the term because the balance of power in the state had clearly changed hands, however imperceptibly to the man on the street. Once established, the Germans do not of their own accord move out.

Confirmation From Chief

My notes tell me that it was early last November that I was first able to check my suspicions as to the invisible occupation. At that time there was a unit of the Gestapo installed in the Viminale Palace—the Ministry of the Interior. And we had been getting reports that it was supporting a pro-German faction inside the Italian secret police against the rest of the force which was more moderate and disliked the harsher German methods. As new appointments and enlargements of the force were made, it was the German group which somehow managed to control them.

Confirmation came from the chief of the Italian police himself, Arturo Bochini was known as relatively moderate in his views despite the grim character of his work. He was complaining to a close friend, from whom the story came to me, of the encroachment of the Germans within his own office. And he said:

"I am trying to hold on as long as possible. The moment that I am no longer in control, the Germans will take over."

That was early November. Three weeks later, his passing gave Herr Himmler's men their chance.

Almost immediately there were visible signs of a tightening down. We of the foreign press in Rome learned of Italians suspected of strong pro-British sympathies who were approached in their clubs or cafes by plainclothesmen making remarks against the regime and the war effort, and seeking to draw them out. If they agreed, they were taken into custody and questioned. Other Italians were told by listeners on the telephone lines to stop talking in foreign languages. Others were brought to police headquarters and made to listen to record-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

The Week in Focus: Boy King Seizes Yugoslav Throne in Move to Halt Axis

U. S. Widens Lend-Lease Aid, Mediates Defense Strikes

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Stand together!" shouted democratic peoples and governments this week in drawing clearer lines on diplomatic fronts, battlefields, and at sea, for an ultimate demonstration that all peoples shall be free, not slave.

Yugoslavia, following Finnish and Greek models of heroism, heartened defenders of freedom by setting up a new government to minimize if not to repudiate the freshly-signed adherence to the Axis.

The United States voted $7,000,000,000 to enlarge its "arsenal of democracy." In less than two weeks, Congress implemented its Lend-Lease Act, which had been adopted after two months of thorough national debate. Armed convoys for aid-to-Britain became a leading issue.

Greece, fighting for its existence as well as aiding the entire democratic cause, hailed the popular move in Yugoslavia. As Hellas celebrated its 120th year of modern independence, Britain and America increased efforts to bolster the Balkan front. Civilians as well as soldiers received American aid: relief funds exceeded $4,500,000, with $3,000,000 already turned over to Greece.

Turkey, maneuvering for defense against the Nazi drive to the East, jubilantly thanked Russia for reaffirming "complete understanding and neutrality" if Turkey is forced to defend its borders. Russia's most important announcement since the start of the war was not so specific as could be desired, but it gained weight through reports that Russian oil to Germany had been turned off, as of March 1. Clearest was the indication that self-interest and fear of the Nazi Army remained the major motivation of Russian policy.

Axis Members Draw Together

The "stand-together" cry was echoed by the Axis, as Japan's Foreign Minister called on Germany's Führer and Foreign Minister, after having visited the Russian dictator and Foreign Commissar. "Full understanding" was the only word emanating from these talks, as Herr Hitler evidently continued to press Japan toward rasher acts in the Pacific to divert American attention from aid to Britain.

Further evidence of a democratic stand was the progress of plans by the Czech and Polish Governments in London to confederate after the war, foreshadowing that union of free peoples wrought under fire of armed conflict.

Sweden's Minister to the United States, Wollmar F. Bostrom, and Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, a University of Stocholm professor, now in New York, declared that Sweden has the support of its people "to stand firm against any request endangering its freedom."

Norway's Crown Prince, in New York, pointed to the 1,000 merchantmen aiding Britain's cause. Norway's Shipping and Trade Commission in New York was requested by London to transfer 100 bottoms from American routings to add 500,000 tons to Britain's North Atlantic traffic. Because of common objectives, Americans approved and continued their own efforts to enlarge democracy's merchant fleet.

Many Americans saw their own hopes symbolically expressed by Wendell L. Willie in his Toronto speech in behalf of a $5,500,000 Canadian war relief drive, and in his New York speech, urging shipments of war materials and civilian relief to China under America's policy to nurture the "widest possible area of freedom" for the world. The defeated Presidential candidate led his party and other Americans toward greater unity in these momentous times.

"Are we going to deliver the goods?" pointedly asked Col. William J. Donovan, emissary extraordinary of the President and the Secretary of the Navy. Returning from his latest European scouting trip, he urged Americans "to make up our minds what we are going to do." The question is not whether we are going to be attacked—that rests with Hitler, he said; "our choice is whether we are going to resist." He repeated the growing conviction that Nazi aims are simply "absolute domnation" of the world.

—Carlisle, Des Moines Register

So You Don't Believe That Report of an Enemy Submarine in American Waters?

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

"All Out" Doesn't Mean Walk Out

—Loring, Providence Bulletin

"I Tried That, Too"

Billions for Defense

To meet democracy's need, American defense production is being geared to an increase of at least 60 per cent in man power. Defense orders and authorizations, including British commitments, now total $42,500,000,000, indicating that war against Hitlerism is already demanding at least twice the production which American factories turned out in the World War.

Of the total, the Nation is committed to pay for $39,000,000,000, including the "big-seven" Act; $30,000,000,000 is already appropriated and authorized; while the rest is earmarked in 1942 requests.

British officials have estimated that America must furnish $13,000,000,000 in supplies before Britain can take a real initiative against the Reich. This figure is added to the $3,500,000,000 already ordered by the British.

Although arrival of planes under the lend-lease policy has not yet been disclosed, latest models of four-motored bombers are acknowledged to have been flown across the Atlantic to join British squadrons.

American aid-to-Britain is being co-ordinated by an inner "war cabinet," headed informally by Harry Hopkins, closest of the President's advisers.

To prevent work stoppages on the all-important aid to Britain, the new National Defense Labor Mediation Board set to work on four disputes certified by the Secretary of Labor. The Government had already settled a jurisdictional dispute at the Army's Wright Field, by threatening to put construction under the Army. The Office of Production Management also had obtained resumption of work at an aluminum plant in New Jersey and an aircraft die-casting plant in California.

The public, worker, and employer in various ways showed their willingness to sacrifice for defense, but wrangles continued over keeping sacrifices equitable. The growing seriousness of the drive of labor to get a greater share of the national income was reflected in the figures showing that stoppages in 1940 averaged 120,000 man-days a month, while on Army contracts alone during the first three work weeks of March, 440,000 man-days were idle.

The N. D. L. M. B. chairman, Dr. Clarence Dykstra, defined the Board's policy as "settlement of disputes before strikes." However, the Executive Order limited the Board to those cases certified by the Secretary of Labor, who proved a "bottleneck" to many citizens demanding faster settlement of the Bethlehem and Allis-Chalmers strikes. In the background loomed Congressional action banning strikes, although the United States Chamber of Commerce declared the new Board eliminated necessity for such legislation.

Pattern of Conflict

Yugoslavians supporting their newly-invested King Peter II were encouraged by Britain, the United States, and Turkey directly in their defiant delay in abiding by the Axis pact.

King Peter's Government made no formal reply but was expected to reiterate its "neutrality." Attitude toward the Axis was believed to depend largely on whether the Croats, under Dr. Vlatko Matchek, decide to co-operate with the new Simovitch regime in Belgrade.

Britain's King George VI and President Roosevelt, in formally recognizing the boy-King's new government, cabled felicitations. The United States Minister offered Lend-Lease aid to the plucky nation "as to all other nations seeking to maintain their independence and integrity to repel aggression."

Berlin had "urgently requested" a full explanation of the change in government and of its effect on the pact. German "experts" in Yugoslavia began a quick exodus.

Turkey's Minister conferred with the new Premier, Gen. Dusan Simovitch, friend of Britain and air chief, on the possibility of a mutual assistance pact.

The British interpreted the Yugoslav coup as a diplomatic success, in the face of German claims that the nation had "voluntarily" embraced the Axis.

Britain added to their success in Africa. Cheren in Eritrea and Harar in Ethiopia fell. This collapse of Italian Empire coincided with the resignation of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani as Italy's Army Chief of Staff, and Governor of Libya, as well as commander of the North African troops.

Slack in Air Blitz

Over Britain, the air blitz abated, due to inclement weather. Nevertheless Berlin and Plymouth received exchange poundings. The RAF persisted in its raids of invasion ports, and industrial centers, while the Luftwaffe kept after the shipping routes and terminals, as well as industrial centers.

London announced that shipping losses dropped for the second week straight, up to March 16. The following week was the one in which Berlin claimed 22 convoyed merchantmen were sunk, with the aid of two raiding battleships. The British said that in the five weeks prior to March 16 they lost 410,000 tons, but that the Axis lost 300,000 tons. They said that since the war started the Nazis have lost or scuttled 1,449,000 tons, the Italians 790,000 tons, while 62,000 tons of Axis-commandeered ships were lost. This compares with the 4,960,000 tons which Britain admits were lost in the first 18 months of the war, or 700,000 tons more than in the first 30 months of the World War. Berlin had claimed the Allies this time had lost 9,000,000 tons.

The 22 ships sunk out of convoy grossed 116,000 tons, said Berlin. Britain's sympathizers hope, if the two 26,000-ton Nazi battleships are on the loose, that Britain's two new 35,000-ton battleships and three fast battle-cruisers may be released from other duty to sweep the Atlantic sealanes.

Berlin officially included Iceland and offshore waters east of Greenland in its counter-blockade zone.

The grind of the conqueror's heel upon France now squeezes 400,000,000 francs daily for the upkeep of Germany's occupying troops. This cash outlay was disclosed this week to be twice the actual military expense of the Reich in the occupied zone. Neutral experts said the rest was being used by the Reich to "purchase" interests in French industry. The French press is forbidden to mention the latest financial arrangements of the Bank of France to meet the tribute.

More Social Justice

Renewed consideration was being given to immediate steps toward a better world as urged by the recent Malvern Conference of high Anglican churchmen. Chief of their progressive, even revolutionary, proposals was: "It is the traditional doctrine of Christendom that property is necessary to the fullness of personal life; all citizens should be enabled to hold such property as is contributing to their moral independence and spiritual freedom, without impairing that of others; but where the rights of property conflict with the establishment of social justice or the general social welfare, those rights should be overridden, modified, or, if need be, abolished."

Other propositions included: that satisfaction of human needs should become the basis of a new monetary system, that capital and labor should have equal control of industry; that in international trade a genuine interchange of mutually needed commodities must replace the struggle for a so-called favorable trade balance.

They urged wide new educational facilities for children, and a determined effort by all Christians to find an effective solution for the Jewish problem and to check anti-Semitism.

In the Americas

Pan-American solidarity was enhanced by the U. S. Senate's act to permit the Navy to buy Argentine canned beef. Now in joint conference, the measure seeks to open a channel in trade relations blocked by special interests.

Following up the St. Lawrence Waterway Agreement, the United States and Canada signed a pact permitting both nations to build and arm naval vessels in the Great Lakes area. The signatures climax two years of negotiation for a new interpretation of the Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817, the historic document governing border relations in a model peace arrangement.

Canada voted a record-breaking war budget of $1,300,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. The nation's tax burden will be about 44 per cent of an estimated national income of $5,950,000,000. Preliminary estimates of 1940 tax collections in the United States, by federal, state and local agencies, show that only $1 out of every $5 in national income was dunned.

Just after Grand Coulee Dam began generating its first electricity in the course of becoming the largest rated power plant in the world, the Federal Power Commission warned Congress that "careful planning" is necessary to avert an early power shortage such as caused lightless nights during the 1918 war boom in manufacturing.

Presidential Yacht in Port

ABOARD U. S. S. BENSON, March 29 (AP)—The Yacht Potomac, with President Roosevelt aboard, scurried into the harbor at Port Everglades, Fla., early today, seeking the shelter of the stone breakwater against threatening weather and prospective winds.

The yacht tied up at the dock where the President started his 400-mile fishing cruise among the North Bahama Islands a week ago. He ordered the Potomac and the accompanying Benson to dash for port when the unpromising weather forecast was received, acting to assure his arrival off the coast in time for his broadcast tonight to Democratic Jackson Day dinners over the nation.

The port from which the speech will be delivered remained unannounced. Mr. Roosevelt will speak from the wardroom of the Potomac at 9:30 p. m. over the combined radio networks, as well as to foreign countries via short wave.

The President averaged less than 60 miles daily on his leisurely fishing trip, visiting many isolated spots where he previously angled, and dodging ship lanes and populous islands. He touched at Great Isaac Islands, Great Stirrup Cay, Mangrove Cay, Burrow Cay, and points on Grand Bahama Island.

British Avoid Resort To Vengeance Bombing

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29 — Recent "Coventry-style" assaults by the Nazi Luftwaffe on Liverpool, Glasgow, Plymouth, and London have intensified the query: Why doesn't the RAF carry out the same type of all-out attack on Berlin's population?

Careful investigation in air circles here has disclosed five practical reasons—none based on humanitarian grounds or dictated by squeamishness—why the Berlin civilians' ordeal has been relatively slight so far. They are:

1. Lack of sufficient bombers to permit all-out raids on the German Capital without neglecting military targets considered much more bomb-worthy than the Berliners' morale.

2. The necessity of diverting a considerable number of Britain's available bombers to protect Atlantic shipping lanes.

3. The paramount need for giving priority to utility bombing over vengeance bombing in order to strike at every possible industrial and operational installation that contributes to the attack on Britain's lifelines across the ocean.

4. The persisting necessity to bestow attention on Nazi "invasion bases" ranged in an ever-threatening crescent from Norway opposite the north of Scotland to Brittany south of Cornwall.

5. The demand for aircraft occasioned by Britain's increasing military commitments in the Mediterranean.

Adds Up to Big Job

These five considerations add up to one immense job which leaves little spare effort or material for much gratification of the understandable demand by the British public that comparable strain should be put deliberately on German civilians.

None of the various well-informed people interviewed on this subject doubt that such equal apportionment of the burden the peoples must bear in this, the peoples' war, will inevitably come.

In fact it is expected to come at a speed proportionate to that of the arrival of bigger and faster bombers from the United States and from British factories, to that of expansion of the RAF as the Empire Training Scheme bears increasing fruit, and to that of production of bigger and more devastating types of bombs than those now in use.

Berlin Crossed and Recrossed

As a matter of fact, these augmented Britain assets for air-raid purposes have been making themselves felt already. Even the most violent advocate of a policy of retaliation now frequently readvocated in general conversation here could feel dissatisfied with the description of last Sunday's raid on Berlin.

Details of this raid furnished in London said that a large force of RAF bombers crossed and recrossed the German Capital. Some flew along Unter den Linden within a mile or so, from which there are five of the main railway stations, keeping up a steady course in order to take aim.

Others directed bombs on fires which the first wave of RAF bombs started, and others attacked goods yards and factories to the south of the city.

When the fires began erial navigation was made easier, and as the crews came in they saw the red glare in the sky which guided them to their objectives.

Heavy Rain of Bombs

Thousands of indendiaries were rained on the City and some of the heaviest high explosive bombs were used as well as a great load of high explosives of medium size.

That sounds very much like a description of what has been happening in British cities the past six months, and certainly conveys an implication that as Britain is able to bring greater destructive power to bear on German civilians in their shelters will gain a personal understanding of the sort of thing Nazi airmen have been forcing the general public here to put up with.

It cannot be reassuring to the Germans to realize that their Capital offers a target the British pilots describe as a "bomber's dream"—especially that mile-long rectangle which comprises the wealthy quarter between the Potsdam and Anhalter railway stations, at the South, and Friedrichstrasse station at the North.

Area of Importance

There also are the palatial headquarters of the Air Ministry, Adolf Hitler's Chancellery, Joachim von Ribbontrop's Foreign Office, and Raeder's Admiralty, part of the War Office and many other administrative buildings, hotels and luxury flats, not to mention monuments as cherished in Nazi thought as London's Guildhall in that of the British.

Already this area is scarred by British bombs, though the damage is only very slight, compared with Bremen, Hamburg, or cities in the industrial Ruhr.

Up to the present, British policy has been to drop bombs where they are likely to cause the greatest military damage and not, as the Germans have done, to make a primary objective of civilian morale.

In authoritative circles I have yet to find anyone who doesn't consider this policy abundantly justified by results, whether or not it may be modified further in the future as Britain becomes able to throw accent on offense rather than defense.

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Damage to German war factories by British air raids during January and February this year was said here to have run into millions of marks.

An Economic Warfare Ministry official said March 26 that in British raids on Berlin in December and January bombs penetrated to underground railways.

Another blew the roof off a movie theater, he said, basing his statements on reports from RAF observation and "other sources."

The official also declared hits were made on a "very important" railway junction, causing "considerable dislocation."

He said the Berlin Police Presidency and Law Courts were damaged, the top floors of the widely known Wertheim department stores were burned out and minor damage was also done to a number of important industrial plants.

The heaviest damage during the two months, the official said, was at Mannheim, where the main docks were hit, several barges sunk, traffic blocked, several engineering shops destroyed and others damaged.

The official reported that near Mannheim's main freight station a shed housing a field post office for the German Army of Occupation received a direct hit "when Christmas traffic was at its peak."

'Name a Plane' Gift Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 29 — Aircraft of the Royal Air Force which have been purchased with cash contributed by persons in the United States and Canada, will now be named after either the donor, the State or the community.

The move is part of a follow-up scheme which was inaugurated recently under the name "Wings for Britain" for the purpose of allocating contributions which hitherto have been forwarded directly to England with no provision for purchase of a definite plane.

Not only will the committee see after the naming of the planes, but information about the craft's battle record will be communicated, subject to necessary censorship, to the donor.

Photographs of the plane will be sent to the donor as soon as the plane has joined a unit, and public announcement will be made in Great Britain and in the American press.

In order to have a fighter plane named the sum of $20,000 is required, while $80,000 confers this right for a bomber. This applies to both British and American-made planes.

The first unsolicited gift was made by Lady Davis of Montreal who donated the cost of one Spitfire fighter. She has named the plane "King's Messenger." The second gift of a Spitfire was that of the Searle Grain Company and employees, and the Searle Terminal and employees.

Individuals, groups and clubs who have contributed to Wings for Britain are accorded full credit and keep their own identity. This enables persons who have given small individual contributions to have an interest in a certain named plane and to be kept informed, whenever possible, of its activities. Expenses of the committee are provided for privately.

The committee, formed this month, was recently expanded to facilitate contributions in the United States. All contributions which are not earmarked by the donor shall be credited to the State from which the contribution came and when the total is sufficient to purchase a plane, it will be named for that State.

Funds collected in the United States will be handled through United States firms with Canadian branches whose executive are included in the committee membership in Canada. This avoids violation of the United States Neutrality Act which prohibits the soliciting of funds for foreign governments in the United States.

Defense Training Under CCC

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—James J. McEntee, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, announced yesterday that during April the CCC would be in position to offer employment and national defense training in almost all States to every eligible youth in need of employment.

At the same time, he said a gradual reduction in enrolled strength and number of camps would be initiated April 1, simultaneously with the beginning of a replacement program to enroll 65,000 young men and war veterans to fill vacancies which will occur in CCC camps next month.

Mr. McEntee pointed out that substantial improvement in employment prospects for young men in the CCC age groups, 17-23 inclusive, had made it possible to effect the reduction in strength, and at the same time open the opportunities of CCC training to virtually all eligibles.

The program for the final quarter of the current fiscal year which begins on April 1, provides for the operation of 1,473 camps compared with 1,500 at present. The program also calls for a maximum enrollment of 275,570 juniors and war veterans, against an authorized enrollment at present of 300,000.

Camps will be closed in May and June as enrollees complete their training courses and obtain jobs in private industry.

The reductions, Mr. McEntee said, will bring the corps strength in line with the pending CCC appropriation bill which provides for 1,365 camps and a maximum enrollment of 273,000 in 1942.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Signed the $7,000,000,000 British aid bill aboard the yacht Potomac, on which he has been vacationing all week.

Signed two bills authorizing a $340,526,383 naval public works program, including funds for developing Pacific and Atlantic naval and air bases.

Sent to Congress a message on agreement with Britain for naval bases.

Issued an executive order freezing Yugoslavian assets in the United States.

Senate: Completed congressional action on $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation bill.

Completed congressional action on $191,478,544 first deficiency bill.

Passed bill authorizing Federal inspection of mines.

Passed bill to permit marketing quotas for corn and wheat.

Passed bill to set up revolving fund in Treasury for dealing in strategic materials.

Passed bill to permit Secretary of State to designate agents of foreign governments entitled to withdraw funds from Federal Reserve banks.

Passed legislation to bring freight forwarding companies under regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Completed action on bill to include peanuts under AAA marketing program.

House: Completed congressional action on the bill authorizing the Federal Housing Administration to insure $100,000,000 of defense housing mortgages.

Passed $22,272,228 War Department civil functions appropriation bill.

Passed legislation to authorize an increase in Navy's permanent enlisted strength from 191,000 to 232,000.

Passed bill revising Commodity Credit Corporation cotton warehousing system.

Adopted the bill to make permanent the Office of Government Reports.

Departments:

State—Announced its intention of aiding the new Yugoslav Government to resist the Nazis.

War — Compiled figures to show that so far this year over 1,000,000 man days of work were lost due to strikes in plants working on army contracts.

Office of Production Management—Co-Director Knudsen and Secretary of Navy Knox made a joint demand that the Allis-Chalmers plant strike be settled immediately.

Carol, Madame Lupescu Get Right to Enter Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., March 29 (AP)—Applications from former King Carol of Rumania and Mme. Magda Lupescu to enter Mexico have been approved, the Immigration Department said today.

Carol and Madame Lupescu probably would leave Lisbon for the United States, the Department said, and then come to Mexico. It was not known whether they planned to remain in Mexico or continue on to Central and South America.

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Non-Christian Scientists Help War Aid as Well as Share It

[Fourth of six Saturday articles on The Christian Science War Relief Committee.]

Just as goods sent to England by The Christian Science War Relief Committee are distributed to Christian Scientists and to non-Christian Scientists, according to the need, so in America these goods are being assembled and shipped through the efforts of both Christian Scientists and non-Christian Scientists.

From many sources contributions have come, in the form of new and good used clothing, material for sewing, floor space for packing, dry cleaning, crating, trucking, cargo space on freighters, and money.

The Mother Church's Part

Shipment of goods to war areas is under general supervision of The Christian Science War Relief Committee of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. There are committees of Christian Science branch churches and societies throughout the United States, manned by volunteer workers, which are preparing goods.

But many other agencies and individuals have also contributed.

Most of the shipments abroad have been handled with the cooperation of the British War Relief Society, Inc., which is equipped to obtain cargo space. These shipments have been transported without cost to the Christian Science group. This does not mean, however, that goods from the two sources are merged. The boxes are brought together for shipment to Britain, but upon arrival in British ports they are separated again.

Mode of Distribution

Goods from The Christian Science War Relief Committee are distributed by The Christian Science Wartime Committee in the United Kingdom, with almoners appointed by Christian Science branch churches and societies as its representatives in the various cities and towns.

The Boston headquarters of the British War Relief Society has been particularly helpful not only in furnishing shipping space and in negotiating the purchase of three mobile kitchens, but also in supplying information about the greatest needs in England and in furnishing sample garments as patterns.

Branch committees throughout the United States have received generous contributions. Dry cleaning establishments have prepared garments free of charge. Private and public agencies have donated floor space, and—but let's look at the record.

One energetic worker in Colorado "made the rounds of nearly all the tailors in Denver, asking them for their samples no longer of any use," for making blankets. This effort yielded a number of woolen patches of cloth, and brought promises of many more at the end of the season.

Far-Flung Co-operation

The city commissioners of a Florida town provided a room in the civic auditorium for use of the workers.

A hosiery concern in Los Angeles shipped 65 dozen pairs of stockings to the Committee in Boston as its contribution.

A committee in Wisconsin writes of a "donation of more than 100 pairs of stockings from a local store."

Another Wisconsin group received a gift of 350 pounds of cloth from a businessman.

From a small California town workers write that "a few of the local dry cleaning establishments offer their services free, for which we are sincerely grateful."

One worker in New Jersey went shopping to buy four coats for British children. Upon learning of the work the store manager gave $12 worth of coats for $4. This worker reported that on one occasion "salesgirls, learning what the purchases were for, took my address that they might send something, too."

Room in School, Free

"We have been meeting in the homes of various members, but beginning next week we will have the use of a room in one of the public schools," a Michigan committee wrote recently. "This room together with light and heat will be furnished free."

The chairman of a local committee in Massachusetts got in touch with a member of a fraternal order whose building was next door to the Christian Science church, "and found that they were most happy to co-operate with us in this work. They have given us the use of two rooms with heat, light, and other facilities, for two days a week."

Oregon Minister Helps

From Oregon comes the story of a minister who brought the entire collection of goods from his church to the headquarters of a Christian Science group, which was equipped to handle it. The same letter tells of a gift of nearly 200 pounds of good clothing from another relief-to-Britain agency which wished to concentrate goods for soldiers instead of civilians.

In Illinois, the manager of a sewing machine store "has lovingly offered his building and equipment to be used three days a week for our work."

A Texas group reports that a sewing machine company lent two new portable machines. "Transfer companies haul for us free of charge; the cleaning companies clean and press freely and many funds have been given without solicitation, as different ones have heard of our work," one participant writes.

Merchandise at Discount

"Many merchants contribute either new materials, or in some cases new garments or shoes, and discount prices on anything we purchase from them," this correspondent writes.

From two California towns comes the report, "Everything so far that has been needed to establish a workroom, has been donated by citizens of Azusa, where the workroom is located, and Glendora (where the church is located). Donations include a nice, light corner store room, clothes rack, light and water, plumbing repairs, machines and machine repairs, electric iron and ironing board, table, boxes, rope, and other needful things."

In Delaware "The local Y. W. C. A., hearing of our need, offered two very large rooms including heat, light, telephone and janitor service," a committee writes.

These stories could be duplicated for many other cities and towns. It appears that when workers have sought opportunities for realizing greater abundance, and where they have found it convenient to tell other interested persons about the work, progress has come in unexpected ways.

Valtin Lauds Ellis Island

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Jan Valtin, author of the best seller "Out of the Night," was seized for deportation proceedings yesterday, but he came away from the Ellis Island immigration station with nothing but praise for the treatment accorded him.

"They were kind to me in there," Valtin told reporters in his first "mass" interview since he wrote his book. He had posted $5,000 bond to insure his appearance at a hearing April 14 when he will answer charges that he is in the country illegally.

The man whose tale of Communist and Nazi tortures abroad is in current demand, said he was impressed deeply by the immigration proceedings.

"The difference between the brutal torture one undergoes in questioning in Germany or Russia and the treatment I have received from American officials is the difference between democracy and Naziism or Communism," he said.

Valtin, whose real name is Richard Julius Herman Krebs, described in his book underground conspiracies and overt terrorism that he said constituted the Communist movement, of which he was a prominent member in Germany. He escaped to the United States and is seeking asylum here.

"When I can apply for citizenship, I shall be deeply grateful," he said. "I regard America as my country now. I hope to stay here in spite of Communists' attempts to smear me as a spy."

Department of Justice officials said Krebs had "jumped ship" and entered illegally on March 6, 1938, at Norfolk, Va.; that he had served a three-year sentence, from 1926 to 1929, in California's San Quentin Prison for assault; that he had been deported to Germany on Dec. 9, 1929; that he had belonged to an organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by violence and personally advocated this at the time of his entry.

The Department said Krebs admitted joining the Communist Party in 1923 and claimed he quit in 1937.

America: Slave or Free?

23 *Better Social Order The Price of Liberty*

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The American people have dreamed a great Dream. It is a dream of aspiring to full democracy, civil liberties, equality of opportunity, economic freedom and man's brotherhood. Much of this Dream has become reality. A continent has been conquered. Yet still, other parts of it are misty and unrealized; they are still only a dream.

Meanwhile, another Dream has been born in Europe which has hypnotized hundreds of millions of frustrated people, and made them aggressive and ferociously productive. They laugh at the American Dream. They sneer at gaps between its tinted hopes and its actuality. They say it can never be realized. They say, "Our Dream is better."

It is in the field of economics that this rival totalitarian philosophy is most challenging. Here are dry and gritty realities as far removed from sentimentalism as possible. Not many Americans really have doubts about freedom of speech, human rights, the dignity of the individual. Totalitarian dictators may demand the subordination of these things in their ant-hill states, and Americans will whole-heartedly agree that they are wrong. But on this economic side there are questions and hesitations. Is the American Dream fulfilling its promise?

A purely rhetorical defense of democracy lacks realism. A man who pleads for work at the back door is not satisfied with receiving a lecture on freedom of speech. He is gaunt from hunger. But if that man is given a job, given pride in his work, given enough wages so that he can own a white house with vines on it and a chimney corner where he can hold his son and watch his wife mend socks—that man will defend democracy to his last sobbing gasp.

What Democracy Must Do

America's major difficulty is its failure to utilize its own potential production. For 10 years, until it placed its economy on the same lunatic base of armaments as the rest of the world, it failed to set its idle money, its idle machines and its idle men to work. Meanwhile the Nazi state put every man and a fair share of the women at jobs.

In the long run, the only argument for democracy that is worth much is the concrete evidence that democracy is working well.

The price the democracies must pay for victory is the promise of a new society. They must be just as dynamic, just as imaginative, just as fanatic in their ardor to change the world as are their opponents. Is the price too great?

What needs to be changed in the American system?

The primary fault with America's economy is that it is only working at half speed. The gap between potentiality and actuality is so obvious that it is visible to everyone. It lowers the morale of everybody. Breadlines next door to idle factories are a cruel paradox. It would not take long to break the spirit of a race horse hobbled always to a walk; to crush the genius of a pianist limited to a single octave. Think how demoralized engineers would be if given a superb new piece of machinery and told to keep it always throttled down to half its potential power. It has been estimated that the United States could supply all its necessities with only one third of its present workers aided to the fullest by machines and horsepower. It is morally ruinous for a nation with ample power and resources to leave them unharnessed while a portion of the people go cold and hungry. Even democracy, with all its manifold virtues, cannot safely limp along that road too long.

According to statistics of the Brookings Institution, America's utilized plant capactiy in the boom year 1929, stated in terms of money, would have amounted to some $15,000,000,000. Such an increase in national income would have raised the incomes of the 16,400,000 families whose incomes were less than $2,000 a year up to that level. It would have permitted increasing all family incomes below the $3,500 level by 42 per cent; it would have added $545 to the income of every family of two or more persons, or it would have given $125 each to every man, woman, or child in the country.

The American Taxpayers Association, meeting the other day in New York, agreed that the Nation can support if necessary a national defense program of $15,000,000,000 without diminishing saving or reducing the standard of living of the people; merely, it appears, by putting already existing but unutilized productivity to work.

What Statistics Show

Again and again this same question arises: If America can do this for war, why can it not do it for peace?

One reason is, apparently, that although the American Dream carries the hope of equal opportunity for all, the actual conditions are far otherwise.

America has gone far in spreading its well-being but at the same time extraordinary inequalities occur that hardly exist in any other modern country. The dust-bowl farmer who has been "tractored out" piles all his pathetic possessions and his family on one rattle-trap jalopy. Compare this with the Ford empire, owned outright by Mr. and Mrs. Ford and Edsel, and valued in 1937 at $624,975,000, making them the richest family in the country. It is the glory of America that a genius like Henry Ford can accumulate a fortune in his lifetime. But it is the misfortune of America that meanwhile millions of Americans should accumulate little or nothing in the way of the world's goods and live on the border line of inadequate food, clothing and shelter.

From selfish motives Hitler's Germany would not allow that to happen. Hitler has solved unemployment by armaments, and every worker is an economic asset. "There is no real equivalent of the American or English slum in Germany," says The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, Joseph C. Harsch, just returned from Berlin. "There is scarcely a factory in Germany which does not care for the material well-being of its workers to a degree equaled only in the most modern and enlightened American or English factory."

The inequality of income seems to account for many of America's recent economic difficulties. Here is the conclusion of the Brookings Institution:

> Our diagnosis of the economics of the economic system has revealed that the way in which the income resulting from the nation's productive activities is divided among the various groups which comprise society, lies at the root of our difficulties. Inadequate buying power among the masses of the people appears to be fundamentally responsible for the persistent failure to call forth our productive powers. It has been shown, also, that the standards of living desired for the American people as a whole can be obtained only if we can somehow greatly increase the national output of goods and services. Our problem is to determine whether the flow of the income stream . . . can be so modified as to expand progressively the effective demand for goods."

How to divide up and reapportion this national income is a matter of major dispute. It seems to call for forms of amplified state intervention before the American Dream of equal opportunity can be made true. How can we measure a dream by statistics? Well, let us again appeal to the impartial Brookings Institution.

In the boom year 1929, inequality of income was dramatically evident. The disparity between richest and poorest could have been equalled in few commercial countries. Here are the family income figures in that far-off, prosperous, 1929,—

Nearly 6 million families, or more than 21 per cent of the total, got incomes less than $1,000.

Almost 12,000,000 families, or more than 42 per cent of the total, got incomes less than $1,500.

Nearly 20,000,000 families, or 71 per cent, had incomes less than $2,500.

Only a little more than 2,000,000, or 8 per cent, had incomes in excess of $5,000.

What of Human Values?

What does this mean in human values? It means that there are groups of dispossessed and under-privileged who lack that stake in democracy which is needed to make it strong. The "Okie" or "Arkie" looking along the smooth white highway marked down the center with its careful guiding stripes, and listening to the sudden swish and thud as the expensive motor cars speed past him or looking up at the colorful advertisements beside the highway is conscious that these things are not for him. His wants are raised, but they are not satisfied. During the 10 depression years he was lucky if he had a job, let alone a car.

In the balmy days of 1929 out of $15,000,000,000 of savings, $13,000,000,000 went to 10 per cent of the population; 60,000 families at the top saved as much as 25,000,000 families at the bottom.

Herr Hitler enjoys pointing a finger of scorn at the "pluto-democracies." He calls them hypocritical and sanctimonious. We know it is not so. But if Herr Hitler wins, what happens? America may find itself the sole great exponent of democracy, as William T. Stone, of the Foreign Policy Association, points out, "having to defend single-handed a system abandoned by most of the world."

U. S. Through Nazi Eyes

"Paradoxical as it may sound to most Americans," Mr. Stone continued, "the United States will undoubtedly be represented by a totalitarian Europe as a reactionary power which is blocking the spread of new revolutionary ideas to the Western Hemisphere."

It is the spread of the Nazi ideology—the Nazi Dream—and the pressure of German "ant-hill" economics rather than even the danger of world conquest by force of arms which seems to many to be the sharpest challenge to the United States. Previous articles have shown how the Nazi machines and workers are producing to the very uttermost of their capacity; the whole great state of 80,000,000 efficient, hard-working, Germans organized in one vast ant-hill.

Can America eliminate its wastes to meet such competition?

Failure to provide adequate purchasing power for the masses by insuring steady employment and high wages and salaries seems to have something to do with the catastrophic fluctuations of America's business cycle. America's technology is keyed to mass production and requires low prices, but too often monopoly, and the artificial production of scarcity, seems to get in the way of output.

On the farm there has been a sorry waste of soil-wealth by erosion and it has been said that America loses more fertile soil each year than Japan possesses to support her entire population.

American Dream Unfaded

These are questions the United States must face. They did not seem to matter while democracy went unchallenged. But now there is this fierce rival in the field . . . this rival Dream.

Those who follow this rival Dream are bellicose, ruthless, efficient. They sneer at the democratic way. They believe fanatically that democracy is passing out of the world picture. One after the other they challenge America's most cherished faiths. And even the most optimistic lover of Democracy has to admit that it has its faults.

The Nazis sneer at racial equality, charging that there are skeletons in America's own closet; they ridicule American politics as corrupt and point to poll taxes in certain states which keep the franchise to the upper classes, and to Washington, which has no vote at all. They point to the much-prized "freedom of labor" in America and note the strikes in defense industries; they comment critically on the subservience of certain editors to advertisers and demand whether it is worse to have no freedom of the press, as in Germany, or to have freedom of the press and not to use it.

Above all, in sharpest material contrast, they point to chronic unemployment in the United States. How can democracies vaunt their alleged superiority, they ask, when they have not succeeded in putting people to work in the richest nation on earth?

There are answers to all these challenges, of course. Now that America has been forced to build armaments, people are going back to work; the difficulty is to give them employment in time of peace, which Hitler never knows. All Hitler's jeers and taunts strengthen rather than weaken America's faith in its own freedoms. But even Hitler can serve a good end if he causes old dogmas, old beliefs, to be taken out and dusted off. For the first time democracy is seriously threatened. It does no harm to re-examine its foundations.

And so the final mood should not be gloomy.

It should be stirring and exhilarating. America has met and conquered every great challenge ever yet presented to it. America is rich. Every Saturday night on Main Street tells the story of good-natured people, comfortable homes, widespread well-being. Much remains to be done, but much can be done.

"Certainly this is not the time," said President Roosevelt in his message to Congress Jan. 6, "to stop thinking about the social and economic problems which are the root cause of the social revolution which is today a supreme factor in the world."

And John Winant, Mr. Roosevelt's Republican Ambassador to London, declared:

"Only . . . by accepting far-reaching and progressive social change can we hope to secure the economic and social security which will make any peace real and lasting."

The truth seems to be that the mere victory of the democracies will not restore again the status quo of 1939. Whoever wins the contest, not only Europe but the world will be changed, and America's old security shaken. More than ever it must put its house in order.

The American Dream has not faded. It is still there. It still stands for democracy, civil liberties, equality of opportunity, economic freedom and the brotherhood of man. It is challenged now, it is true, and it is not enough to be satisfied merely with things as they are. But the Dream is still there.

Another article on this subject will appear Monday

Mussolini Kept in Power by Nazi Gestapo

Continued from Page 1

ings of questionable things they had said over the telephone.

This of course was mostly petty terrorism, but it did serve the purpose of frightening "middle class rubbish," as Signor Mussolini called them, warning them that it was dangerous to plot.

Meanwhile, in more serious business, the hand of the Germans showed more directly. Persons of influence who were known to be anti-German suddenly received orders to report to their regiments even though they had been exempted before. A friend of mine was twice approached by the Gestapo with the request that he serve as an agent, and he managed to beg off only with difficulty.

Younger Officials Purged

The German Embassy staff and that of the DNB news agency swelled visibly, but without visible work for the newcomers. Foreigners, chiefly neutrals, who were connected with the Italian war effort were asked to resign.

A wholesale purge took place among the lower and younger officials of the Fascist Party, systematically, province by province. And it was the zealous patriot type, the man who was potentially if not actually anti-Axis and anti-German who suddenly found that he had resigned from his position and enlisted for immediate, active duty at the front.

Meanwhile Italian officials who were not of the unthinking, ruthless, militant type were supplanted by men who were. All over the country, the so-called old guard of Premier Mussolini's street fighting veterans were called back from their lucrative personal businesses and sent in to enforce discipline. They were led, in a personal if not in an organizational sense, by Roberto Farinacci, fiery editor of the Regime Fascista, a member of the Cabinet, whom we knew to be "the Germans' man" in the Duce's immediate entourage. The new head party inspector, who toured the country lengthwise and crosswise as the winter wore on, we knew to be one of the sternest and most brutal types, and of course a pro-German.

This reorganization, so we learned from our friends within the government and the Party, was carried out on the surface by the Italian party officials; but behind the scenes they were working hand in glove with their National Socialist "advisers." This was the German system: to keep out of sight, avoid antagonizing the Italians at all costs, and yet to rebuild the Fascist organization so that they could control it in a pinch.

It was not an easy task. Had the Italians realized the full scope of the "technical invasion," many of them would have been outraged. This would have thwarted the plan, the success of which depended on working through the Italians, and therefore avoiding the trouble and cost of an outright military occupation of Italy.

Infiltration Unnoticed

But the Italians for the most part were too busy with the war to see what was taking place and those who did see told us that they were powerless to do anything. In early February, one of the best informed diplomats in Rome said to me, "The German network is by now complete, and the Italians do not know it."

I asked whether, according to his information, Premier Mussolini himself was aware of all that his pro-German advisers were doing, and he replied, "No."

Such is the story of an invisible revolution. And I have deliberately told it without reference to the German Army or to regular German troops. For despite the alarms sent out from the Belgrade rumor factory during late December and January, the fact remains that with one minor exception, there was nothing but the German Air Corps in the peninsula at that time. The exception was a semi-armored unit of between one and two divisions which had been accumulating in Sicily since before the German aviators arrived, with the object of protecting the air corps against any British surprise attack.

The absence of regular German troops is an important fact. It shows that the Germans were anxious to avoid a military occupation. It shows that they were confident Herr Himmler's plans would succeed. Not until the very end of January and early February, after the political crisis in Italy was far on its way toward being resolved and the situation for the Germans was well in hand, did regular troops put in their appearance. When they came at last, they were not sent to the north of Italy where disaffection was most accute. They went right through to Naples and to Sicily, where they were preparing for an embarcation in the direction of Tripoli and of Bizerta and Gen. Maxime Weygand's French colonies.

Early in January when Belgrade first put out the report that the Nazis were pouring over the Brenner at a rate which would land 18 divisions in Italy by Feb. 1, we of the Foreign press in Rome were somewhat distressed. We thought that troops in such quantity simply could not be concealed, particularly in Italy where everyone talked. And we hadn't seen them or heard of them. It wasn't until we sat down and figured out how numerous were the German aviators and their units that we discovered the facts at which Belgrade had been looking through a magnifying glass.

In order to maintain 600 German planes in Sicily, which we figured was the amount necessary for an attempt to cut the Sicilian channel by air, the German Air Corps had to bring in approximately 21,000 men. Together with their equipment, they might well fill 50 to 60 trains! So an expert who knew the framework of the German Air Force told us.

Brought Own Equipment

This was another revealing point. The Germans brought everything with them. They had their own anti-aircraft defenses, shore batteries, field kitchens, repair shops and libraries; they brought their own gasoline, bombs, parts, automobiles and tractors, frankfurters and sauerkraut; and as one Italian aviator remarked, it was a wonder they didn't plant their own grass seed on the airports. They took over a string of these airfields from the north of Italy down to Sicily and left nothing that was recognizably Italian on them.

The Germans in Rome explained. There was to be no mixing of German and Italians Armies, they said. When the Germans did a job, they would do it themselves. They didn't want the Italians in the way.

It was the same with the German regular troops. About the first of February, the Germans restricted all the neutral diplomats and newspapermen to Rome, temporarily closed the Italo-Swiss frontier, and began moving regulars down to Naples. About 100,000 of them were there when I left nearly three weeks later, and my information was to the effect that preparations were being made in the communities around Naples for perhaps 200,000 more. Some undoubtedly were going to Sicily, too.

They were routed right through on the railroads as secretly as possible, and on arrival they mixed as little as possible with the Italians. I myself saw two trains of them including medium tanks and all types of equipment in Florence on my way northward out of Italy. They were parked on a siding, not in the Florence station, but well outside the city limits where they were least visible.

It can be understood, therefore, why there were no anti-German riots in Milan, as it was enthusiastically reported out of Belgrade. Nor were there any other anti-German demonstrations of any importance elsewhere in Italy as long as I was there. The Germans were careful never to give their countless Italian ill-wishers a chance.

I was, however, able to verify personally the facts of one cafe incident between Italians and German officers whose story has not been told before. Its unexpected climax speaks volumes in explaining the German strategy south of the Brenner.

Revealing Incident

Three German officers were eating dinner in one of those discreetly small and famous Italian restaurants in a nameless city in northern Italy. When they had finished, says the narrator who was eating at a near-by table and tells the story in the first person, one of the Germans abruptly sent the bill back and demanded that it be presented in German.

The padrone hurried over with a copy of the menu and tried to explain, in Italian, that the prices were properly made out. But the German insisted. By this time the whole restaurant was listening in wrathfully as the padrone explained that neither he nor any of his staff spoke German, and that consequently it was impossible for him to oblige.

The German lost his temper "Learn German," he snapped in the imperative, "and you'd better learn it quickly. Because all this (with a sweeping gesture toward the city and country outside) will be ours soon!"

The man who tells the story leaped to his feet, angry clear through. And just at that moment another Italian jumped up to forestall him. Coming across to my friend and thrusting him back, he said, "You leave this to me; this is my affair!" Whereupon he walked to the Germans' table, lifted an empty chair high above his head, and brought it crashing down on the head of the German officer.

Had the incident occurred in 1913, it would have been easy to foresee the end: "Prussian officers draw guns and the restaurant becomes a shambles." But this was 1941 and the technique has changed.

The German officers, under cover of the immediate shouting and confusion, suddenly took to their heels and ran—literally ran. Out the restaurant door. In a moment there was nothing left but a room full of angry Italians with no one on whom to vent their wrath. The man who tells the story and the wielder of the chair were left to pay the German's bill, "and cheap it was," as one of them conceded, "for the privilege of striking a blow for Italy like that!"

The explanation for this escapade was simple enough. The Germans would have been at once court martialed and heavily sentenced had it become known that they had provoked any Italians into an incident.

They know they confront a hostile people.

What of Mussolini? The problems of a dictator in time of crisis are discussed by Mr. Davis in his next article.

Montreal Group Making Shipments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Christian Scientists in Montreal and their friends are operating a wartime activities center under Government charter. Headquarters are located at 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Regular monthly shipments of knitted comforts for men of the three services, and clothing of all kinds for civilians in the bombed areas of Great Britain are being made to authorized receiving centers in London. In January and February of this year the shipments totaled 898 garments. Many letters of appreciation from England and other countries where the forces have been stationed have been received by the committee since it was organized over a year ago.

Girl Scout Adult Schools To Aid Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—To help increase trained leadership available in the national defense emergency, the Girl Scouts of America will open their 31 adult training schools this Summer "to all women interested in patriotic community service."

Announcement of the expanded program in developing "self-reliant democratic" citizenship followed the semi-annual meeting of the Girl Scouts' national directorate here. The general training fields to be covered are community service, thrift, resourcefulness and safety.

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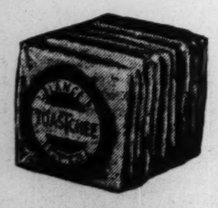
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Soviet Industry Shackled by Red Tape

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some extraordinary examples of the red tape in which Soviet industry is tied up were given in a report of the chief bookkeeper of the Commissariat for Machine-Building, N. Zarudni, published in the Communist Party organ, Pravda.

Bureaucracy and red tape were censured in general terms at the recent conference of the Communist Party, but Mr. Zarudni cites chapter and verse for the immense amount of superfluous accounting and filing of reports which interferes with the efficient functioning of the Soviet industries.

The reckoning of the wages is decidedly complicated. Workers are divided into five classes and the calculation of wages is based on no less than 50 written considerations. Temporary work is paid for according to five rules, piecework according to twelve, premiums and bonuses according to seven, supplementary pay according to eight. It is no wonder that a small army of accountants and calculators is kept busy trying to figure out what each worker should receive.

Mr. Zarudni mentions one comparatively small factory, with 128 workers, where ten persons are employed in the accounting department. Another Moscow factory employs 27 bookkeepers and accountants to regulate accounts of 382 workers.

Factory managers are overwhelmed by the masses of reports which pour in on them, giving in writing the most minute details of every minor accident or of the causes of every piece of spoiled goods. And the time of the foremen, instead of being spent in directing the shop work, is largely consumed by the filling out of the endless forms which are supposed to cover every phase of factory work.

Streams of Calculations

The report of a foreman at the Cheliabinsk tractor factory, for instance, contains 525 indexes. By the time the streams of paper calculations which pile up in every factory flow into one common great river, the central office of the Commissariat which directs the given branch of industry, there are 220 forms and 10,870 separate indexes.

There has been an excessive tendency to reduce to figures in minute detail every aspect of production, from the cost of production of each individual item to the causes of each case of waste and breakage, of which there are a great many. Indeed it seems to have been much easier to list and classify these cases than to prevent their occurrence. As Mr. Zarudni writes:

Discipline a Problem

"The calculators of industrial enterprises spend two thirds of their working time in making up complicated accounts of waste and breakage, not only according to articles and departments, but according to causes and listing those who are responsible. It would be worthwhile to spend the time, if the index of the cost of breakage 'according to causes and persons responsible' served the purpose of operative direction. Unfortunately this is not the case."

Along with this problem of bureaucratism, a very old one in the Soviet economy and one for which evidently no satisfactory solution has been found, certain difficulties have arisen in striking a proper balance in the matter of industrial discipline. Here it is difficult to form a full and correct picture of the situation merely by reading Soviet decrees.

These decrees, especially during the last year, have pointed to the inauguration of drastic measures for the maintenance of discipline and the increase of productivity. Many of these decrees could scarcely have been enacted in a country where there was a system of free elections and an independent trade-union movement.

Workers and employees, for instance, may not quit their employment without special permission. This applies to individuals who might wish to chance their place of work. A collective quitting of employment, a strike, would be regarded as counterrevolution and would be suppressed as ruthlessly in the Soviet Union as it would be in a Fascist state.

The working week has been lengthened last year from six days to seven, the working day from seven hours to eight. That more than eight hours is often worked is evident from a recent statement in Pravda that two shifts have been substituted for three in many enterprises.

Managers Insulted

Yet the Soviet Union is not a paradise for the employer, i. e., the manager of the state factory. E. Slavsky, manager of an aluminum factory in the town of Zaporozhe (formerly Ekaterinoslav), in Ukraina, recently described his troubles in one of the Soviet newspapers.

A young worker came to him and asked for wood so that he might build an individual house. Mr. Slavsky refused, on the ground that there was no wood for this purpose. Soon afterward two Communists came into his office and "in a noticeably rude manner" asked why he had failed to provide the wood. When he replied that he was not obligated to give them any explanation one of them retorted, "That doesn't make sense" and the two walked out slamming the door behind them.

The same factory manager described an incident in one of the departments of the plant where the chairman of the workers' committee at a public meeting attacked the foreman in such an abusive way as to undermine his authority and to injure factory discipline. This sort of conduct, according to Mr. Slavsky, is frequent on the part of subordinate party and trade-union organizations.

So equilibrium is not easily established in the Soviet factory. On the one hand the worker is subject to severe legal penalties, including imprisonment at hard labor, for tardiness at work, for absence or for quitting his job without permission. On the other hand members of the new Soviet managerial class are sometimes persecuted and insulted by Communists in the local party and trade-union organizations.

Australians Want Extension Of War Shipbuilding Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Australia, which leans heavily on the British merchant marine for carriage of its great foreign trade is growing restive at the inroads which German U-boats and planes are making on that trade and the fact that its leaders are not doing more about it.

There are good reasons for cutting down the number of ships available to this country for carrying exports. For Britain it is now a case of "guns before butter." The butter and the meat and the dried fruits, the apples and honey which this country used to send to Britain have been cut in favor of Pittsburgh steel and Californian airplanes. Moreover surplus meat supplies are available from markets much nearer than Australia in these days when time must be economized.

But Australians feel they should have a larger hand in countering the German attackers. They want a construction scheme planned on more ample lines.

The shipping situation, Alured Kelly, President of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, recently described as "increasingly difficult." The British Empire, he said, is challenged as never before. Admitting that the problem was large because of shortage of modern ship construction facilities, doubts about engine construction, and lack of skilled labor, Mr. Kelly nevertheless entered an urgent plea for an effort to expand the industry without delay.

In the House of Representatives the Government has been under fire for not beginning to train artisans for ship construction work earlier.

The Federal Government has replied that all shipyards which are fully equipped for construction work are already engaged in building craft for the Navy. The possibility of pushing on with shipbuilding, Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies told the House of Representatives before he left for Europe, was "constantly under review."

Labor members of the House of Representatives have declared that carpenters could be had from the mining industry among other fields and drafted to ship construction.

In this demand for action there is unanimity between the Labor Party and the business community, and the Australian Industries Protection League, which seeks to stimulate industrial development here, has suggested that British shipbuilding firms should be invited to establish branch undertakings in Australian States.

Navy Announces Several Changes

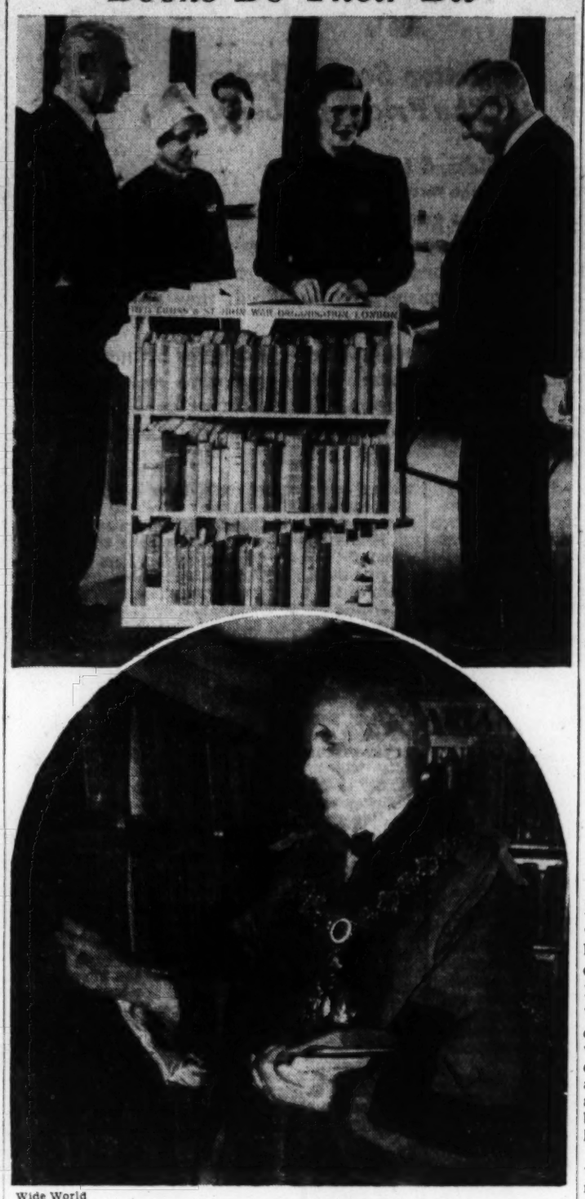
WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Rear Admiral James O. Richardson, recent Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, has been ordered to duty as a member of the Navy's General Board.

The assignment was announced yesterday in a series of command changes which the Navy called routine. Admiral Richardson was relieved Feb. 1 by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel. The Navy said he assumed his new duties this week.

Rear Admiral Andrew C. Pickens, Commander of cruiser division 7 of the Atlantic Fleet, was designated President of the Naval Examining Board.

Capt. Robert C. Giffin, Director of the Naval Reserve Policy Division, was assigned to Admiral Pickens' former command. He is to be promoted soon to Rear Admiral.

Books Do Their Bit



Wide World

Libraries Extend Services

Upper: Miss Mary Churchill, youngest daughter of the British Prime Minister, who is on the staff of voluntary workers in the library at a new emergency hospital in Buckinghamshire, is shown as she was complimented on her work by Sir Walter Wormersley, Minister of Pensions. Below: The Mayor of St. Pancras pictured inside a mobile library.

Library Travels on Wheels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the spare-time occupations which is rapidly assuming major importance in Londoners' "between-raids" moments is the reading of books.

In the Borough of Saint Pancras recognition of this fact has resulted in the inception of a mobile library. This first traveling loan book-car in the Metropolitan area was opened recently by the Mayor of Pancras. The library contains 2,000 volumes, and is housed in an elaborate motor vehicle which, when fully laden, weighs seven tons. Weekly visits are paid alternately, morning and afternoon, to fixed points in the borough.

Civilian defense units, balloon barrages, antiaircraft units and others in war services who cannot leave their posts will now have the books brought to them.

Red Cross and other war relief agencies have also organized library services. Miss Mary Churchill, youngest daughter of the Prime Minister, was recently congratulated for her work in distributing these books by Sir Walter Wormersley, Minister of Pensions.

Sh-h-h! Axis Listens to BBC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—What is the extent of overseas listening to British radiocasts in enemy and occupied countries particularly and what are its effects? This is a question often asked, said Mr. Frederick Wolff Ogilvie, Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, speaking at Manchester recently, and a question to which a complete answer could not, for obvious reasons, be given.

But, said Mr. Ogilvie, it was remarkable how often it was found necessary for Germany and Italy to attack British radiocasts when addressing their own listeners. This, too, in spite of the fact that their people had been for long prohibited from listening to foreign radiocasts.

From such occupied countries as Poland, Czechslovakia, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and France there was evidence that not only did people listen intently, but they were being helped thereby to action.

From North America particularly as well as from other countries came streams of letters of encouragement, while from the Dominions and elsewhere there was an increasing number of radio stations which re-broadcast the BBC news services. Propaganda, Mr. Ogilvie said, had become a fourth armament, and radiocasting was, in effect, a new form of mechanized warfare powerfully affecting the course of military events.

Mr. Ogilvie compared the British and German methods which, he said, differed at almost every point. German technique depended on lies, big lies especially; the British method depended on facts and was designed to help people to think, and to think freely. The island of Britain has become a Europe in little and a British Commonwealth in little.

Radio representatives of the five Governments of the occupied countries were working side by side with the British and with representatives of the Dominions radiocasting services, Mr. Ogilvie said. It was an intimate and happy collaboration in war, and was, perhaps, an augury for the development of British radiocasting in the days when victory and peace come, he declared.

Overseas services now total 54¼ hours daily and literally cover the world.

Firemen to Aid British Kin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The International Association of Firefighters has launched a drive to get funds to help firefighters and their families in Great Britain, it was announced by Ralph Heslop, president of the Toronto Firefighters' Association, which originated the drive.

Pamphlets which have been distributed to paid and volunteer firemen throughout the United States state that every contribution will go directly to the relief of British firefighters and their families.

In the United States alone there are 60,000 paid firemen and about three-quarters of a million volunteer firemen, and Mr. Baer said that they have set as a preliminary goal an equivalent of $2 per fireman in every city and $10 for every volunteer company.

More Camps Planned For Danish Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The number of unemployed in Denmark has increased steadily this winter. In order to cope with the problem, the Danish State is to establish more camps for young people. It is possible that about 30 will be necessary in addition to the 10 already existing, where about 4,000 young persons are living.

These camps are situated where there is a likelihood of work, for example near Løkken (Jutland) about 100 men are employed in a drainage system, and are living at a hotel, known as Kjetterupgaard. At another camp about 70 are employed in transforming heath land by spreading marl and plowing deeply many times.

One of the new camps to be opened is near Ribe in the Esberg Municipality, where about 600 unemployed can live. Each camp is arranged both as a dwelling and workshop, with rooms for instruction classes.

Camp leaders also must have some training before taking up the work of manager and teacher. There is a camp for this purpose and a course of three months' training is arranged. Time is given for training in sport, study, and instruction so that the young persons, when leaving the camp, will not find that their visit has been wasted.

Bonus for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Copenhagen's Municipality is offering a premium of a lower rent for families of not less than five children. The Municipality is planning to build at Husum, near Copenhagen, rows of three-story houses for 120 families, each house containing a basement with washing room, room for fuel, drying and storage, and kitchen and sitting room on ground floor, and three bedrooms. Heating will be by stoves, and each house will have a garden.

A law passed in 1938 gave those with large families a right for a rent up to 500 Kr. ($95) yearly. It is expected the houses will be ready for use by the end of the year.

Coast Cities Face Mock Air Attacks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional sources disclosed today the Army Air Corps plans to hold large-scale demonstrations soon to test the defenses of eastern seaboard cities against air attacks.

Surprise mock air raids will be a feature of the tests, authorities said.

For example, it was explained, bombing squadrons would "attack" one city in the area from Boston to Norfolk, Va., but none of the cities in that area would know in advance which was to be the target. The problem would be to determine the efficiency of air-raid warning networks, particularly how quickly raiding planes could be detected and interceptor planes and antiaircraft batteries notified.

N. Y. Singers Plan Popular-Priced Opera

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Because young American singers can no longer make a living in Europe, and only three opera companies function steadily in the United States, a company of young singers to give popular-priced opera in New York and tour smaller cities is being launched here with Mrs. Huntingdon Astor as chairman. The project, as yet untitled, will have its public initiation in a concert at the Hotel Pierre on April 3, and a prize of $100 is being offered for the best title.

Among artists affiliated with the group are Dusolina Giannina, Metropolitan Opera soprano; Robert Goldsand, pianist; Alexander Smallens, conductor, and Edwina Eustis, Agnes Davis, Pauline Pierce, Gean Greenwell, Brooks Dunbar, Donald Dame, Myron Taylor and Renee Treer, singers.

Plea for Confidence

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Yugoslav Legation issued the following statement today, describing it as the first official statement of Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch after the new Yugoslav Government was set up:

"In these serious days the people of Yugoslavia have felt uneasy by the way the public affairs were led. Distrust toward such a situation has been manifested during the last few days with such force, that it has threatened the public order. Under the pressure of such an alarmed public opinion the change has occurred.

"Today, there is no more reason for any alarm since His Majesty King Peter II has taken over the power and has formed a Government of national unity as an expression of feelings of all the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

"In behalf of the Government which I have the pleeasure to lead the first word I am directing is an appeal to the citizens and to the authorities to support the Royal Government in the fulfillment of its first duty—to preserve order within and peace without.

"I appeal to the patriotic citizens of Yugoslavia to avoid manifestations which should aggravate our relations with neighbors, with which we desire to further remain in peace and friendly relations. I appeal not to yield to any actions or influences no matter where they might come from. Let us care for ourselves—independent—dignified. A strict order and correct attitude are the first conditions for a successful fulfillment of our tasks."

'Star-Spangled Banner' Echoes in Greece

By the Associated Press

Athens, March 29

Thousands of Athenians heard "The Star-Spangled Banner" echo through ancient Academy Street yesterday as Mayor Ambrose Plytas and the United States Minister, Lincoln MacVeagh, unveiled a plaque renaming the thoroughfare Franklin Roosevelt Avenue.

"The President made promises to Greece and at the same time made clear that he did so by mandate of a united people," said Mr. MacVeagh, in a reference to aid to Greece under the military aid law.

"Athenians may therefore read behind the name Franklin Roosevelt printed on these walls the name of the great Nation for which he speaks written large in letters of hope."

U-Boat Threat to America Puts Pressure on Britain

Unconfirmed reports of submarines operating in the western Atlantic are put in their proper perspective in the following article by The Christian Science Monitor's Naval Expert.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is doubtful that the Germans have many submarines which possess sufficient cruising radius to cross the ocean twice and be able to remain "on station" long enough to make the venture worth while.

If the reports of Nazi submarines having made their appearance on the American side of the Atlantic prove to be accurate, they undoubtedly will be found to be isolated cases designed to create the impression that Germany intends to impose its submarine offensive on those portions of the convoy routes normally considered safe from such danger.

The strategy of this gesture is obvious. Any extension of the submarine danger zone requires a redistribution of Britain's assignment of the none too numerous vessels available for convoy duty and hunting submarines.

The more thinly these vessels have to be spread, the less the strength that will be available for use in the areas where Nazi submarines would be expected to carry on their operations.

The normal areas where submarines have their best hunting grounds are in the vicinity of the British Isles where convoys converge. Elsewhere submarines have a much more difficult task in locating their victims, especially when airplane assistance cannot be afforded.

Like World War Strategy

Germany followed a somewhat similar strategy during the World War.

In October, 1916, the U53, a 720-ton boat, credited with a cruising radius of 5,260 miles, unexpectedly made its appearance at Newport, R. I., tarried a few hours, and departed without asking for or receiving supplies of any nature.

The United States leaned over backward in carrying out its neutrality obligations with the result that no information concerning the presence of the U53 was broadcast, and it was able to intercept and sink some 20,000 tons of allied and neutral shipping in the vicinity of Nantucket Lightship while United States destroyers helplessly looked on. The U53 then returned to Germany.

This visit, an implied threat that submarine warfare could be carried to the shores of the United States, was made possible by loading the U53 with abnormal quantities of food, fresh water, and fuel. Such an extended voyage under makeshift conditions, must have imposed great hardships on the crew.

At about the same time, the Deutschland, a large submarine constructed for the purpose of carrying freight and possessing no offensive weapons, arrived at Baltimore. In all the Deutschland made two voyages before the United States entered the war.

All Were Large Boats

However, it was not until May, 1918, when the United States had been at war more than a year, that the next German submarine appeared in its coastal waters. Following this visit, five other submarines made their appearance before the end of the war.

All of these submarines were large boats ranging between 1,160 and 1,930 tons, and were capable of cruising great distances. The U151, the first to arrive, cruised 10,915 miles and was away from its base for 94 days.

By mine, torpedo, and gun fire, these raiders destroyed about 175,000 tons of shipping in the waters of the United States, and the coastwise shipping trade was disrupted until defensive measures could be put into effect.

It has been rumored that some at least of the Italian submarines, have structural defects which would make them unacceptable to the Nazis. While nothing definite is known concerning the cruising performances of Italian subs, it might reasonably be assumed that they, like various other categories of ships in the Italian Navy, were designed for use in the Mediterranean, in which case no particular stress would have laid on extensive cruising radii.

Consequently, unless the Germans have constructed larger submarines than is generally believed, it is doubtful that any real attempt will be made to carry submarine warfare to the far side of the Atlantic.

Crews Need Recuperation

Furthermore, extended cruising in submarines under wartime conditions, is not merely a matter of the cruising capacity of the vessel itself.

The interior of a submerged submarine becomes an uncomfortable place for the crew after a few hours, and if frequent submergences are necessary, the physical endurance of the men becomes impaired, and the submarine must return to a base to permit the crew to recuperate.

It would be possible for one of the 750- or 500-ton Nazi submarines which has refueled and replenished its stores from a supply ship in midocean to conduct limited operations in the western reaches of the Atlantic were it also supplied with a relief crew from the tender, but this method is an uneconomical expenditure of effort that should not appeal to German efficiency.

However, it might be German strategy to undertake a few flying trips, similar to the one made by the U53, for the purpose of creating the impression of submarines being far afield, thus imposing additional demands on the already limited number of available convoy escorts.

As long as the United States remains technically at peace, its shipping on this side of the Atlantic is supposedly inviolate, and a U-boat threat should not cause any changes being made in releases to Britain of such naval material as may have been decided upon.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Australia Pays Dues to League

CANBERRA, Australia, March 29 (Australian Associated Press)—"Australia is paying £34,000 towards the current costs of the League of Nations," Sir Frederick Stewart, Minister of External Affairs, informed the House of Representatives.

He said the Government considers the League still useful particularly in the function of the International Labor Office located in Montreal. Other indications of its usefulness, he said, are its function in economic and financial matters and in the control of the drug traffic.

President Replies To Attack on Ickes

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a letter acknowledging receipt of a joint memorial asking that the resignation of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, be accepted, told the territorial lawmakers today:

"This memorial is a refreshing reminder of the freedom of expression enjoyed in our democracy. The energetic, frank expression of the memorialists is, in itself, the best indication that Alaska need not fear any serious abridgement of democratic procedure."

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South Africa 'All Out' In Aid-Britain Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—South Africa may not have been appearing in the big, black headlines, but it has made five deeply significant contributions to the British war effort.

The Air Force has been expanded sevenfold, an allotment of £72,000,000 has been made for war expenditure this year, it has developed a capacity to produce war materials far beyond its own needs, it has trained an army as large proportionately as those of the other dominions, it has hundreds of sailors serving in the Royal Navy — these constitute South Africa's record.

The details were disclosed by High Commissioner Sidney Waterson when he gave the first comprehensive survey of the Union's war activities at a National Defense Interest Committee luncheon here this week.

These contributions, he made clear, are only the earnest of greater assistance to come as South Africa further develops an industrial potential far greater than it possessed during the World War.

"In 1932," he said, "we produced 32,000 tons of high-grade steel: by 1938, the output had grown to 350,000 tons and under the impulse of war we are well on the way to doubling that figure. In addition, the value of secondary industries has grown since the last war from £40,000,000 a year to £170,000,000 and much of it could be made available for war supplies."

Workmen Have Aided

"These resources," Mr. Waterson added, "all have been expanded for war effort. Our workmen have responded just as did British workmen. They signified a readiness to work three shifts a day and seven days a week, agreed to the necessary dilution of labor and recently proposed for themselves an industrial conscription.

"The result is that whereas 18 months ago we had practically no munitions production, today we are producing a large variety of weapons and equipment in increasing quantities. We not only are maintaining ourselves and our northern neighbors with small arms and ammunition but we are assisting rapidly in supplying other places."

Enlarging this point, the High Commissioner explained that South Africa is prodeing its own howitzers, making such things as mortars, armored cars, bombs, shells, grenades, steel helmets, and many other articles of equipment. There are not only enough of these articles to meet its own needs, but also enough to permit sending many of them to the imperial armies in other parts of the world. The bodies of many thousands of motor vehicles of all kinds which now are carrying troops along roads and tracks in Abyssinia were built, assembled and equipped in South Africa.

South Africa has had trouble with bottlenecks that slowed war production and distribution just as Britain and the United States have had. But as these are being pried wider and wider, South Africans are able to utilize more and more of their resources for the war effort. They have what probably is the most highly organized mining area in the world on the Witwatersrand with all the subsidiary engineering and industrial plants that have grown around it: a big railway system with large workshops and construction plants, ample coal, iron, and other base metals, and a rapidly expanding steel industry.

Small White Population

Although the total white population of South Africa is only 2,250,000 [less than one third of London's peacetime population] the volunteer army has done valuable work in Kenya and Abyssinia.

In the air, Mr. Waterson said: "South African air power expanded as quickly as the increase in equipment permitted. During the last war, the Union supplied some 3,000 pilots to Britain's Royal Flying Corps. Afterward, with some of them as a nucleus, we formed our own Air Force which at the outbreak of the present war consisted of only 2,600 men of all ranks and was furnished with aircraft on only a modest scale. Since then it has increased sevenfold and, with the assistance of RAF training programs, South African flying schools will turn out—not only from their own lads but from British pupils as well—pilots and crews at the rate of several thousand a year."

Although it has to guard a coastline of 2,000 miles, South Africa has no navy of its own. But since the war started, in addition to strengthening its coastal defenses, it has formed a special flotilla from trawler and whaling fleets. This flotilla has been engaged continuously in minesweeping, Mr. Waterson said, and units of it have been operating as far north as the Mediterranean with the British Navy in which many South Africans are serving in various ratings.

Women Play Role

South Africa's limited resources of white manpower emphasizes the importance to the Union of the part women can play in connection with the fighting services. Mr. Waterson reported that they have formed a Women's Army Service Corps in which many thousands of women are performing duties similar to those being performed by the auxiliary forces in Britain.

Battalions of native military guards have been formed for the defense of vital points, he said, and corps of Indians and Cape Negroes have been enrolled to provide motor transport, stretcher bearers and other services. Several thousands of these troops already are with the field force in Abyssinia.

While South Africans may differ among themselves on domestic policies and on what is best for South Africa Mr. Waterson says there is a large measure of agreement in support for Britain in this war.

In Mr. Waterson's opinion, the Germans miscalculated the strength of South Africa in 1939 as they did in 1914.

He said the Nazis tried their best to spread disruption in the country, subsidized an anti-Semitic movement, bullied Germans who were settled in the Union and Southwest Africa, played up to and tried to enlist that section of public opinion which interprets South African independence in terms of national isolationism.

But strenuous efforts sponsored by the German Legation at Pretoria and the Consulate at Windhoek, regardless of the obligations of hospitality, failed to succeed and most South Africans today, he said, whether of British of Dutch extraction, had a common cause.

A Bit of the Balkans in Britain

© Fox

Rumanians Celebrate a Native Custom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLTON, Oxford, England — An old Balkan custom was celebrated here recently at the home of Mr. V. V. Tilea, former Rumanian Ambassador in London. On this occasion young men employed by Mr. Tilea walked through the village to the house, accompanied by the "Little Plow"—a small plow drawn by oxen—to wish the family a good harvest.

The picture shows the procession arriving at the house. Reading from left to right are Mr. Tilea, Mrs. Tilea, Admiral and Mrs. Dumitrescue and Eona, Ileano and Stanca—the three Tilea children in Rumanian national costume.

Mr. Tilea was deprived of his Rumanian citizenship for anti-Rumanian activity in London. He decided to stay here when he was forced to give up his mission. He is a Rumanian patriot, and a Liberal, a man opposed to totalitarianism and all its works.

French Town Heavily Fined For Anti-Nazi Signs on Walls

VICHY, March 29 (AP)—The town of Moulins in German-occupied France was reported today to have been fined 50,000 francs because of the appearance of anti-Nazi slogans written on the walls of buildings.

[The franc has a nominal value of about 2.3 cents but conditions surrounding its purchase power make accurate conversion into dollars impossible.]

In addition a 7 p. m. curfew was said to have been ordered until April 2 and all inhabitants ordered ot remain indoors Sunday after 2 p. m.

Horsemeat Rationed

VICHY, France, March 29 (AP)—Horsemeat was added to the French food ration list today. Other meats have been rationed for months.

Meanwhile, despite a barter agreement with the occupied zone and imports from colonies, Unoccupied France has a wheat shortage of 490,000 tons (16,333,334 bushels), Jean Achard, Secretary of Food Supply, told American correspondents.

This figure, M. Achard added, was presented to the American Government during the recent negotiations for experimental shipments of American grain and other foodstuffs to Occupied France.

The hitherto little-publicized exchange agreement between the two zones has brought from Washington a demand on Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy for a full report. (Preparations already had been made for a shipment of two Red Cross cargoes of flour to France.)

Explaining the agreement, M. Achard said it had originally been made last October for 12 months, but never put into operation until February—effective for seven and a half months.

As published by the Paris newspaper Aujourd'Hui, the agreement called for the occupied zone to send to France 800,000 tons of wheat (about 26,666,667 bushels); 100,000 tons of bran and 800,000 tons of potatoes (about 26,666,667 bushels); in exchange for 190,000 head of cattle, 565,000 sheep, 600,000 pigs and calves, 36,000 tons of oil, 100,000 tons of vegetables, 8,000 tons of cheese, and about 450,000,000 gallons of wine.

M. Achard said the object of the agreement was to equalize rations between the two zones, and that the American Government was fully informed at the time.

Unless the deficit in wheat tonnage is made up, bread rations of 240 grams daily will be reduced to 125 for June and July, M. Achard declared.

deGaullist Sentenced

VICHY, France, March 29 (AP)—A military court at Clermont-Ferrand today sentenced Armand Pené, industrialist of Dakar, French West Africa, to eight months in prison and loss of civil rights for one year on charges of spreading propaganda for Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Frenchmen still fighting the Axis.

U. S. Yugoslavs Rally to Aid Of Homeland in Trials Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Yugoslav officials and American leaders here of the 600,000 Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in the United States, although still jubilant after a day of rejoicing over the coup d'etat in Belgrade, turned here today to consideration of possibly serious trials for Yugoslavia ahead and of what they could do to help.

Formation of a national Yugoslav Council in the United States for co-operation with the new government in Belgrade in event of war with the Axis was under consideration in some circles, while the word at the Yugoslav Consulate, 745 Fifth Avenue, was to "await developments." Volunteers for service in the Yugoslav Army appeared at this office throughout yesterday and today, but were rejected, at least for the time being, because of the expense and other difficulties involved in transporting men to Yugoslavia.

While the majority of Yugoslavs in New York, most of them laborers, dockmen and merchants, were hard at work this morning, spokesmen for the colony here voiced satisfaction, that their efforts may have contributed to swing the tide in the homeland. Maj. Elias Bratina, who commanded free Yugoslav and Czech troops against the Austrians in the first World War, revealed that a Yugoslav Emergency Council had been formed several weeks ago to combat with propaganda the union of Yugoslavia with Germany and the Axis.

This Council sent hundreds of telegrams to Yugoslav groups throughout the United States, urging them to file protests with the government in Belgrade. Thousands of such cables were said to have been dispatched to Ministers of Prince Paul's government.

In words believed to reflect the thought of thousands of Croats, Slovenes and Serbs concentrated chiefly in Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and on the Pacific Coast, O. Gavrilovitch, Yugoslav Counsul in New York, declared:

"This is like having years of wishful thinking, or a good dream, come true. We want to be free or die."

Plans for the formation of a "Free Yugoslav" Government-in-Exile, which had been circulating among Yugoslav officials, business men and shipping operators, were dropped, and emphasis was turned to the question of expediting American aid to the revolutionary regime in event of war, but with plans still necessarily vague.

The holiday atmosphere felt at the Consulate-General yesterday was reflected in Yugoslav newspaper offices which serve the 40,000 Croats, Slovenes, and Serbs in the city. Dushan J. Popovic, publisher, who had completed arrangements to change the name of his newspaper from the "Yugoslav News" to the "Servian Daily," in protest against the Axis pact, was today wondering if he should change it back again.

Anton Tanaskovitch, publisher of Hvratski Svijet, a Croatian newspaper appearing thrice weekly, said his publication had been predicting for some time that the Yugoslav people would not accept alliance with the Axis. Questioned as to the feeling of the Croats and Slovenes, who are not as enthusiastically pro-British as the Serbs and are located in the level northern regions of Yugoslavia, more exposed to invasion, Mr. Tanaskovitch said:

"Ninety-five per cent of the people of Yugoslavia are for unity—for keeping together the three great branches—the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes—and are against the pact with Hitler. If this revolt means unity and independence, then 95 per cent of the people will be for it."

Golden Rule Foundation Names Special Aid Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—The Golden Rule Foundation has issued a "Golden Rule War-Time Calendar for 1941" that takes special cognizance of aid to bombed, homeless, refugee and destitute persons throughout the world. Its dates set April 6 to 13 for Easter offerings; May 11, Golden Rule Mother's Day; Oct. 4 and 5, Loyalty Days in churches and synagogues; Nov. 20 or 27, Golden Rule Thanksgiving, and Dec. 7 to 14, International Golden Rule Week.

Each observance will see intensified the Foundation's drive to place a "coin-a-meal" receptacle on every American dining table for the aid of needy persons both here and abroad.

Roosevelt Felicitates Slav King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—President Roosevelt in a congratulatory cable to the new King, Peter II of Yugoslavia, underlined the warm American feeling for the new anti-Axis Government and followed up the support offered here by the State Department immediately after the coup.

Mr. Roosevelt cabled:

"At this moment, when Your Majesty has assumed the full exercise of your royal rights and powers, and the leadership of a brave and independent people, I wish to share with the people of the United States, in the expression of our sincere and genuine wishes for the health and well-being of Your Majesty and for the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia.

"Furthermore, I extend the hope that the relations between your Government and the Government of the United States may be mutually beneficial in the support of those principles of liberty and tolerance cherished by the Yugosav and American peoples."

On Thursday the State Department in effect promised aid to Yugoslavia under the lend-lease program. Word came through direct to the State Department after a period of waiting, when Arthur Bliss, the American Minister, succeeded in getting the State Department by telephone. He reported that order continues to be maintained and that the Capital is enthusiastic over the change.

Some difficulty was experienced initially by the State Department in getting in touch with Mr. Lane through the censorship. The State Department announced that American interests in Yugoslavia remain intact and that they had not been interferred with in the brief revolution.

Bust of Foster Awarded To Pennsylvania Sculptor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—The bust of Stephen Collins Foster, American folk music composer, to be unveiled in the Hall of Fame, New York University, on May 27, will be the work of Walter Kirtland Hancock, according to announcement by Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Hall of Fame director.

Mr. Hancock was chosen with a tribute to the "versatility" of his work which has brought him the Widener Gold Medal, Prix de Rome, and Helen Foster Burnett prize of the National Academy of Design. He is a member of the faculty of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and was recently elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

German Dogs Listed For Military Duties

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 29

The newest military wrinkle in Germany seems to be selective service for dogs.

Commerce Department officials say that German newspapers are carrying a notice to all dogs owners to "register their dogs for military service," under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

It is common in Europe to use dogs for carrying articles and pulling small carts, especially in rough terrain.

China Government Shakeup Seen Near

CHUNGKING, China, March 29 (AP)—The influential newspaper Takungpao said today that the Chinese Government would undergo a sweeping reorganization soon in the interests of greater efficiency. Introduction of new and younger blood and closer connections with the world's democracies.

Informed sources said the personnel changes were likely to be the most extensive since the hostilities with Japan began in 1937. More progressive social and economic plans also may be adopted, it was said.

The general effect, they declared, would be to strengthen Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's leadership.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Determination of the Chinese Nationalist Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to maintain the unity and authority of Free China is expressed in the statement of policy just received here.

The statement, in the form of an address by the Generalissimo, deals in detail with the dispute between the Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang, China's ruling political party. The declaration was in the form of an address by Generalissimo Chiang before the People's Political Council in Chungking on March 6, and was made public by the Chinese Counsul General in New York.

In substance, the Generalissimo rejected the demands submitted to the Kuomintang by the Chinese Communists. He declared that their proposals would lead to a "separatist authority" in China, which could not be tolerated. The stand is considered of major importance because of the dispute between the Free China forces and the so-called Fourth Route Army of the Communists which has been "suppressed" by the Chungking Government.

Must Preserve Order

"Firstly," the Generalissimo said, "these (Communist) military demands infer that the Government should not suppress rebellious troops, and that otherwise the military authorities should be punished; furthermore that the losses suffered by the mutineers should be compensated.

"Secondly, the political demands infer that outside the jurisdiction of the National Government special areas should be established with their special political structures and . . . enforcement of lawful restrictions on public and private illegal activities should be curbed. In addition they demanded recognition of so-called 'democratic rights in occupied territories.' Should this be allowed to develop it would bring about a great upheaval, in which political authority would be grabbed amid the presence of the enemy.

"Thirdly, the demands regarding party affairs infer that the Chinese Communist Party should have a special status and special privileges in the Council. The Government should not extend to independent councilors and those representing other parties equal treatment with the Communities, otherwise the latter would refuse to participate in the Council's deliberations."

The Communists might not have realized the "seriousness" of the threat to single national political authority in the demands, General Chiang continued, but, if accepted, he questioned whether China could remain a nation or the Council a democratic forum.

"Militarily it has been the Government's inherent policy that the Army should be nationalized . . without any other systems of party or private armies," he said. "The National Revolutionary Army belongs to the country and not to any one party. . . .

"Politically, the Government should be democratized. Within the State citizens and public bodies would enjoy, and are free to enjoy, their respective freedom and rights. . . . However, the national political authority is one. . . ."

General Chiang deplored as "nonsensical misleading propaganda" other demands "termed as 'cessation of provocation,' 'withdrawal of Communist suppression troops in central China,' and 'immediate cessation of national military offensive against the Communists.'" He assured the Council that the Government would not permit the recurrence of so-called "Communist suppression" expeditions, stating that if the Communists "obey orders and stop attacking other army units," the Government will "let bygones be bygones and extend to them equal treatment."

"But should they disobey orders, violate discipline and obstruct armed resistance, as the former new Fourth Army did," he warned, "the Government, in upholding the interest of the country and assuring final victory, cannot but suppress them in accordance with law, in order to fulfill the Government's supreme duty."

General Chiang assured the Council in conclusion that, "to achieve national solidarity for the successful conclusion of armed resistance," the Government stood ready to accept all Council decisions "made in accordance with public opinion."

Demands Listed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — The 12 demands which the Communists have made upon the Kuomintang Government of China mark a significant departure in Chinese politics.

They have been published under the name of the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. This is the first time since the war with Japan that the name of this Committee has been used.

It gives official form to the increased cleavage between the Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

But despite the fact that armed clashes have occurred between these two "Allies," their mutual opposition to the Japanese invader is expected by many observers to be sufficient to prevent outright civil war.

Refused To Obey Orders

The "demands" of the Communists followed the "disarming" of the Communist Fourth Route Army which had been located in Southern Anhwei Province, and refused the orders of Chungking to move out and re-establish itself north of Wangtze.

A typically involved Chinese controversy has followed over the political nuances of the dispute.

The 12 resultant demands of the Communists are: (1) Halt all provocations. (2) Rescind the order abolishing the New Fourth Army. (3) Punish those responsible for the incident, Ho Ying-chin (Minister of War), Ku Chu-tung (Commander of the third war area), Shankwan Yung-seng (Commander of one of the armies which attacked the New Fourth). (4) Release Yeh Ting and let him resume his command. (5) Release the New Fourth prisoners and return all supplies. (6) Pension the wounded and the families of the slain. (7) Evacuate from central China Communist-suppression forces. (8) End the blockade of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region. (9) Release all patriotic political prisoners. (10) Abolish one-party dictatorship, institute democracy. (11) Carry out the San Min Chu I (Three People's Principles), obey Sun Yat-sen's will. (12) Arrest all pro-Japanese elements and bring them before a national court of justice.

Many Arrests Made

During and after the New Fourth incident, scores of arrests were made in Kuomintang China. Estimates of the number vary between 400 and 700. Forty have been arrested in Chungking between Feb. and March 1, and a half-dozen executed. The offices of the 18th Group (Ninth Route) Army in Kweilin and Kweiyang have been closed; 13 of the staff of the communication department of the Sian office have been seized, and all trucks confiscated. The Sin Xua Jih Pao (New China Daily News), the Communist newspaper in Chungking, has been severely censored.

Leftist and liberal bookshops have been closed, including the Chengtu and Kweilin branches of the Life Book Company, the publishing organ of the liberal National Salvation Association.

A long black list of 15 categories is reported to have been compiled by the Kuomintang's Bureau of Investigation and Statistics, containing the names and activities of liberals and leftistz of all shades, as well as all known Communist Party members.

Though the liberals have suffered much more from the political repression than the Communists, none of whom have been arrested in Chungking, the arrests indicate the breadth of the chasm between left and right.

British Children in Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAAFF-REINET, S. Africa—The first contingent of British children to make their wartime homes here, recently arrived in this mountain-cradled Karroo town.

For months, in town and district, families have eagerly awaited their arrival. South African children have looked forward impatiently to sharing their homes with English playmates.

No official ceremony greeted the first arrivals. They were met by foster-parents in family cars and carried off to their new homes. Most of the children live in the country on the big merino sheep farms for which this area is famous. The elder ones share governesses with their hosts' children, while the younger ones enjoy the free, outdoor, sun-filled lives of their South African playmates. They live in big roomy houses set in gardens and take part in the activities of the farm.

Already the children are settling down happily and English tongues are exploring the intricacies of the Afrikaans language, in everyday use on the farms.

Life in their new surroundings is for these young folks an adventure of discovery. There was, for instance, the little boy who when he first saw a tawny, heavy-horned merino ram felt sure it must be a lion! And the little girl who had never before seen oranges growing on a tree, and took them for particularly large golden apples.

Despite these many new experiences, however, foster-mothers strive to keep fresh in the children's thought, the memory of loved ones left in England.

Bingo Ban Urged By Passaic Jury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., March 29—A presentment is before Common Pleas Court Judge Robert H. Davidson today from the Passaic County Grand Jury summing up a several weeks' investigation with a demand for a county ban on bingo and all forms of lottery. The jurors also call for a stricter diligence on laws affecting horse-race betting and recommend a $100 a year license on pin ball machines, stipulating their use for enjoyment, not for gambling.

The panel was ordered to investigate rumors of gambling last January by Supreme Court Justice Harry Heher. It finds bingo clearly gambling and states that, while in most of these games charities got all or a greater part of the proceeds, in some it was only a small amount.

"We are firmly of the conviction," the presentment continues, "that the visions of those conducting them were clouded and their consciences appeased by the thought that very commendable charities were being supported by the proceeds. Feeling as we do, it is our considered recommendation that bingo and like games be banned in the County and that the law-enforcing authorities be instructed to see to it that this recommendation is carried out."

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Senate Committee Approves Army and Navy Supply Bill

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday approved a $4,389,284,174 Army and Navy supply bill, providing funds for a sharp increase in the annual output of Air Corps combat pilots.

Reporting the bill for Senate action next week, the Committee added $312,871,000 to construct 38 new Government flying schools and to contract for the private operation of 21 primary training schools to step up the training program to the point where 30,000 finished military fliers would be completing instruction annually by 1942.

The Army now is turning out pilots at the rate of 7,000 yearly and expects this total to increase to 12,000 yearly by October.

Argentine Ban Lifted

The Committee eliminated from the measure a House-approved provision which would prevent Army and Navy purchases of Argentine canned beef, wool, and other foreign products. A subcommittee struck this amendment out, 7 to 5, and the full Committee approved this action on a show of hands.

Midwestern Senators had opposed deletion of the provisions but Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, asked that it be eliminated because of the "good neighbor" policy and efforts to co-ordinate hemispherical defense.

The Senate Committee added a total of $315,474,100 to the House-approved measure, cutting only one item. This was a House-approved appropriation of $5,300,000 for relocation of the Alaska Railroad. It was reduced to $1,500,000 and repair of the present road ordered.

Major Share for Army

The Army would get $4,089,767,354, the lion's share of appropriations projected in the bill, with the Navy receiving $295,416,820. Included in Army funds was money to purchase 4,750 medium and heavy bombers, for which Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told the Committee there was "imperative need."

He said first deliveries on these planes would not start for 16 months and that full production could not be reached in less than 20 months.

In approving the bill, the Senate Committee inserted a $1,640,000 appropriation for levee work on the Connecticut River at Hartford, Conn., $663,000 to improve the channel of the Kennebeck River near Bath, Maine, and $4,100,000 for the construction of 700,000 square feet of temporary office structures in Washington.

Harder Tests Now Facing Defense Mediation Board

Continued from Page 1

Correction will benefit labor greatly."

The Universal-Cyclops Steel Corporation strike ended in its forty-first day before it actually came before the Mediation Board, and settlement was announced shortly after the Board's telegram urging mediation. The terms are understood to include a general wage increase. Though relatively small, the plant is rated in importance close to the Allis-Chalmers factory at Milwaukee because of the kind of defense work it does.

It is felt here that the atmosphere of public urgency which the new Mediation Board brought to this strike may have expedited the private settlement.

At 10 a. m. this morning hearings before two three-man panels began on the Vanadium Corporation strike at Bridgeville, Pa., and the Condenser Corporation of America at South Plainfield, N. J., respectively.

On Monday another Board panel hears principals in strikes at four Mid-Western plants of the International Harvester Co., involving 24,000 workers.

The Ford Motor Company came into the picture when it received an Army contract for almost the same amount, and for much the same type of equipment, as that involved a few weeks ago in an Army contract which it lost because of its refusal to accept a labor clause. The new contract does not have the labor clause. It is for 1,786 1½-ton trucks to cost $1,417,000. Although the contract is with the Army, it is awarded in the Army Quartermaster's capacity as buying agent for the CCC which will use the trucks. The disputed labor provision applies only to defense contracts and hence is disregarded in this instance, where bids were taken competitively. General Motors underbid Ford by $6,000 but could not agree to deliver the trucks so early.

'War Weapons Week' Speaker Foresees Complete Victory

BRIGHTON, England, March 29 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said in a "War Weapons Week" speech today that he believed the combined strength of the English-speaking nations could not be defeated or ultimately deprived of complete victory.

"I do not believe that, great and hideous as may be the task which lies before us and heavy though the tribulation through which we must pass will be, that the two great English-speaking democracies—the British Commonwealth and the United States of America—will ever relinquish their task until freedom is secured," Mr. Alexander said.

Lack of Holidays In New York State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29—Although New York is historically distinguished as "the battleground of the American Revolution" and contributed its full share to the founding of the Nation, it has no distinctive State holiday, and Arthur Pound, State Historian, has set himself to supply this lack.

His suggestions lead with April 30, commemorating Washington's inauguration as First President in New York City in 1869; Oct. 17, Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga in 1777; and Sept. 12, end of Hudson's voyage of discovery at Albany in 1608.

In contrast to New York's failure to make calendar note of its historied past, Mr. Pound cited Patriot's Day in Maine and Massachusetts on April 19; Rhode Island's Independence Day, May 4; Vermont's Bennington Battle Day, Aug. 16; Virginia's Jefferson's Birthday, April 13; Maryland's March 25, anniversary of the arrival of colonists with a King's charter to Lord Baltimore, and Utah, Idaho, and Alaska's Pioneer Day.

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'Ambassador's Ferry'

John G. Hemmer, New York News

A Prize-Winning News Photograph

This photographic scoop by John G. Hemmer of the New York Daily News was awarded the Harvey V. Deuell Memorial Trophy and first prize in the spot news class of the Sixth Annual Exhibit of the Press Photographers Association of New York, Inc., at the Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center in New York. The picture shows the British warship King George V arriving in American waters with the British Ambassador Viscount Halifax.

Best in News Pictures Chosen at N. Y. Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Prize awards for best entries in the sixth annual exhibition of the Press Photographers Association of New York were made by Wendell L. Willkie over the National Broadcasting Company network at a crowded preview of more than 800 pictures here last night.

Opening the show, which will continue until April 20 at the New York Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center, Dr. Frank B. Jewett, Museum head and Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, called the work of the museum and that of the news photographer men "a kindred job."

"We record the scientific and industrial progress that lies behind headlines," he said. "The press tells it in newsprint. The methods are different, the objectives the same: to inform the public."

Mr. Willkie, introduced by Martin J. McEvilly of the New York Daily News Staff and President of the Press Photographers' Association, prefaced the presentations with a tribute to the important public role of the "man behind the camera" in highlighting current events. It was typified in the outstanding award of the show—first prize in the "spot news" class and the Harvey V. Deuell Memorial trophy to John G. Hemmer, New York Daily News photographer, for "Ambassador's Ferry."

Pictorial Scoop

A photographic "scoop," the picture shows the H. M. S. King George V. arriving in American waters with the new British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax.

The story behind this citation for "exceptional photography of an unusual event, enterprise and daring on the part of the photographer, and historic symbolism of lasting news value," told of Mr. Hemmer's flight by airplane from New York to Baltimore last Feb. 1 and search over the sea for several hours through rain and fog until the battleship was sighted and the picture "beat" accomplished.

Other awards in this class went to: M. J. Ackerman, Acme Newspictures, "Dunking a Dreadnaught," second prize; Ted Kell, New York Herald-Tribune, "Held at Bay," third; honorable mentions: George H. Alexanderson, Wide World Photos, "Quandary"; William T. Hoff, Hoff Photos, "Momsy"; Osmund Leviness, New York Daily News, "Alone at Last"; Anthony Sande, Acme, "Safe Again," and Robert Seelig, Daily News, "Devastation."

Winners in Sports Class

In the sports class: Ernest Sisto, Wide World, "He Floats Through the Air," first prize; Carl Thusgaard, Acme, "Private Battle," second; Charles A. Roth, Bergen Evening Record (Hackensack, N. J.), "I's Tired," third; honorable mentions: Jack Frank, the New York Herald Tribune; Henry Olen, Daily News; Anthony Sande, Acme.

Feature class: Jess Strait, New York Daily Mirror, "Smoke Eaters," first; William T. Hoff, Hoff Photos, "Up to Dry," second; Carl Thusgaard, Acme, "Henry Hits the Floor," third; honorable mentions: Victor Amato, Brooklyn Eagle; Harry Harris, Associated Press; Philip Levine, Daily News; Leo Lieb, PM.

Pictorial class: Alan Fisher, PM, "Jerome Meyers, Artist," first; Samuel F. Meller, Jr., New York Post, "March 17th," second; Pat Mulligan, New York Sun, "Sailor Take Warning," third; honorable mentions: Joseph Costa, Daily News; Walter J. Durkin and Harry Harris, Associated Press; Alan Fisher, PM; Vincent Lopez, New York Sun; Arthur Sasse, International News Photos; William H. Zerbe, New York Herald Tribune.

Speed-lite class: Joseph Costa, Daily News, "Life in the 'Dead Pan,'" first, and "So Near Yet So Far," second; Frank Jurkoski, International News Photos, "Flying Steel," third, and "Sono Osato, an Action Study," honorable mention.

Super-Defense Board?

Continued from Page 1

000 over what Congress had been told the cost would be.

It also developed that $356,000,000 had to be added to the cost of construction at military posts for new projects not originally contemplated. Thus, a program which totaled $787,900,000 a few months previously, suddenly mounted to $1,483,000,000, despite the fact that no increase in the size of the Army had been planned in the meantime.

The War Department board attributed this situation to additional labor and material costs and to added requirements, changes in plans and lack of complete engineering data on which to base the original estimates.

$100,000,000 Saving

But before the House Committee, Col. Brehon B. Somervell, shortly after he recently assumed his new duties as chief of the Construction Division, said with respect to the lack of planning at the start: "The whole essence of this thing is to have plans. In other words, if we could have had a small sum for plans prior to this time, I think we would have saved $100,000,000."

Increases in the cost of naval facilities parallel to some extent, although upon a lesser scale so far, the Army experience.

A special Senate committee soon will begin a close scrutiny of all defense expenditures and while there are no charges of graft, every effort will be made to bring to light all conditions of waste, carelessness, or extravagance. Congress believes that the very existence of a watchdog at the door of the defense administration to be healthy.

To meet the basic problem of greater co-ordination and more careful and centralized planning, President Roosevelt is reported to be preparing a new overall body which will take in all existing defense agencies. This is likely to take the form of a new office of emergency management which will be a co-ordinating clearinghouse for the allocation of funds, determination of priorities of projects as well as materials, and to integrate production for both the United States and the lend-lease-aided democracies.

This step is in the making aboard the President's yacht. The announcement can be expected in a week or ten days.

New Aircraft Plant To Employ 10,000

HATBORO, Pa., March 29 (AP)—The Brewster Aeronautical Corporation began excavating operations today for a $5,000,000 aircraft assembly plant and testing field which, when completed, will cover 367 acres and employ more than 10,000 persons.

The company said it would be one of the six largest in the Nation. It will be used for assembling parts made at Brewster's other plants in Newark, N. J., and Long Island City, N. Y.

By July 15, the company said, 4,000 persons would be employed in the production of Brewster fighting planes and dive-bombers at the rate of 35 per week.

The company has a backlog of $128,000,000 in orders for the United States Navy, and the British Royal Air Force and the Netherlands Indies Government.

U. S. Experts to Study Downed Nazi Plane

DOWNEY, Calif., March 29 (AP)—Vultee Aircraft Company officials said today a Messerschmitt fighting plane shot down over England will arrive Tuesday for study by the concern's engineers.

They hope to learn something of German construction methods, types of instruments, armament and engine design.

The twin-engined craft will arrive aboard the American-Hawaiian line freighter Montanan.

U. S.-to-Panama Highway Pushes Steadily to South

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Over half of the 3,500-mile inter-American highway route between the United States and Panama is completed and open to all-weather travel.

A map, based on latest reports on the condition of each section of the route from the United States through Mexico and Central America to Panama, has just been issued by the Public Roads Administration.

Complete sections of the road are not contiguous. Longest stretch open to automobiles is the 1,100 miles from Laredo, Texas, to Mitla, Mexico, 365 miles south of Mexico City. The last 160 miles this side of Mitla is open only in dry weather, but are to be improved this year for all-weather use. An additional 150 miles from Mitla to Tehauntepec is to be graded this year.

The inter-American highway is being financed and built mainly by the countries through which it passes, but the United States has co-operated in almost all phases of the work, including the financing. In the last 12 years, the United States Congress has appropriated $330,000 for surveys and engineering advice and assistance, and $2,540,000 for surveys and construction work in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Mexico Pushes Work

Mexico has completed a greater mileage of the inter-American highway than any other country, and has handled all financing, surveying, engineering, and construction without assistance.

Each of the Central American countries has constructed some part of the road. Guatemala is the first to have improved its entire mileage for all-weather travel. The Guatemala section is about 300 miles long.

Of the 180 miles through Salvador, about 75 miles is paved, another 75 miles has an all-weather surface, and about 30 miles is passable only in dry weather. At the crossing of the Lempa River a suspension bridge is being constructed at a cost of $500,000.

The 90 miles through Honduras is passible in dry weather. Two-thirds of this mileage has a dry-weather and one-third an all-weather surface.

Nearly 250 miles of the route pass through Nicaragua. About 175 miles of the Nicaraguan section is paved or is being paved. The rest consists of impassable trails. Nicaragua is building six steel bridges from designs furnished by the Public Roads Administration.

Unimproved Travel

Costa Rica has about 60 miles of pavement and about 60 miles of dry-weather road. The remainder of the 350 miles of projected highway is unimproved trails. Sixty miles of this will be as difficult to build as any part of the mountain road in Mexico.

The 365 miles from the Costa-Rican Panamanian border to the City of Panama includes about 25 miles of unimproved trails, about 30 miles of dry-weather road, and about 160 miles of pavement. About a third of this pavement is being reconstructed this year.

Fifty miles below the City of Panama, the improved road ends in almost impenetrable jungle.

The inter-American highway is being counted upon to greatly increase trade between the United States and South America, but the enormous difficulties of construction necessarily put it in the long-range trade picture rather than in the immediate one.

Linking Two Continents

Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency

U. S.-to-Panama Highway

Johnstown Strike Peaceful but Effective

Continued from Page 1

Service, that "he would be very happy to sit down with the S. W. O. C. officials or authorized representatives and try to come to as amicable and hasty agreement as possible."

Mr. Gent said the only basis on which the union would negotiate would be the terms agreed to in Bethlehem. These were not looked upon as being extremely difficult for the company since the precedent had been set in the company's home territory and the terms adopted embodied only a small fraction of the union demands. Moreover, the concessions in Bethlehem were made to a much less strongly entrenched union than exists here.

In fact, there is some suggestion that the strike was called in part to retrieve the prestige of the union after a rather thin and perhaps ill-timd showing at the home plant. Union organization in steel and in other industries, has a somewhat longer established footing here. Possibly this superior confidence helped enable Mr. Gent and Harry Klink, Johnstown Chief of Police, to sit down and in a "Jim" and "Harry" conversation outline the arrangements and understandings which have kept order with only a handful of local police at the various company gates.

It is possible the union may win one further point here than at Bethlehem. There it was at first thought that the Employees Representation Plan election had been forestalled and postponed by the strike settlement. It turns out, according to statement by J. J. Coburn, Secretary of the E. R. P. there, that the election was completed in the plants during the strike with "a large number of votes cast."

In Johnstown the union has hopes of preventing an election at all by the organization which the National Labor Relations Board has held to be company-dominated and in violation of the Wagner Act. Mr. Gent emphasizes that he notified the company 10 days ago that there would be a walkout if an E. R. P. election was attempted. Those who have left their work have done so in protest against the bringing of the E. R. P. ballot boxes into the plant.

Strikers Evict 'Red'

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 29 (AP)—A news representative of the New York "Daily Worker" one-time organ of the Communist Party, was ejected from Johnstown last night by a delegation of men, who identified themselves as members of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

David Lurie was eating dinner with Joseph H. Shea, Labor Editor of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, when the delegation entered the dining room.

"Come on, you're going out of town," Mr. Shea quoted the delegation's spokesman as saying to Mr. Lurie.

"I'm an American citizen; I pay my taxes and I don't have to leave," Mr. Lurie replied.

"You'll either get out of town right now or you'll be hurt," retorted the spokesman for the committee.

Wherewith Mr. Lurie's hat and coat were handed him, he was escorted to his automobile, driven to the city limits and told not to return.

"We are going to have a peaceable strike and we don't intend to have such people around to stir up trouble," Mr. Shea reported the committeemen as adding.

Harbor Strike Wanes

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Threat of strikes at three Bethlehem Steel Corporation shipyards in New York harbor waned today after union workers in two Brooklyn yards failed to approve walkout proposals.

Shipbuilding workers at the third yard, in Hoboken, N. J., authorized a strike, but tempered this move by instructing their leaders to submit the dispute to a federal conciliator on Monday.

In Brooklyn, Local 13 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.) voted to appoint a committee to confer on Monday with James Fitzpatrick of the United States Conciliation Service. A number of members, estimated by police to total 400, walked out of the meeting.

At Hoboken, Union Organizer Charles Brecht announced that 1,200 members of Local 15 voted unanimously to empower their negotiations committee to call a strike if necessary in current wage negotiations.

Shipyards involved in the controversy are the Crane and the Morse Shipbuilding Companies in Brooklyn, Bethlehem subsidiaries employing a total of 3,500 men, and the Bethlehem Fletcher drydock, with 1,500 workers.

Have U. S. Step In

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 29 (AP)—Representative Joe Starnes (D), of Alabama, asserted last night that "to strike against the United States Government through an industry which is engaged in defense production is nothing short of treason and should be dealt with accordingly."

Addressing a public meeting sponsored by the Lynchburg Elks, the Dies Committee member called upon the "Chief Executive and force of public opinion to crack down on this nefarious program of stoppages, sabotage, strikes," which he said was slowing production.

He said he felt that the rank and file of labor, organized and unorganized, was patriotic to the core, but that he was forced to refer "with no tender respects to the self-anointed, selfish, political, and subversive leadership which is attempting to sabotage our defense program."

Demands Guarantees

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—The C. I. O. Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee put forth a demand today for certain guarantees from the Federal Mediation Board as a prerequisite to resumption of work at strike-bound International Harvester Company plants.

William H. Davis, Vice-Chairman of the Board, telegraphed the company and the union a plea for resumption of work and asked that they send representatives to Washington for a conference Monday.

The company replied that it would immediately notify all employees to report for work Monday and that it would be represented at the conference.

Grant Oakes, Chairman of the FEWOC, replied that he would attend the conference, too, but that the union membership would decide tomorrow the question of returning to work.

FEWOC strikes are in progress at the tractor works and the McCormick Works in Chicago, and at the Richmond, Ind., and Rock Falls, Ill., factories. The McCormick and Richmond units were reopened under police protection this week. The union's principal demands are increased wages, compensation for draftees, and elimination of piece work.

Stockyards Strike?

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—A strike at the sprawling Chicago stock yards, concentration point for thousands of animals destined for the meat packing plants, was threatened today by a breakdown in negotiations for a labor contract.

Frank McCarty, district director of the C. I. O. Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, said that a strike probably would be called early next week.

He qualified his prediction with the comment: "If the company is in any way disposed to settle this matter no strike will be called."

He referred to the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, operator of the yards. Its contract with the stock handlers local union expired March 15. Six meetings between the disputants have failed to produce a new contract.

Mr. McCarty said that the local union's 661 members represent the entire force assigned to the unloading, and feeding of livestock entering the yards.

The union seeks an eight-hour day and 40-hour week, and increases in minimum wage rates from 55 to 75 cents an hour. In addition, Mr. McCarty said, the union is protesting the discharge of its secretary, a stock handler who refused to unload a carload of livestock received from the Wilson Packing Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where the PWOC is on strike. Stock handlers refused to unload 42 carloads from the company yesterday.

Stoppage of work in the yards would threaten curtailment of meat packing. Packing plants receive only a small proportion of their supply from sources other than the yards.

Conference Fails

SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 29 (AP)—An all-night conference of Federal conciliators, management and union officials failed today to reach a settlement of the 19-day strike at the Cornell Dubilier Corporation plant, and weary conferees asked the National Defense Labor Mediation Board to postpone a scheduled meeting on the problem at Washington later in the day.

Octave Blake, company president, said he had offered a blanket five-cents-an-hour increase for all workers and establishment of a vacation-with-pay schedule. The union, he said, asked for a sliding scale pay increase of from 8 to 13 cents. Union officials were not immediately available for comment.

The plant's 2,500 workers walked out March 10, tying up production on $1,500,000 of national defense subcontracts for electrical condensers.

Toy Plant Strike

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., March 29 (AP)—A strike at the Louis Marx & Company toy plant at Glendale was called last night by the Toy and Novelty Workers Association (C. I. O.), and pickets prevented the night shift from entering the factory.

The plant, one of the largest of its type in the United States, employs approximately 800 persons, and had been operating on a three-shift-a-day basis.

E. E. Knutson, Plant Manager, said that negotiations had been conducted between the concern and the union for the past two months.

He said that the only points upon which the union and company disagreed were a closed shop and a check-off system.

Toys made in the factory are shipped to all parts of the world. In 1939 approximately 20,000,000 items were produced for Christmas trade.

Boys' Club Founding Celebration in May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—More than 500,000 boys up to 16 years of age will join during the week of May 19 in national observance of the founding of the Boys' Club of America in Boston 35 years ago. Since that time when Jacob Riis was its first President, the Club has extended its oranization to 38 States, with 352 centers in congested city areas where no boy is too poor to pay the small dues. Herbert Hoover is Chairman of its National Board and William Edwin Hall has been its National Chairman for 25 years.

The anniversary week will feature church observance and national preparedness days, an international quizz between New York and London boys on current war events, a glee club contest and a national exhibit in Rockefeller Center's Museum of Science and Industry, showing the model airplane construction, furniture and cabinet making, metal working, rug weaving, sculpturing, basketry, and photography taught in the clubs.

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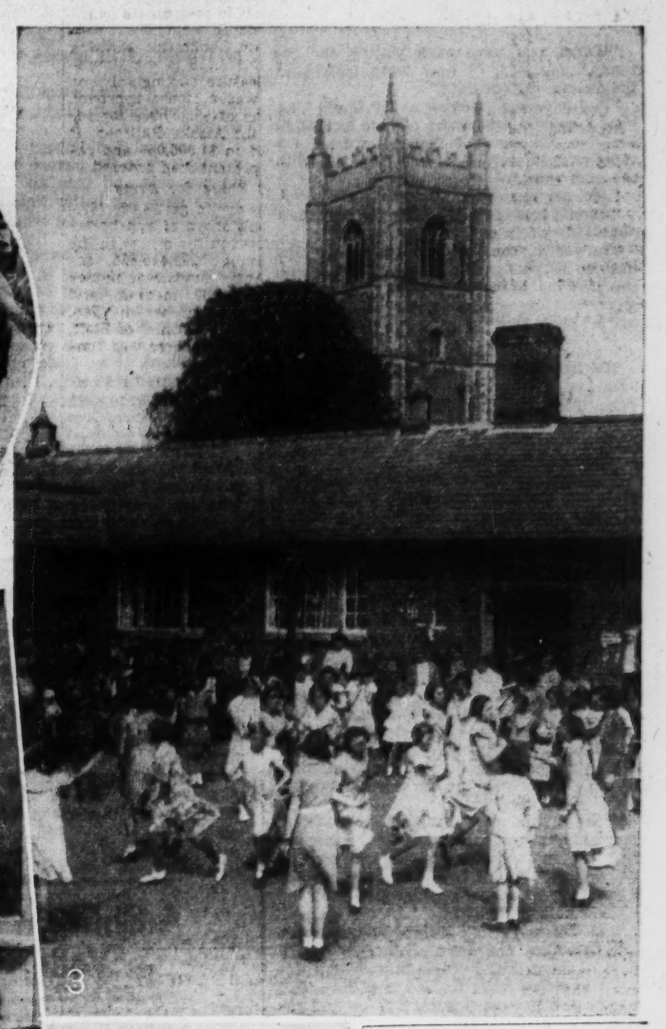
A Tuesday and Saturday Page



By a Staff Photographer

(1) As you may guess from the D. C. D. on the young man's sweater, these are children in the "Dedham Country Day," and they know what it is to send letters to boys and girls in England and receive letters from them. (2) May Day back in 1936, before war gave the English boys and girls the new problems about which they write today. (3) Round the May Pole, 1936. These are the English children who first sent their letters to the American boys and girls of their namesake town. (4) It was a rainy day when we went out to photograph the Dedham, Mass., children who have long taken part in this overseas correspondence. Here they are just off for home. The young man at front left is one of the two English guest children at the school. English school children will enjoy the American school child's method of keeping a pair of rubbers together with a clothes-pin. (5) In one of the classrooms. (6) Main street of Dedham, England.

Children's Friendships Bridge the Atlantic As American and English Schools Correspond

Dedham, England, and Dedham, Mass., Grow Close to Each Other Through the Love of Their Children, and School Experiences Become Very Real

By Grace E. Hine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dedham, Mass.

What excitement reigned at the Dedham Country Day School in the old Massachusetts town of Dedham, that first week in June, 1936, when the first packet of letters arrived from Dedham, England! Each letter was addressed to a certain child, who could hardly wait his turn to read his letter aloud to the class. How they admired the neat script handwriting of the English children!

These letters gave a beautiful description of this rural English village of about 1,800 inhabitants. Dorothy Lovett described the "old world village" there on the Stour River, fifty-nine miles northwest of London. Dorothy told of their High Street, the Tudor houses, the thatched roofs, and their beautiful Gothic St. Mary's church whose high, square tower can be seen all about the countryside. Frieda Harvey gave in detail a week at school with the church clock chiming the hour.

* * *

The American children loved the stories of the English games, the descriptions of their May festival, the accounts of the birds and flowers they saw on their way to school, and the mention of "afternoon tea" in all the letters. It was quite new to the boys and girls at the Dedham Country Day School, yet the English children told of their pets and hobbies. They "pedaled to the cinema" and listened to the "wireless" and our children quickly realized that the English boys and girls were real children like themselves who wished to be their friends.

It all began this way. The Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge, upon returning from a trip to England, told a teacher in the Dedham Country Day School that he had visited Dedham, Eng., and that Miss Mabel E. Nye, the principal of the National Junior School in that little English village, had expressed the wish that her children could correspond with the boys and girls in Dedham, Mass. The result has been a thriving correspondence between the children and the teachers of the two Dedhams, a correspondence which has flourished for five years.

Soon the English letters became bulkier. Picture postcards of Dedham, England, were enclosed, also snapshots of themselves and their families, hand-painted Easter cards and bookmarks, flower seeds in painted envelopes, English stamps, and other treasures.

Here in Dedham, Mass., the children were learning much about the life and interests of the children in Dedham, England. English History was lived as never before. How much more fun it was to cast aside the large, green history books and to hear the stories of "Dress in Dedham Through the Ages." This was one of a number of most interesting booklets that Miss Nye's pupils in England had written describing Dedham, its buildings, its birds and animals, its industries and its history. Each booklet was beautifully written and illustrated by drawings and paintings.

Roman and medieval history became very real, for Dedham, England, is on the site of an old Roman camp and Colchester nearby was once a famous Roman town. Its castle was built by the steward of William the Conqueror. How the children enjoyed reading the inventory of Dedham in the Doomsday Book!

* * *

The feudal map of Dedham, England, was hung on the wall, and with this as a model, the American children drew their large pictures of a medieval Manor Farm. They were a bit disappointed that Dedham did not boast a castle, but the Colchester castle fitted in very well. Stories were written and illustrated, telling about Dedham in the past and present time, and how it grew into a famous industrial town.

Our letters were full of childish souvenirs, too. Similar snapshots and postcards of Dedham and Boston were enclosed. United States stamps were sent, including the new Famous Americans series with stories about each. Valentines, Christmas cards — many from their own block prints — newspaper clippings and funnies filled our envelopes.

War has come to little Dedham, Eng., but the correspondence continues with even more enthusiasm. In September, 1939, the day war was declared, the children of that village were asked to share their homes and beds with three hundred evacuee boys and girls from London. This meant many sacrifices, yet the Dedham children wrote that they were "trying to make the evacuee boys and girls happy." Thirty boys were crowded into the Junior School, and they too, wished to write to the children at the Country Day School. Letters flew faster than ever that winter between the two Dedhams. We watched the war clouds grow blacker and darker in Dedham, England, till finally in June, 1940, the London children were transferred to Worcester County near Wales. There it was safer, but the boys and girls of Dedham remained at home.

Dedham is an armed camp. Fathers of the children are in service. They write of businesses closed, mothers going to work. Yes, of bombs, too. Still the letters come through. The children have to write their letters neatly the first time now, for paper is scarce.

They bring their pennies to school for the Red Cross "to help win the war." They are knitting for their soldiers and hospitals as they lie flat on the school floor for hours during the air raids. Their lives and thoughts seem to be all for other people and for their country. The children of the National Junior School in Dedham, England, are carrying on for dear, old England. What a wonderful lesson they are for the carefree children at the Dedham Country Day School in Dedham, Massachusetts!

What Is Your Community's Share In Building Character?

Character Education

Fourth of Five Saturday Articles

By Agness Boysen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many grave problems facing our country which demand earnest consideration in all communities. First of all there is a large increase in crime among our young people. This nation pays fifteen billion dollars a year for crime. How salutary it would be if this enormous sum might be expended for character building agencies and thus save thousands of young lives from failure.

Many more playgrounds are needed and community clubs where boys and girls may congregate in idle hours, enjoying themselves and at the same time learning how to be good citizens. Where there are such clubs, they are usually jammed to the doors, for young people are eager for wholesome entertainment and good courses in academic and vocational education. If, however, there are none to be found, they turn to the nearest place, which, too often today, may lead to the door of a tavern.

Not only are more club-houses needed but adequate competent leadership in order that constructive beneficial activities may be carried on. Many communities have already recognized this need and have erected fine buildings for their community centers. If there are enough public-spirited citizens in the community, it is not difficult to impress them with the need of such a program and the corresponding saving of public funds.

We have before us again the alcohol problem. It is difficult for those who are not associated with children to realize what a menace it has become. The children are the ones who must pay the penalty, for mothers as well as fathers are the victims of this devastating habit. The tavern is even more undesirable than the old type saloon for it admits all classes and ages. Reformatories and mental hospitals are housing many young people who have sacrificed their happiness and freedom for the lure of the tavern. There are communities awakening to this destructive evil and are refusing such places admittance to the neighborhood. Some people have been successful in removing those that had already crept in.

The liquor habit is largely responsible for our traffic fatalities which have cost the United States more lives than all its wars combined. Selfishness, self-will, lawlessness, poor judgment, have all contributed to traffic casualties. Some communities are imposing severe penalties on the traffic imposter, and are also providing instruction in law observance and good driving habits.

Although home, school, and church are the most important character building institutions, there are many other agencies engaged in this good work. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. groups, Camp Fire Girls, Hi-Y and 4-H clubs, and others are all active these days, building and promulgating character-building programs. These organizations supply much needed activities for after-school hours. Many a young person has been lifted out of unwholesome pursuits through the encouragement of one of these groups. In many instances, these organizations are entirely dependent on leaders who are willing to donate their time and services. As the success of this work depends upon the right type of leaders, it is most necessary they be selected with care and have adequate compensation. The community may be a great assistance in furthering such activities; helping to provide proper places of assembly and well compensated leaders.

Today the United States is spending billions for defense. Apparently this is a necessary precaution because of world conditions. We must never forget, however, that our greatest defense is the character of our people.

Final Self-Test Part 1

Help Yourself to Easy English—49

52 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The last four lessons of this series will enable you to test yourself on what you have learned. You will find this test similar to the preliminary test which was presented as Lesson 1, on October 12.

Subjects and Verbs

Underscore the correct word in each sentence.

1. It (doesn't, don't) require much effort to improve one's speech.
2. (Was, Were) either of you notified?
3. (Was, Were) you told about the meeting?
4. Neither the president nor the directors (was, were) consulted.
5. Six years (is, are) necessary to complete the work.
6. There (grow, grows) both flowers and vegetables in her garden.
7. Neither the children nor the uncle (was, were) gone to the beach.
8. Everyone except Mabel and Nina (has, have) gone to the beach.
9. My mother, with her two friends, (was, were) invited to tea.
10. The cause of many failures (is, are) insufficient preparation.
11. (Has, Have) either of you gone to the art exhibit?
12. The committee (was, were) ready with its resolutions.
13. A list of the contestants (has, have) been sent.
14. (Does, Do) either of the programs please the committee?
15. There (goes, go) Mr. Black and his sister.
16. The team (has, have) been given their letters.
17. His data (was, were) carefully collected.
18. There still (lingers, linger) joy and peace in her heart.
19. Neither of the books (is, are) difficult to review.
20. The reason for the good results (is, are) careful workmanship.
21. The alumnae (is, are) loyal.

Answers

Subjects and Verbs

1. doesn't (Lesson 8, Oct. 26).
2. Was (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
3. Were (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
4. were (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
5. is (Lesson 4, Oct. 22).
6. grow (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
7. was (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
8. has (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
9. was (Lesson 16, Dec. 3).
10. is (Lesson 2, Oct. 15).
11. Has (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
12. was (Lesson 4, Oct. 22).
13. has (Lesson 3, Oct. 15).
14. Does (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
15. go (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
16. have (Lesson 4, Oct. 22).
17. were (Lesson 6, Oct. 29).
18. linger (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
19. is (Lesson 3, Oct. 19).
20. is (Lesson 2, Oct. 15).
21. are (Lesson 6, Oct. 29).

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The Home Forum

Grandmother

"WHILE YOU HAVE BEEN getting the tea ready," she said, "I have been looking at the picture on your desk."

"You have been looking at my Muse, have you? I spend a good share of time looking at her, too. Whenever I glance up from my typewriter, there she is. She helps me with the next word."

"And her name?"

"Harriet Northrop Allen. By the way, how old a lady would you take her to be?"

The answer came a little cautiously. "She may be as young as eighteen. Then, again, she may be thirty or even a year or two older. Serenity and beauty and simplicity do not tell their age."

* * *

"I'd like to know," he went on musingly. "You see, it was a long time, thirty or forty years, after this picture was taken that I first met her. My grandmother. My mother's mother."

"Tell me about her."

"I remember her as she sat in her place at table. Suddenly the room would grow brighter and there in the doorway would stand my aunt, holding the lighted candles. I remember how beautiful Grandmother's face looked as she turned toward the light.

"And I remember dark afternoons in the same Virginia house by the river, when thunderstorms swept downstream and the waves turned dark gray and the trees on the bank tossed in the wind and the first big drops splashed on the windowpanes. The family would gather in an upstairs room—my aunt, my mother, my cousins, and myself. But where was Grandma? Someone would run down the hall and find her calmly closing the windows in her bedroom, then standing there watching the storm with mild and tranquil eyes."

"That is the way she looks here—those dark eyes so calm and unwavering under the dark brows. Do you know, before you told me who she was, I had a feeling that she belonged to an earlier century than ours."

"How could you tell?"

"I'm not sure. The picture is so simple. Only the face and the smooth hair drawn close about it. Not a single unnecessary detail that might have dated the picture. Not a trace of ornament. I think it is her expression. Nowadays, when people have their pictures taken, they either smile, don't they? or strike some interesting pose. In her day, people looked into the camera as simply as one looks into the eyes of a friend."

* * *

"What is she saying to us?"

"Do you know?"

"Well, I can tell you what she used to say to me. Two things I remember. She must have said them many times. 'You can if you've a mind to,' and 'Mind your mother.' I guess they belonged together, those two. One was to spur me on; the other was to hold me back. Determination and obedience. She would speak the words slowly and earnestly with such a gentle tone of admonition."

"I think that is what she is saying to us now. Listen. 'You can if you've a mind to.' And 'Mind your mother.'"

* * *

The winter sun had set, leaving a chrysanthemum sky behind the great oak that still held many of its bronze leaves. The room was growing dim.

"I think I'll light a candle," he said getting up. "Grandmother might prefer it to electricity."

He carried the lighted candle from the mantel over to the picture and placed it first on one side and then on the other to see which gave the better lighting. In the soft glow the face took on warmth, almost nobility.

"Strange, isn't it?" he said, "how we sometimes move backward in time. As a boy, I knew her only as an old lady. Now I am learning to know her as a girl."

"Moving backward in time is one way of growing, just as trees grow both downward and upward. If we knew our grandmothers and grandfathers better, I suppose we would know ourselves better."

* * *

"I never saw my other grandmother. But Father told me of her often. Her name—her name should have been Patience. She baked bread in a brick oven in a farmhouse in Nova Scotia. She spun wool into yarn, wove yarn into cloth, and made the cloth into clothes for her ten sons. She made candles from tallow. In her day, candles weren't for decoration and atmosphere. They were for every day."

"Perhaps that grandmother, if she were here, *would* prefer electricity, having never had a chance to use it or possibly even to see it used."

"Yes, if she were only here. She could look across the room at Grandmother Allen."

"They'd get along beautifully, don't you think?"

"Of course, they would. They'd have plenty to talk about."

"And plenty to share without the need of talking."

ROBERT FRANCIS

A Shine in The Valley

THE OLD GRAY HOUSE stood on a slight hill overlooking fields. Beyond the fields was a small market town bordering a river, and beyond the river again lay a mysterious world as we saw it then, a different county, in fact, unexplored and unknown.

The market town had little to recommend it beyond the market itself, an extensive affair which took place weekly in a great stone hall and a cobbled square, and absorbed the attention of the entire neighborhood; but once in a while an event occurred to break the monotony, and then everything was changed.

* * *

The event was in the nature of an invasion that came upon us swiftly and noiselessly and as swiftly and as noiselessly was over. Like a growth of mushrooms — giant mushrooms—there appeared one morning a number of huge round things in a field below the gray house and clearly visible from the front windows. Something had happened in the night. The smooth, dull field was smooth no more. Neither was it dull, but gay with bright colors and fluttering flags and gilded contraptions. A few hours later there was music, too, and the hoot of horns and the shout of voices. And there we were, racing down the hill with our pennies, scrambling recklessly onto the roundabouts, tugging at the fluffy cat-tail ropes of the swingboats, shying wooden balls at Old Aunt Sally's face, shaking the coconuts we won to find out how much milk they contained, and taking our places in queues for the side-shows, fortified with well-filled ice-cream cones.

The oldest of us were allowed to ride on the Circular Giant Switchback by ourselves, although our feet, when stretched to their utmost, would barely reach the floor of the gilded coaches, and we had to cling desperately to the brass bar in front to avoid being swept off the seats altogether. Looking back on the Circular Giant Switchback, it appears to have been little more than an agony from first to last, so perilously did the coaches precipitate themselves down the slopes, so harshly did they jerk their way upward, so jarring was the extreme noise from the doll orchestra—all lace and velvet—clanging their cymbals, beating their drums, blowing their trumpets; so dizzy was the scene around as the pace became accelerated, until, at last, we shut our eyes frantically and prayed for the thing to come to an end. Yet, without the Circular Giant Switchback, the charm would have gone.

For two days the fair lit up our lives—it was the man who came to mend the Venetian blinds who spoke of it as "a shine in the valley"—and then it vanished, leaving nothing behind but a few pale circles in the grass and a sad old poster flapping on the railway hoarding.

* * *

A few years ago, we visited the little market town and went up the hill to have a long look at the gray house. It stood as square and as solid as ever, with the oil lamp still hanging from the iron bracket at a corner of the wall and the fine old wistaria stretching its branches to left and right across the porch. The fields, however, had gone; there were new roads running here and there, and unromantic houses standing presumptuously on the spot made memorable by the Circular Giant Switchback. Yet, in some unaccountable way, I could hear a strange, clanging sound of music lingering, and down in the valley I could see an unforgettable "shine."

D. A. L.

He Was a Slight Little Man

He was a slight little man
Who loved fine things:
Books, pictures, a concert, flowers.
He toyed aggravatingly with words
When he talked, but you felt
  that what he said was fine
  and were likely to remember it
  like pattering of rain in
  a moment to be remembered.

He dwelt on small things with great delight
Drawing from them an elixir of living
Until they begemmed his days.
He spoke of people as if they were rare,
Finding little unexpected lights of character.

HELEN ECKERT

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Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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"FLYING DUCKS": *A Painting by Tōsui Kubota*

THIS PAINTING of flying ducks by Tōsui, a Japanese painter of the late nineteenth century, is typical Far Eastern painting in that it makes active use of space, is subtle and sophisticated in composition, and has a poetic thought behind it.

Flying ducks and geese figure repeatedly in the poetry of China and Japan, and for centuries have been favorite subjects with the painters. Here a difficult problem has been successfully solved: that of swift motion, something a photograph of actual flight can never solve. There must be a feeling of the movement which preceded the represented instant as well as a hint of the action to come, but all shown in such a way as to appear at rest within the frame: a sort of rest in action. Otherwise the birds in this picture would appear to be rushing through the enclosing outline.

The placing of the birds is a masterly feat. The drake, with dark outstretched neck, heads the flying wedge, and the young duck below, lesser in bulk, seems to help keep the trio floating. The swoop of the highest duck introduces a little variety of form as well as temperament. The variation of bulk, as well as form, among the three birds has been carefully considered.

If all these matters of esthetic calculation were aggressively apparent, we should lose interest in the picture, or think of it merely as a good example of applied mechanics. As with musicians and actors, whose function is to interpret ideas emotionally, such considerations finally become second nature, and the esthetic reactions seem instinctive. Therefore the idea, which is the prime purpose of any work of art, is represented with apparent spontaneity.

Frequently a white moon or a red sun appears in these pictures of flying water fowl to indicate the time of the flight, because the conventions of Oriental painting do not permit the realistic approach of the West, and the color is always arbitrarily chosen for its pure decorative effect. The background of this painting is a thinly powdered gold on grayish paper, which might or might not represent sunshine. I am inclined to believe it was used solely for its decorative effect. The birds are painted in a near monochrome, principally tones of grayish brown.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

To the Kernel Of Peking

PEKING STANDS on an alluvial plain, and the Western Hills, where the Great Wall begins its three-thousand-mile journey, encircle it to the north and west. Running up the road from Nan Yuan, it lay before us, backed by the mountains. The City, actually, like Troy, agglomeration of many cities, is set out, four-square, in the most modern manner (so old is novelty), its streets running north and south, east and west, with mathematical precision. Its main axis lies exactly on the magnetic north and south—the Chinese discovered the compass—and if all the gates and doorways were to be opened simultaneously, it would be possible to see through the whole length of the city along this axis. First the outer gate of the old Tartar City, then the Chen Men, the South Gate of the Manchu City, then the entrance to the Imperial City, after it that of the Forbidden City, then the outer Palace gatehouses, across the Dragon bridge, through the doors of the Throne Room, where the line, bisecting the . . . Emperor himself, sitting on his throne in the center of the world, would pass on, through innumerable other doorways and gates, and at last emerge in the open country, beyond the last wall. It was a marvelous piece of architectural symmetry, city within city, wall within wall, gate within gate, growing more secret and more magnificent as it drew to the kernel, which was the very body of the Son of Heaven.—From "Sagittarius Rising," by CECIL LEWIS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"The education of the future"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THIS AGE of scientific discovery many people have found that the way to meet the demands of the human heart lies in the study of the Bible and the practice of Christianity, as exemplified by Christ Jesus.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her search for a curative system, had studied allopathy, homeopathy, and other methods, but in not one of them did she find that for which she was seeking. After her own healing, through spiritual illumination, and an exhaustive study of the Scriptures, she discovered the divine healing power, which is infinitely beyond so-called natural Science or any human philosophy. She learned that Truth heals through the spiritualization of thought. She learned that substance is Spirit, God, not matter. She proved, through healing, that man, the infinite manifestation of God, divine Mind, includes all right ideas, and, as His likeness, expresses God's qualities. She found that when she was thoroughly convinced of the truth of being, healing ensued and problems and difficulties of every kind were met and mastered.

On page 61 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "The education of the future will be instruction, in spiritual Science, against the material symbolic counterfeit sciences. All the knowledge and vain strivings of mortal mind, that lead to death,—even when aping the wisdom and magnitude of immortal Mind,—will be swallowed up by the reality and omnipotence of Truth over error, and of Life over death."

Today, through her discovery of the divine Principle of Christian Science teachings, many people are instructing themselves in spiritual things. Through the establishment of truth and the elimination of evil of every name and nature, many marvels are occurring in human experience which show the power of Spirit over matter and its so-called laws.

One who was instructing himself in spiritual Science, witnessed the power of Truth over error, of right over wrong, in an impressive way. This individual had been placed in charge of a number of workers in a large factory whom no one had been able to control. On accepting the position he had been warned by the authorities concerning the prevailing disobedience and disorderly conduct, and he set to work to bring about some semblance of order in the department. To his great disappointment, however, conditions grew worse instead of better, until at last he felt the only thing left for him to do was to resign.

At this moment he remembered that, as a student of Christian Science, instead of resigning as he had intended doing, he should put into practice the truth which he had been taught. He began by reversing every claim of lawlessness that seemed to be manifested in the department. Silently, prayerfully, persistently, he began in his own thinking to exchange material belief in the reality of manifestations of hate and malice, for a recognition of Godlike qualities of love and kindness; belief in the actuality of manifestations of cruelty and disobedience for an understanding of man's obedience to divine law. Not a single one of the manifestations of evil which were being evidenced in the department was left out of this scientific reversal.

In a very short while the atmosphere was completely changed. The hateful traits of mortal mind had disappeared. Through the application of the teachings of Christian Science, he beheld the goodness of God demonstrated in human experience. He saw, as never before, the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, pp. 1, 2), "Goodness reveals another scene and another self seemingly rolled up in shades, but brought to light by the evolutions of advancing thought, whereby we discern the power of Truth and Love to heal the sick."

The divine Principle underlying Jesus' teaching and healing was clearly in evidence in this case. The law of God, good, extinguished the beliefs of lawlessness and hate; it wiped them out effectually.

A dictionary defines Christian Science, in part, as "a religion and system of healing disease of mind and body which teaches that all cause and effect is mental, and that sin, sickness, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the Divine Principle of Jesus' teaching and healing."

Today more and more people are educating themselves "in spiritual Science, against the material symbolic counterfeit sciences." Thus the "vain strivings of mortal mind, that lead to death" are being "swallowed up by the reality and omnipotence of Truth over error, and of Life over death." Once again Jesus' promise is being fulfilled (John 8:32, 36): "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. . . . If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Fens

Gray dawn in the deep
Blue sky:
And a gray heron stood
In a deep blue pool—
A silent sentinel
Of the marsh.

GRAHAM D. EAST

The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"REALITY"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

„Die Erziehung in der Zukunft"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN UNSERER ZEIT wissenschaftlichen Forschens haben viele entdeckt, daß man den Forderungen des menschlichen Herzens durch Forschen in der Bibel und durch Betätigung des Christentums, wie Christus Jesus es veranschaulichte, gerecht werden kann.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, hatte sich bei ihrem Forschen nach einem Heilverfahren mit Allopathie, Homöopathie und anderen Verfahren befaßt, hatte aber in keinem gefunden, was sie suchte. Nach ihrer eigenen Heilung durch geistige Erleuchtung und erschöpfendes Forschen in der Bibel entdeckte sie die göttliche heilende Kraft, die über die sogenannte Naturwissenschaft und jede menschliche Philosophie unendlich weit hinausgeht. Sie lernte erkennen, daß die Wahrheit durch die Vergeistigung des Denkens heilt, und daß der Geist, Gott, nicht die Materie, Substanz ist. Sie bewies durch Heilen, daß der Mensch, die unendliche Kundwerdung Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, alle rechten Ideen in sich schließt und als Sein Ebenbild Gottes Eigenschaften ausdrückt. Sie fand, daß Heilung stattfand und Probleme und Schwierigkeiten jeder Art gelöst und gemeistert wurden, wenn sie von der Wahrheit des Seins vollständig überzeugt war.

Auf Seite 61 in "Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Die Erziehung in der Zukunft wird Unterweisung in der geistigen Wissenschaft anstatt in den materiellen symbolischen unechten Wissenschaften sein. Alles Wissen und alle vergeblichen Bestrebungen des sterblichen Gemüts, die zum Tode führen —selbst wenn sie die Weisheit und Größe des unsterblichen Gemüts nachäffen—werden von der Wirklichkeit und Allmacht der Wahrheit über den Irrtum und des Lebens über den Tod verschlungen werden".

Durch Mrs. Eddys Entdeckung des göttlichen Prinzips der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft unterrichten sich heute viele in geistigen Dingen. Durch Feststellung der Wahrheit und Tilgung des Bösem jeder Art und jedes Namens kommen viele Wunder in der menschlichen Erfahrung vor, die die Macht des Geistes über die Materie und ihre sogenannten Gesetze zeigen.

Einer, der sich in der geistigen Wissenschaft unterrichtete, erlebte in eindrucksvoller Weise die Macht der Wahrheit über den Irrtum, des Rechts über Unrecht. Er war in einer großen Fabrik mit der Aufsicht über eine Anzahl Arbeiter, die niemand hatte im Zaum halten können, beauftragt worden. Bei der Übernahme der Stellung war er von der Fabrikleitung auf den herrschenden Ungehorsam und das unordentliche Betragen aufmerksam gemacht worden, worauf er sich bemühte, etwas Ordnung in die Abteilung zu bringen. Aber zu seiner großen Enttäuschung verschlimmerten sich die Zustände, anstatt besser zu werden, bis er schließlich glaubte, daß ihm nichts anderes übrig blieb, als die Stellung aufzugeben.

Da fiel ihm ein, daß er als Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft nicht das Amt niederlegen, sondern die Wahrheit, die er gelehrt worden war, in die Tat umsetzen sollte. Er begann damit, daß er jeden Anspruch auf Gesetzlosigkeit, der sich in der Abteilung zu bekunden schien, umkehrte. Schweigend, andächtig, beharrlich begann er in seinem eigenen Denken den materiellen Glauben an die Wirklichkeit der Bekundungen des Hasses und der Bosheit gegen die Anerkennung der göttlichen Eigenschaften Liebe und Freundlichkeit, den Glauben an die Tatsächlichkeit der Bekundung der Grausamkeit und des Ungehorsams gegen das Verständnis des Gehorsams des Menschen gegen das göttliche Gesetz auszutauschen. Keine einzige der Bekundungen des Bösen, die sich in der Abteilung zeigten, war von dieser wissenschaftlichen Umkehrung ausgeschlossen.

In ganz kurzer Zeit war die Atmosphäre vollständig verändert. Die gehässigen Züge des sterblichen Gemüts waren verschwunden. Durch Anwendung der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft sah er den Beweis der Güte Gottes in der menschlichen Erfahrung. Er sah wie nie zuvor die Wahrheit der Worte Mrs. Eddys (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 1, 2): „Güte enthüllt eine andere Scene und ein anderes Selbst, das scheinbar in Blenden gehüllt war, aber durch die Entwicklungen des vorwärts dringenden Gedankens ans Licht gebracht wurde, wodurch wir die Kraft der Wahrheit und der Liebe, die Kranken zu heilen, wahrnehmen".

Das göttliche Prinzip, das der Lehre und dem Heilen Jesu zugrunde lag, trat in diesem Falle klar in Erscheinung. Das Gesetz Gottes, des Guten, tilgte die Annahmen Gesetzlosigkeit und Haß; es zerstörte sie wirksam.

Ein Wörterbuch erklärt die Christliche Wissenschaft als „eine Religion und eine Methode des Heilens von Krankheit des Gemüts und des Körpers, die lehrt, daß alle Ursache und Wirkung mental ist, und daß Sünde, Krankheit und Tod durch ein volles Verständnis des göttlichen Prinzips der Lehre und Heilung Jesu zerstört werden".

Heute bilden sich mehr und mehr Leute „in der geistigen Wissenschaft anstatt in den materiellen symbolischen unechten Wissenschaften" aus. So werden „die vergeblichen Bestrebungen des sterblichen Gemüts, die zum Tode führen", „von der Wirklichkeit und Allmacht der Wahrheit über den Irrtum und des Lebens über den Tod verschlungen". Und wieder geht Jesu Verheißung in Erfüllung (Joh. 8, 32. 36): „Und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen. . . . So euch nun der Sohn frei macht, so seid ihr recht frei".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1941

Yugoslav Coup Tied to Boston Radio Appeals

Radiocasts from WRUL to Balkan people urged resistance to treaty linking Nation to Axis.

The Yugoslav people were encouraged to resist the treaty, which was supposed to link their destiny with Germany, partly through the inspiration of short-wave radiocasts coming from Boston, it was learned from authoritative sources today.

Radiocasts from WRUL in Boston, in a tempo stepped up to three 15-minute periods a day by Dr. Svetislav-Sveta Petrovitch, Yugoslav writer and radiocaster of New York, may have helped to turn the tide of Yugoslav sentiment against the German alliance. Dr. Petrovitch spoke to his people in Serbo-Croatian, a mixture, it is understood, of the Slavic spoken by Russians and the Czech tongue.

The American Legation in Belgrade, Capital of Yugoslavia, confirmed the work of Dr. Petrovitch in a cable to the State Department stating that "everybody has been listening to the broadcasts which whipped up the hatred against Germany." The success of the American radiocasts in Belgrade was said to have been "enormous."

Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes gathered in cafes and restaurants throughout the Nation, listened to the radiocasts from the United States by Dr. Petrovitch, and took heed, apparently. The overthrow of the Government under Prince Paul, the Regent, which had signed the pact, and the establishment of a new Government under King Peter followed.

Dr. Petrovitch, according to an official of WRUL, began his radiocasts by means of electrical transcriptions which were sent from New York.

Three days ago, Dr. Petrovitch came himself to deliver his appeals in person.

Radio Stations At New Dial Spots

Boston's radio stations were found today to be operating at their new locations on the dial, a quick commuter's check before dashing to the train disclosed this morning.

Punching the push buttons, which have not yet had the honor of a service man's visit, your correspondent discovered, however, that he was rewarded with the familiar friendly voice of WEEI, when he pressed that station's button, the only station in Boston which did not have to change its frequency. It is still on 590 kilocycles, as are all stations between 550 and 720 kilocycles.

A punch of the buttons of WHDH, WBZ, WORL, WCOP, WNAC, WAAB, and WMEX brought — silence. Flipping our switch over onto manual tuning, however, we discovered those that were operating, at the time during which we tuned, were found to the right of their former locations.

The tuning was done on a typical dial reading left to right from 550 to 1,600 kilocycles.

Those who wish to take their radio the easy way—by push buttons—should call up their service man to have him reset the buttons. They may have to wait a few days. A telephone check with our favorite service man yesterday disclosed him in a very airy frame of mind. Prosperity had rounded the corner for him temporarily. When could he get out to fix our radio set buttons? "Oh, in a couple of days or so," he said off-handedly.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly colder tonight with lowest temperature about 33 degrees. Slowly rising temperatures Sunday. Moderate northerly winds becoming light Sunday.

Massachusetts: Fair in the west portion, cloudy in the east portion and slightly colder in the interior today. Fair tomorrow with rising temperatures.

Maine: Cloudy today, light rain or snow in the south portions, occasional light snow in the north and somewhat colder today. Fair tomorrow.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy with snow flurries in the north portion, cloudy becoming fair in the south portion and colder today. Fair tomorrow with rising temperatures.

Vermont: Fair today and tomorrow, slightly colder today; rising temperature tomorrow.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh northerly winds and broken clouds today.

Official Temperatures

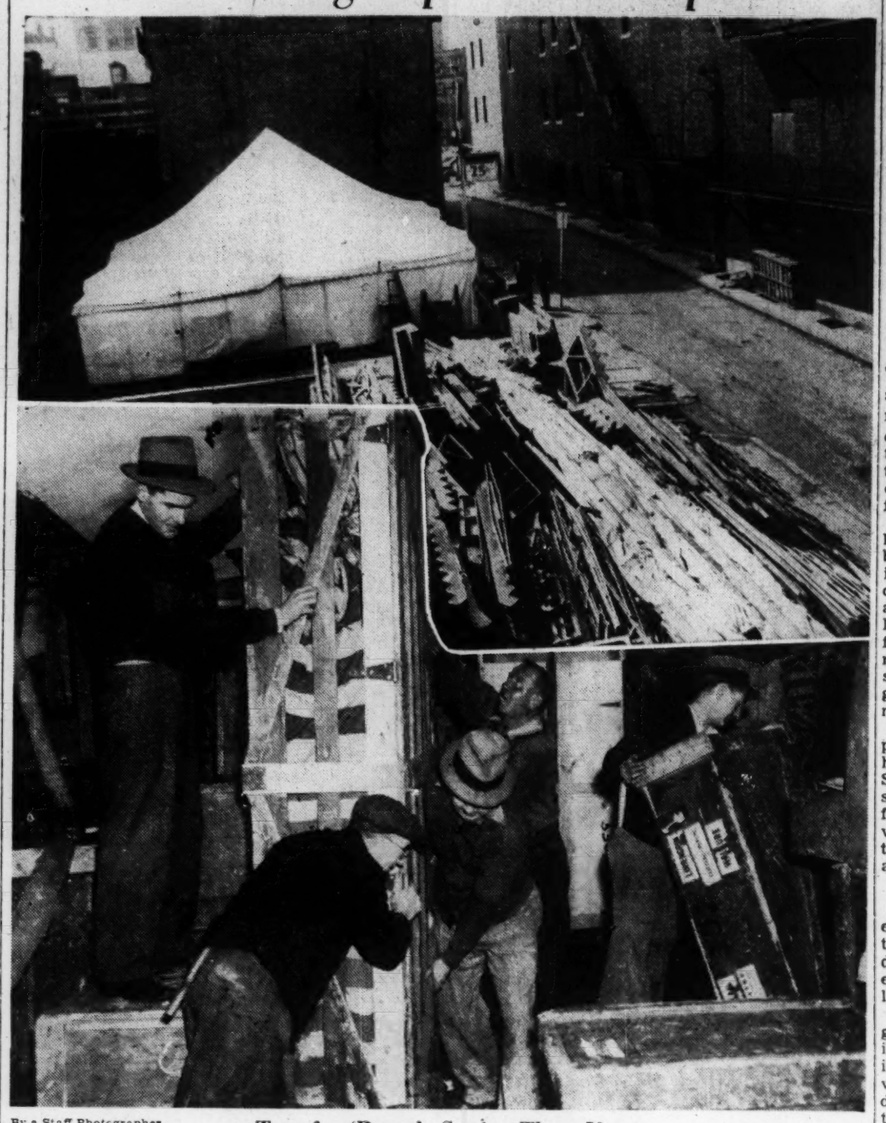
	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	46	New Orleans	46	68
Chicago	29	41	New York	38	50
Denver	31	48	Philadelphia	36	52
Kansas City	29	46	St. Louis	29	45
Los Angeles	55	67	San Francisco	55	62
Miami	—	69	Washington	38	56
Minneapolis	25	37			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 29.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:18 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 12:32 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 12:56 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Monday, 1:09 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:35 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 6:37 p. m. Sunday.

Not the 'Big Top'—It's the Opera



By a Staff Photographer

Tent for 'Props'; Setting Them Up

The Metropolitan Opera Association, now in Boston, has a tent (upper photo) which serves as a "back stage" storehouse for the temporary storage of hundreds of cases of properties for the 13 operas comprising Boston's opera season now in full swing at the Metropolitan Theater. From the 15 baggage cars bringing the stage properties from New York to Boston's South Station, truck loads of stage sets are being transported day and night. Lower—The day crew of technicians bring in the properties for the next opera, and a night crew coming on at midnight removes and crates the sets of the opera just ended.

Fall River Has Prospect Of 'Boomtown'

Fall River, Mass., once the scene of a thriving textile industry, may soon become "Boomtown" again with the opening soon of a huge former textile mill for the manufacture of essential defense items for the United States Army.

This announcement was made yesterday by Peter R. Nehemkis Jr., Executive Assistant of the Defense Contract Service in the Office of Production Management, who told Boston newsmen that already a small portion of the plant was being utilized for the manufcure of gas masks and machine gun belt links.

The plant, now owned by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, whose engineers are cooperating with OPM officials and Army ordnance men, has an unused floor area of 1,800,000 square feet which may soon be entirely utilized in the mass production of certain "problem" items now giving Army ordnance men trouble to obtain.

Declaring that the Fall River developments illustrate what American manufacturers, with their equipment and experience, may be able to do in turning existing facilities and their technical and engineering talent into lines needed in the defense effort, Mr. Nehemkis said, "There are tremendous untapped and available facilities here in New England for the defense effort. The job we have to do is to harness them.

"The big immediate problem is sub-contracting. These next months are the most crucial period we face. If we are going to become expeditiously the 'arsenal of democracy' we must get the work spread out. New England understands sub-contracting. It has been going on here for years and years."

'No Likelihood Of N. E. Invasion'

Boston newspapermen, who yesterday inspected Boston Harbor defenses, were told by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff that there is no likelihood of an invasion in New England.

The impressive display of Boston's defenses, including a dive bombing exhibition at Fort Dawes that sent newsmen scurrying to cover, gave strength to General Woodruff's words.

At the island port of Fort Duvall was seen the Army's big 16-inch gun that fires a one-and-a-fifth-ton shell 30 miles. At Fort Heath were the slightly smaller 12-inch guns that fire more than 16 miles, and at Fort Strong, three-inch anti-aircraft defenders were displayed.

No Opera Part Unimportant To 'Met' Singer of 50 Big Roles

"In so many operas contraltos have to sing the parts of mothers and witches!"

Vivacious, auburn-haired Doris Doe of the Metropolitan Opera Association, in Boston to sing in Cavalleria Rusticana tonight, made a laughing little grimace.

But she maintains that "no matter what you sing, every role is a big role, even if it's only two notes." Anyway, what are a few mothers and witches to a versatile singer whose contract calls for the singing of any one of 50-odd roles at a moment's notice.

Miss Doe, who, by the way, is a native of Bar Harbor, Maine, has been with the "Metropolitan" for 10 years and has sung all of the major contralto roles.

She confesses to a partiality for the German operas, which is natural since it was to study the German repertoire that she went to Berlin, where after less than two years of study she made her debut at the State Opera in Dresden. She was immediately placed under contract by the Metropolitan Opera Association and brought back to the United States.

In fact, "I was really considered a foreign artist because I was engaged in Europe," confided Miss Doe," "although I really got most of my experience right here with the Metropolitan. It was a little difficult," she added, "because they immediately gave me the big roles."

Now, she said, they start the young singers out in a smaller way, letting them work up to the bigger roles more gradually. There is more opportunity today for American talent in opera than ever before, in Miss Doe's opinion, with the opera radio auditions and other musical contest bringing fine American voices to the fore.

As for her favorite role—the young contralto thought for a moment. It really was that of Brangaene in "Tristan and Isolde," she decided, because it was in that role which she made her debut.

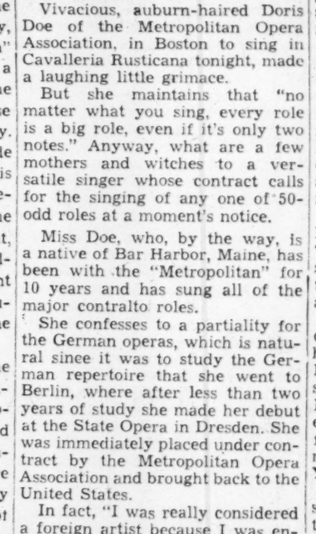
"In German operas," she explained, "The contralto is queenly. She wears lovely costumes. And that is why I studied them first, I think." Miss Doe also loves the music of Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande," having sung in that recently, and also in "Louise," which she has added to her repertoire more recently.

In "Tristan and Isolde," Miss Doe sings with Kirsten Flagstad. "I cannot begin to tell you," she said earnestly, "what an inspiration it is to sing with her. It is a real experience!"

Between opera seasons, Miss Doe comes back to New England—to her farm in Bennington, New Hampshire, her rock garden, her seven Siamese cats and two dogs. Right now she's beginning to plan even farther ahead, to next fall, for the recital which she is planning to give at Town Hall in New York on Nov. 3.

Miss Doe gave up concert and solo work for a time because of the heavy demands of her large opera repertoire, but is now eager to get back to it.

Contralto



Doris Doe

With Metropolitan Opera Association in Boston, who will sing in "Cavalleria Rusticana" tonight.

Young Officers In Inquiry Unit

The anticipated shake-up in the Boston Police Department affecting approximately one eighth of the force and taking effect Monday at 7:45 a. m. was announced today by Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty. The order was read at roll calls in all divisions at 12:45 this morning.

Included in the shift, one of the largest in the history of the department and involving 283 men, was the elevation to captaincies of four lieutenants.

Promoted in the order of their Civil Service rating were Lieut. James J. Hinchey of the Joy Street Station, shifted to head the Homicide Bureau in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation; Lieut. Robert A. Lynch of Warren Avenue Station, shifted to the B. C. I.; Lieut. Hugh D. Brady of the Brighton Station shifted to head the Milk Street Station; and Lieut. Lawrence L. Waitt who will remain at the Bureau of Operations.

About 90 per cent of the transfers, according to Commissioner Timilty, were made at the request of the men involved. Other changes, he said, were made to bring "rookies" who have been undergoing training in outlying districts into the downtown divisions where they will supplement depleted man power.

One important shift brought six young lieutenants to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation where, the Commissioner said, their youth and intelligence, it is hoped, will step up the unit's efficiency.

Eight captains, nine lieutenants, 22 sergeants and 240 patrolmen were affected by the shake-up.

Sikorsky Sees Helicopters In Every Garage

Russian-born designer believes easily handled planes will be popular after the war.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I., March 29 — The "peace aim" of Igor I. Sikorsky, born a Russian baron, currently one of America's principal designers of war planes, is to put two helicopters in every garage to round out the American affluence connoted by Mr. Hoover's famous "chicken in every pot."

Mr. Sikorsky's helicopter, which he described in considerable detail, before the aeronautical-engineering students of his old Russian colleague, Prof. Nicholas Alexander, at Rhode Island State College here Thursday night, can rise from such limited space as an ordinary driveway, sail swiftly and safely through the air and land gently on a small patch of department store or office building roof.

It works. The most doubting people in aviation have seen it and have agreed that it works. Mr. Sikorsky has motion pictures that show it rising straight up, going forward, and backward, descending within a few feet of the ground to pick up parcels and ascending again with ease.

Inexpensive and Safe

It is lightweight, potentially inexpensive to make, has safety factors far beyond the dreams of ordinary airplanes, and, best of all, it eliminates necessity for runways, landing fields, and big hangars.

Listening to Mr. Sikorsky, you gain the impression that here is an invention that might easily develop into a vast new industry after the war, giving jobs, providing new distribution channels and absorbing the shocks of postwar adjustment, much as the automobile industry did following the last war. It's an interesting speculation anyway. And listening to Mr. Sikorsky, you must keep your thoughts wide open.

These are busy days for Mr. Sikorsky, of course. As Engineering Manager of Vought-Sikorsky, an important division of United Aircraft, he has his hands more than full with "war aims." Stories escape now and then from his throbbingly busy Stratford, Conn., plant of a certain new Navy fighter plane that does everything except walk and talk.

Reports say it carries up to 12 machine guns and a cannon, goes faster than anything in Europe, and is an exceedingly capable claw for the American Eagle, indeed. At Pratt & Whitney they tell you Sikorsky's fighter is the ultimate answer of the air cooled engine to the threat of the liquid cooled engine.

But about such things, Mr. Sikorsky is discreetly silent.

Time for Experiments

In fact, you gather that in this spring of 1941 his thoughts are not focused so much on what dread misuse aircraft can be put to abroad as he is on the arrival of another season of warm, reasonably calm days in which he can experiment some more with helicopter flights.

This love for helicopters has a long history with Mr. Sikorsky. He shows you a faded photograph taken in the garden of his father's home in Kiev, Russia, back in 1909 when he was a 20-year-old graduate of the Czar's Naval College in St. Petersburg. The picture shows him standing beside a complicated-appearing "kite" that has two rotor blades, looking just like Dutch windmills, except that they rotated horizontally with the ground. They were attached to a motor and were rotated in opposite directions.

The ship, he explains, weighed 400 pounds and had but 300 pounds lifting power. Naturally, it couldn't fly.

He showed you another picture, still in Kiev, a second helicopter. It had the two rotors, the same two horsepower gasoline engine, but its weight had been cut to 350 pounds and its lifting power increased to 350, a nice balance. By standing beside it, the young inventor could barely get it off the ground.

Then, there is a skip of 30 years, busy years—years of building the first multi-motored bombers for Russia, refugee years in France, years in washing dishes in New York and giving lectures on the side to raise funds to build an airplane, years of disappointment when his first trans-Atlantic plane crashed on the take-off, years of success when he built the first great sea-plane Clippers, . . . Thirty years, and always the dream of the helicopter.

Movies of Flight

Then the dream came true. He clicks on the motion pictures. There is something other-worldly about the scene that greets you. The movies are colored and the Walt Disney hues make you wonder if you aren't looking at some fantasy.

Mr. Sikorsky, dignified, rather stately as always, sits in a seat as open to the elements as ever were the Wright Brothers. He pulls on the stick. You see the rotors whirling, not very fast. They accelerate, the contraption inches gently from the ground. There is no jump. Mr. Sikorsky seems nervous, he is swaying, carefully getting the "feel" of the controls, you gather that the machine is sensitive. Gradually he relaxes. You notice that ropes are tied to the ship to make sure it doesn't soar away.

Mr. Sikorsky lands, orders the ropes thrown away.

Lindy Looks On

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh enters the picture. You see him looking over the helicopter. Sikorsky pulls aloft again, climbs around the field, lowers the ship down to let a man put a suitcase in a basket near Sikorsky's feet.

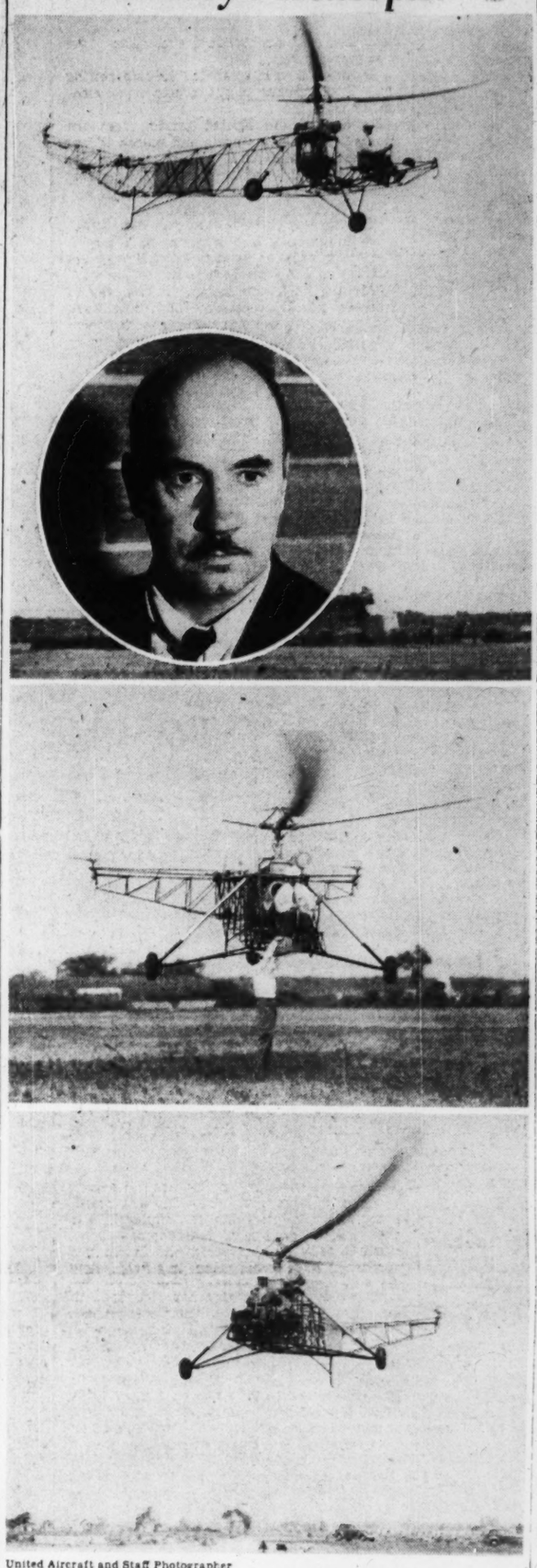
The plane hovers motionless during the operation. "I can say with great pride," says Mr. Sikorsky, "that even the eagle can't do that."

Then, after a slight pause, "But in humility I must add that any mosquito can do it."

The suitcase is in the basket, Lindbergh smiles approval, Sikorsky goes up again.

"Helicopter flying," he says, "is the most pleasant form of transportation I know about. They can be flown with, I believe, greater ease, than an automobile can be driven. The operation is simple to an amazing degree. If you want to go forward, you press forward on the lever, if you want to go backwards you pull back in the stick. If you want to go up, you pull another lever up. If you want to go down, you push it down. Simple as that!"

Sikorsky's Helicopter



United Aircraft and Staff Photographer

Igor I. Sikorsky Picks Up a Coat From Helicopter

Upper: "A bit breezy up here, a little early in the spring, guess I'll get my coat." Middle: "Even the eagle can't hover motionless in air like this . . . but, then, mosquitoes can." Lower: "That's better. A fellow needs a coat days like this." Inset: Igor I. Sikorsky, the Russian born American airplane designer, who is credited with building the first successful helicopter in the new world.

Call to Save Free Schools

A call to fight the "spreading blackout of academic freedom" in America was today issued to 400 students convened in Harvard Yard for a conference on democracy and education.

Jack McMichael, Chairman of the American Youth Congress, sponsors of the meeting, told the delegates from nearly 100 colleges throughout the United States that "never before has democratic education been under so great an attack from within our country."

"Retrenchment of academic budgets, militarization of the schools, dismissal of teachers and students with pacifistic views, and hysteria over un-American textbooks have begun to black out the light of education in this land," he said in the keynote address of a two-day conference.

The students of Czechoslovakia and France, he said, have given the whole world an example of courage in resisting the Nazi tyrant. Chinese students also have led the way in the regeneration of their country in recent years, he added.

Mr. McMichael praised the British college students for fighting compulsory work camps and wartime retrenchment in higher education.

Quoting President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education to the effect that $800,000,000 of Federal money was needed throughout the United States to "approach the ideal of equal opportunity," the speaker condemned the Congress for defeating a bill to provide extensive aid for schools.

It has been demonstrated by the American Counsel on Education, he said, that one-half of the young people now out of school never finished the ninth grade, and that 1,000,000 children in the United States have no elementary school to attend.

Yugoslavian Crew Hails Revolt of Countrymen

Although the officers and men comprising the crew of the Yugoslavian steamer Princ Andrej, which is tied up at the Army Base today, have not been home for two years, they expressed enthusiasm at the news they picked up on the radio that their countrymen had revolted against the Axis plan and favored the pro-British attitude. The vessel came from Calcutta, after an uneventful voyage, and is one of 80 vessels in Yugoslavia's merchant marine.

Balkans Prove Turning Point For Hitler?

Foreign policy group hears high press authority express this likelihood at Copley-Plaza.

The Balkans may yet prove a decisive turning point in Hitler's hopes and plans to dominate and unify all Europe, in the opinion of Elmer W. Peterson, former Chief of Bureau for the Associated Press in Southeastern Europe, who addressed the Foreign Policy Association of Boston at the Copley-Plaza this afternoon.

Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Vice-Chairman of the Association, presided at the eighth luncheon discussion of the Association's twentieth season and the general subject was "War Moves In the Balkans."

"It becomes increasingly evident that the British, by packing troops into Greece, are forcing Hitler to drop his bluffing tactics and open up a new front in an area where Germany's master would like to rule without turning it into a battlefield," Mr. Peterson pointed out.

"To fight in the Balkans," he explained, "Hitler faces recognized problems of difficult communications, terrain unsuited for mechanized warfare in great part, possible sabotage and revolt, as well as disruption of the economy of the region which is complementary to Germany's industrial production. And Hitler does not like the prospect. Even with Yugoslavia yielding, he cannot trust the Serbs. It means fighting on two fronts, with millions of his soldiers tied up in policing occupied countries.

"As much as anything," Mr. Peterson continued, "Hitler fears Britain's growing air strength, which is bound to be a determining factor in any Balkan struggle . . . There is good evidence, therefore, that Hitler has moved into the Balkans openly, not with immediate aggressive designs, but as a counter-move against British hopes of creating a diversifying front."

Prof. Charilaos Lagoudakis, head of the history department of Athens College, Greece, who is now on leave of absence in this country, was the second speaker.

He gave as his opinion that "the abuse and invasion of Greece by the Fascists brought about a popular uprising of the Greek people which should be considered as much a revolution against the totalitarian Fascist ideology, as it is primarily a united struggle to defend the integrity and independence of Greece."

The strength and advantages of this German Army cannot be underestimated—"it is a mistake, always, to underestimate German military power—and yet Hitler obviously is reluctant to strike, now that his bluffing tactics are being countered."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Congregational Church, Washington Street, Stoughton, at 3:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, violoncello recital by Jean Bedetti and Leo Litwin, accompanist, In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, "Commemorative Mozart Program, 1791-1941" by Claude Jean Chiasson and a group of chamber musicians. In the Tapestry Gallery, at 2:30 p. m. Gallery talks on "Egyptian Art" by Miss Eaton, and on "English Rooms" by Mrs. Sayward, at 3:30 p. m. Museum hour for children at 3:30 p. m. Mr. Little will tell stories of Japanese heroes.

Afternoon concert presented by Eleanor Mowry, organist and choir director, assisted by the Senior Choir and Miss Francis Brockman, violinist, At the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church, 4 p. m. The concert is open to the public.

Last day of the Tenth International Salon of Photography, organized by and held at the Galleries of the Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street, Boston. Open from 1 to 9 p. m.

Hour of organ music by William E. Zeuch, organist. At first Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30 p. m. Open to public.

At Ford Hall Forum, talk on "Our Liberty and Liberties" by the Rev. Francis X. Talbot, Editor-in-Chief of "America," national Roman Catholic weekly. Reuben L. Lurie will preside. At Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, Boston, 8 p. m.

Service of music by the combined choirs of the First Congregational Church in Cambridge, Homer Witford, Director, and St. Paul's Choir, Brookline, with William B. Burbank, Director. Frances Perry Cowen, soprano, will be soloist. At St. Paul's Church, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

Mass meeting under auspices of Mazzini Society, an organization of Italian-Americans established to fight Fascism and to promote democracy. Count Carlo Sforza, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, will be the main speaker. Other speakers will be Dr. Gaetano Salvemini, Lecturer on Italian Civilization at Harvard, Dean Max Ascoli of the New School for Social Research, and Dr. William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard. At Faneuil Hall, Boston, 8 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on "The Nature of Religion as Evidenced in Islam" by Dr. William Thomson, James Richard Jewett, Professor of Arabic at Harvard University. Last lecture of a series entitled "Islam, or the Religion of Mohammed and His Followers," sponsored by the Lowell Institute, in King's Chapel, Tremont and School Streets, Boston, 2:30 p. m.

Music Festival sponsored by Music Division of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. Sir Thomas Beecham, director of London Philharmonic Orchestra, and composer and operatic impresario, will be featured. The Hans Wiener Ballet will present "The Man with the Mustachio." The National Youth Administration Symphony Orchestra, with Miss Adelaide Hubbard, cellist, will give a concert, directed by Dr. Alexander Thiede. At Hotel Copley-Plaza, Boston, 3:30 p. m.

Lecture on "Lohengrin" by Edward Downes, Music Editor of the Boston Evening Transcript. Last lecture of a series on the six operas of the Metropolitan Company's repertoire in Boston. At Malkin Conservatory, 299 Beacon Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

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Labor Try for Elected Judges Coming Beacon Hill Feature

Organized labor's drive for election of judges and for a return to annual legislative sessions will feature Massachusetts legislative hearings on Beacon Hill next week, where, for the first time since the hearing speed-up system was inaugurated this year, less than 200 measures are listed for public discussion.

Only 140 bills are scheduled for public hearings, whereas in previous weeks up to 350 measures were heard by committees.

The legislative committee on Constitutional Law occupies the center of the stage during the coming week, for, besides the bills for election of judges and annual legislative sessions, the Committee will consider proposals to call a constitutional convention and to limit the Governor's power to grant pardons.

Another major hearing is that to be held by the legislative committee on pensions on several bills to eliminate the old-age assistance law requirement that children of needy aged parents must contribute to their support according to their financial ability. At present the amount the Government estimates must be contributed is deducted from the assistance to be granted to the needy person. This will be the fourth major hearing this year on proposals to liberalize old-age assistance.

Approximately 2,300 of the 3,000 measures before the Legislature have been afforded hearings, but the major legislative work is still ahead, inasmuch as the committees have not yet reported on a majority of the bills. Furthermore, the more controversial legislation still remains to be acted upon in the House and Senate.

The more important measures scheduled for hearings next week include:

Monday Through Thursday

Ways and Means (Room 245, 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.): Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $184,000,000 biennial State budget.

Monday

Election Laws (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to repeal the 1939 law requiring State-wide verification of voting lists, to prohibit announcement of election returns before all polls are closed, and to establish more stringent penalties for illegal voting.

Tuesday

Highways and Motor Vehicles (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Establishment of a county system of automobile registration plates.

Judiciary (Room 222, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to establish a labor court and a State Bar of Massachusetts.

Labor and Industries (Room 37, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to increase workmen's compensation insurance benefits.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to reduce the number of licenses for retail sale of alcoholic beverages outside of Boston and to limit advertisements tending to increase liquor consumption.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to regulate cleaning and preparation of poultry and other articles of meat.

Wednesday

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals for constitutional amendments to provide for election of judges, to return to annual legislative sessions, to regulate or prohibit employment of married women in public service, to establish a unicameral Legislature, to restrict the Governor's power to grant pardons, and bills to call a constitutional convention.

Public Welfare (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Recommendations of the special Pardon and Parole Commission to regulate granting of parole permits, discharges and pardons; bill to abolish county training schools.

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Bill to establish a mortgage and loan appeal board.

Thursday

Insurance (Room 407, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to establish a special commission to study practices of insurance companies in connection with selling of industrial (weekly premium) insurance, to allow insurance companies to purchase and improve real estate and to construct low-cost housing.

Labor and Industries (Room 37, 10:30 a. m.): Various proposals to tighten workmen's compensation law.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to repeal law allowing pari-mutuel betting on dog racing and to regulate race track "breakage." That is, the retention of pennies on bets.

Pensions (Gardner Auditorium, 10:30 a. m.): Numerous proposals to eliminate the support of parents clause in the old-age assistance law requiring children of needy aged parents to contribute to their support according to their financial ability.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Bill to allow doctors to provide birth control care.

Note to President On Feeding French

Believing that democratic morale in the subjugated countries of German-occupied Europe, as well as in Unoccupied France, should be strengthened by sending food to the beleaguered populations of those countries, 50 instructors and professors of Harvard University, members of the Harvard Committee for Democratic Action, have sent a letter to President Roosevelt urging that the Government of the United States adopt the following course of action:

1. Take steps to keep continually informed about food conditions in Europe.

2. Do all in its power to promote the giving of aid where need is clearly demonstrated.

3. Seek ways so that aid be given without materially aiding Germany and help to establish the proper controls to guard against the transfer of any part of this food to the armed forces or to workers in war industries.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, March 31

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), radiocast of Tower News by recording.

Newsboys to Get Scholarships

Robert J. Keller

Burroughs Foundation to Make Awards

Granite State Lists Workers For Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — The New Hampshire State Employment Service has taken over the job of official agency for recruiting workers needed in defense industries and by April 15 it is hoped that a complete record of trained workers available in the State will be assembled, according to Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, Director of the New Hampshire State Employment Service.

In order to fill needs of defense industries for trained workmen, the State Employment Service has called on workers skilled in the needed trades to register with the Employment Service if they are now unemployed or if they are employed at work not requiring their special skills.

"This registration," according to Mrs. Wilder, "is being conducted on a nation-wide scale as part of the national defense program and is designed not only to get the unemployed back to work as quickly as possible, but also to insure that as soon as workers are needed in defense production they can be reached without delay."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, March 31

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 30

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, March 30

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (15.35mc-19.8m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

6:30 p. m.—Recorded Dinner Concert.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Vass Family, songs; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; Woody Herman's Orchestra; Popular Serenade.

Second Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop"; "Music of the Americas."

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Tune Time"; President Roosevelt's address.

For Sunday, March 30

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" Program.

2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.

3:30 p. m.—Greek Good Will Program.

4:00 p. m.—Rotary International.

4:30 P. M.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.

5:00 p. m.—World Symposium and Choir Music.

5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."

5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.

6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

WBOS (11.87mc.)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Marimba Orchestra; Lee Gordon's Gordonaires; Tapestry Musicale.

First Spanish Hour

500 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Charles Dant's Orchestra.

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; New Friends of Music Concert.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entre 'acte" Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphony Concert.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop"; Paul Morton's Music.

Second English Hour

10:000 p. m.—News in English; Western Hemisphere Luncheon Address.

Strikes in U. S. Seen Costing Lives Abroad

Strike interruptions and other delays in the American defense industries "cost the lives of just so many more women and children in England," declared A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University, at the New England Get-Together Dinner of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, held last night at the Hotel Vendome.

He attributed such strikes, in part, to rivalry between labor organizations and declared that the Government, which already has the right to regulate wages and hours, should make immediate moves to halt such interruptions.

Former Senator Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., who succeeded William Allen White as National Chairman of the Committee, listed a number of groups, operating under patriotic titles, which, he asserted, had associated themselves with subversive elements to an extent that they well 'ght be classified as un-American.

Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director of the Committee, denounced the appeasement policies of such persons as Colonel Lindbergh and Senators Wheeler and Nye. He predicted that increasing aid to the Allies in the form of defense weapons would aid in stamping out the aggressors, and winning for the world a newer, greater democracy.

Auto Shows Seen Continuing In Spite of Defense Demands

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Show "must go on."

That's the word in "automobile rows" throughout the United States as the absorption of labor and materials by the national defense program threatens to sidetrack national and local automobile shows.

The answer in many cities, and this applies to New York City, where the National Automobile Show has been definitely canceled so far as manufacturers are concerned, is for local car distributors to take the initiative. The result is a widespread tendency for cities to follow Boston's example of the last three years and hold "open house" in automobile rows instead of composite shows staged under a single roof.

For some time the value has been questioned of holding city automobile shows in a single building where facilities for complete display are at premium. Boston dealers thought it over before the war emergency and decided that the public could be educated to "come to automobile row," where all the makes of cars and all the space necessary for complete exhibitions were available.

Last year several other cities wrote to Boston dealers for information concerning "open house." Did the public take to it? Were the crowds sufficient to justify a continuance of "open house"? Boston said yes. Which means that Boston's experience, plus the present-day defense emergency, may compel "open house" exhibitions and introduce a trend that may become permanent.

Does that mean the traditional automoblie show such as Boston had staged in the Mechanics Building for more than 30 years is "on the way out"? It is too early to say. The indications seem definite, but the return of peacetime conditions might alter the entire situation. Some distributors claim that the National Automobile Show in New York City is a peacetime fixture, but that local shows may develop permanently into "open house" exhibitions.

Others state that "open house" is in keeping with the streamlining of the times, that it must come as the result of growing congestion within the cities and the need for more space and better parking for those who want to see the new automobiles. In other words, the growth of the automobile is dictating show terms, and the terms spell "open house."

Laboratories' Role

Henry Ford says laboratories of American industry can solve any threat of war and defense shortages that might arise in critical and strategic materials.

To conserve these vital materials and lessen the possibility of shortages, Ford engineers have been engaged for some time in an intensive study of many of the 15,000 parts required for producing the Ford car, the executive revealed.

Many weeks before the nation's housewives were asked by the Government, he said, to go easy on aluminum pots and pans, automotive technicians had been assigned the task of finding ways to save needed defense materials. Changes already mapped out in the making of automotive parts will mean 80 per cent conservation of nickel, 50 per cent aluminum, and 50 per cent zinc, Mr. Ford pointed out.

Regarding pistons which consume most of the aluminum used in motor production, the Ford company has started production of steel pistons of the same weight as aluminum, made possible by the development of a new steel casting technique.

As fast as parts are changed, they are placed in a display alongside the parts replaced. Chromium and heavier copper plate is being used to replace nickel. Iron and steel are replacing aluminum. Steel and plastics are replacing zinc. Magnesium, being released by the Government only for defense purposes, is no longer used in Ford production.

Plans are now being made to replace tin, tungsten, and cork. Designers are being urged to reduce body joints requiring "tin solder." Molybdenum alloys are being developed to replace tungsten for hard tips on tools and a cardboard substitute is under consideration for cork.

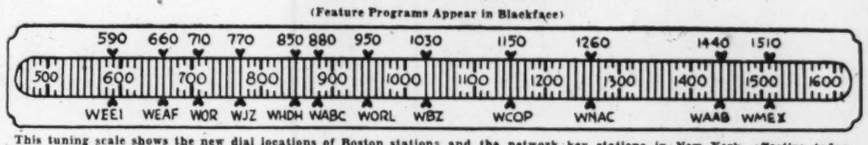
Fluid Drive Praised

From the standpoint of service, fluid drive is the most satisfactory development introduced into the motor industry in the memory of William A. Hilman, Service Manager of the Chrysler Sales Division.

Of this important development, Mr. Hilman has this to say: "We have had fluid drive in some of our models for three years and it became available in all of them with the introduction of the 1941 line, so I think it is safe to say that owners have driven a billion miles in cars so equipped. Before putting fluid drive on the market, we devoted over six years to intensive experimental and research work. That certainly is a length and variety of experience that would give us the true picture of the durability and practicability of fluid drive.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York, effective today.

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Man on the Farm	News; Music; Stocks	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm	Noonday Revue	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Country Journal	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music;
12:45 Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	National Farm and	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Community Bulletin	Home Hour	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Mimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 "No Politics"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story Editor
2:00 Saturday Revue	Western Hemisphere	Spelling Bee from Faneuil	Joe Frasette's Orchestra	Melodic Moods
2:15 Chas. Hector's Or.	Luncheon; A. A. Berle;	Hall; City of Boston	Network speakers	Melodic Moods
2:30 'Of Men and Books'	others	public schools finals	Lang Thompson's Orch.	The Sheridan Sisters
2:45 speakers	Woody Herman's Orch.	Spelling Bee from Faneuil	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Five Star News
3:00 Invitation to	Reflections in Rhythm;	Hall; City of Boston	Arlon Choristers	Sports and Music
3:15 Learning	vocalists	public schools finals	Arlon Choristers	Sports and Music
3:30 Jobs for Defense	Music of the Americas	Spelling Bee from Fan-	"New World Diplomacy"	Sports and Music
3:45 Speakers; News	Music of the Americas	euil Hall; City of Boston	"New World Diplomacy"	Sports and Music
4:00 Gene Krupa's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	public schools finals	Prelude to Stardom; chil-	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 Gene Krupa's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Spelling Bee	dren's program	Studio speaker
4:30 Gene Krupa's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	'Columbia, S. C., Music	The Carolina Playmakers	WMEX Drama Shop; 'A
4:45 Gene Krupa's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	Festival'	The Carolina Playmakers	World in Fantasy'
5:00 News of Americas	Speakers and music	'The World Is Yours'	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:15 New England to the	Willard's Or.; vocalists	dramatization	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
5:30 Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. Lecture Hall	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Music program	Frank Ryan, Sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 Dance Time; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News; Elmer Davis	Vass Family, songs	'The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Swooper'	'Memory Lane'	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform';	Religious Program	Grand Ole Opry'	'The First Offender'	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	Grand Ole Opry'	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 "Report to the Na-	'Little Ol' Hollywood';	Dramatic sketch	Smaller Business Men's	Songs of the Range
7:45 tion"	interviews; music	Musical Rendezvous	Association; speakers	Oleander Male Quartet
8:00 'Marriage Club'	Concert Hall of the Air	"Knickerbocker Play-	'The Soldiers' Quiz'	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15 CDCC; Hall of the Air	Olivio Santoro, yodeler	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Discussion
8:30 'Duffy's Tavern';	Garden Gossip	'Truth or Consequences'	'Hawaii Calls'; native	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 variety; News	Paul Martin's Orchestra	quiz program	Hawaiian music	Adeline Walther, songs
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Song of Your Life; Harry	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 vocalists; orchestra	Salter's Orchestra	soloists; orchestra	News Service	cal Album
9:30 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Jackson Day Address;	Jackson Day Address;	President Franklin D.
9:45 Saturday Serenade	Primrose Quartet; news	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Roosevelt
10:00 Saturday Serenade	NBC Symphony Orches-	Station E-Z-R-A; com-	Hockey play-offs. Series	Five Star News
10:15 'Little Show'	tra, DJC, direction Arturo	edy sketch	A: Bruins vs. Toronto	Dance Digest
10:30 Golfers Forum	Toscanini	Defense for America	Chicagoland Concert;	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	NBC Symphony Orches-	Series; dramatization	Kathryn Witwer; orch.	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	tra, direction Arturo	News Service	Hal Howard's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 V. Monroe's Orch.	Toscanini	Local news; Weather	Hal Howard's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	News; Music; Weather	Johnny Messner's Orch.	'California Melodies';	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	On With the Dance	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 Press News; Inter-	War news; Music	War news; Organ Re-	Radio Carollers	
8:15 mezzo for Strings	Instrumental trio	cital, Dr. C. Courboin	Radio Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; weather	Weather Service	Melody Market	
8:45 Circle'	'Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Market	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	Good Morning Cheer
9:15 Church Digest	'Coast to Coast on a	'Deep River Boys"	nade	Religious Service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	Words and Music	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	gram	Words and Music	nade	Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	'Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	'Music in the Modern
10:30 Indianapolis Sym-	Southernaires; Negro	'Thrills and Romance';	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner'
10:45 phony Orchestra	male quartet	Ross Sisters Trio	Church service	Service of The Mother
11:00 News; "News and	News; Musicale	Interlude; "Rhapsody of	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church, The First
11:15 Rhythm"	Red Cross Program	the Rockies"	Church service	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30 Trinity Church; Dr.	'Old Refrains'	Music and American	Tremont Temple Baptist	entist, in Boston,
11:45 Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	Youth	Church service	Massachusetts
12:00 News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	"Strings and Things";
12:15 Piano soloist	'I'm an American";	Tone Tapestries	Student Radio Club	novelty string orchestra
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air;	"Pageant of Art";	Italian string music	Music of the Masters
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Symphony Orch.; Anne	dramatization	Italian string music	Music of the Masters
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist	Roselle, soprano; Andor	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Foldes, pianist	Religious program	'Cocktail Continental"	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30 Religious program	Weekly News Roundup	On Your Job; "Railway	Lutheran Hour	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45 Religious program	Tropical Moods	Express Agent"; drama	Lutheran Hour	Goldberg, baritone
2:00 The Free Company;	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:15 dramatization	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	Bert Hirsch Presents
2:30 The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	Cedric Foster, news	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	El Paseo Troubadors	gram
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Winston Churchill	Four Corners, U. S. A.;	'Variations'; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15 Symphony Orch.;	Great Plays; Drinkwa-	"Four Horsemen, U. S. A."	'Variations'; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30 John Barbirolli,	ter's "Robert E. Lee"	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Young Peoples Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45 conductor	'Great Plays"	British War Relief Soc'y	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	'Quiz of Two Cities"	'The Americas Speak';	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15 Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	'Quiz of Two Cities"	talks and music	Azaleas
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	News; Defense talk	'The Shadow'; drama	Concert Album	Boston Olympics Hockey
4:45 Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	'The Shadow'; drama	Concert Album	Play-Off from Boston
5:00 National Urban	Moylan Sisters, songs	'Joe and Mabel"; com-	'The Musical Steelmak-	Garden; John Reilly,
5:15 League Program;	Olivio Santoro, yodeler	edy drama	ers'; variety; orchestra	Jay Wesley, announcers
5:30 prominent Negro	Garden Gossip	'Your Dream Has Come	Pres. Robert M. Hutch-	Religious Program
5:45 artists and athletes	Paul Martin's Orchestra	True"; dramatizations	ins, Univ. of Chicago	Religious Program
6:00 Silver Theater;	Religious Program	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 dramatization	Religious Program	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 'Melody Ranch";	"What's Your Idea?";	The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 Gene Autry; 'Dear	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	Swooper'	'Memory Lane'	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Grand Ole Opry'	'The First Offender';	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 Headlines, Bylines;	News from Europe	Grand Ole Opry'	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	News for the Americas;	Dramatic sketch	Smaller Business Men's	Songs of the Range
7:45 ter; drama	Rep. W. Patman, Texas	Musical Rendezvous	Association; speakers	Oleander Male Quartet
8:00 Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangled Theater;	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum: "Shall	C. Hageman
8:15 ter; drama	dramatization	Dickson; orchestra	We Convoy Materials to	Central Baptist Church
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	Europe If Necessary?"	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	'Manhattan Merry-Go-	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round'	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; Richard	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:45 Crooks, tenor	Sports Newsreel	miliar music	'Old-Fashioned Revival'	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:00 'Take It or Leave	'Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Guest Night; Lew White,
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	organist
10:30 News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour"; John	Deadline Dramas	'Sunday Night Play-	News Service
10:45 Presents	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	house"; dramatization	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00 Music; Vice-Presi-	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15 dent H. A. Wallace	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	Dance Digest
11:30 Walter Gross's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Walter Gross's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Music Salon	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Drama of Food
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"The Mystery Man"	Lillian Sherman, songs	Frank Ross, vocalist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	Concert Orchestra
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	tra Matinee Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Macon's Music Parade	Sports and music
3:45 News; Red Cross	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Nichols' Hawaiians	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother of Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	Local sports
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	Local sports
4:30 "Bess Johnson"; sk.	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Network music	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowel Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	European News	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	"The Four Tones"
7:45 serial drama	"Edwin Booth"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	"Lexington Minute Men"
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	'Play Broadcast'; quiz	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Studio program
9:00 Radio Theater;	Frontline Headlines	'Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater";	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mickey Rooney,	Defense talk; Music	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30 Wallace Beery, Fay	Basin Street Chamber	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This?"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Wray, 'Stablemates'	Music Society; News	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Pianos for the Army"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	First Piano Quartet	vocalists	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody";	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	vocal soloists	Boston Garden Sports
11:15 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Lew Conrad's Orch.	Boston Garden Sports
11:30 Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Bresse's Orchestra	Local sports	Boston Garden Sports
11:45 T. Reynolds' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Bresse's Orchestra	Local Sports	Boston Garden Sports

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6 p. m.—'Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Melody and Rhythm. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; Music; March; News in English; Operettas; Hungarian Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Waltz Time. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—'Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club, London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Ballet and Dance Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:05 p. m.—'London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, March 30

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—German Folk Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; March; News in English; Radio Messages. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—'Religion Under Fire." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Music; News in English; Report. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—'Britain Speaks," J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Exquisite Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—'Democracy Marches"; Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—'Britain Speaks," J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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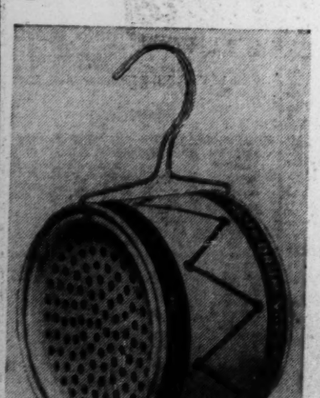


Keep Out of War, Hoover Urges U. S.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29 (AP)—Herbert Hoover said last night that America, pledged to aid Great Britain, "will sit at the world's peace table" when the war ends, and may be able to speak with a "more constructive and warning voice" if the Nation does not become further involved in the conflict.

Stressing throughout his address at the annual dinner of the New Haven Young Men's Christian Association, that total war breeds the "total emotions" of "hate, intolerance and a spirit of exalting crusade," the former President urged the youth of the Nation to consider experiences of the World War "for the light which they give upon our course for the future."

"We have already made three positive appointments with destiny," he declared. "One is that we will sit at the world's peace table. Another is that we face the problems of war emotions and war psychosis. The other is that we shall meet the financial, economic and social aftermath of a war."

Predicting that "hate will again also sit at the peace table," as at Versailles, Mr. Hoover continued:

"I am one who prays with all my being that America's sons should not be sent to this war.

"If God grants that we become no more deeply involved than we are today, we may be able to bring a more constructive and warning voice to the peace table. If our moral reservoirs are not drained by the full passions of war, we may bring sanity and compassion.

"If our economic resources are still partly intact, we may be able to contribute something to restore another and better world. If our faith in democracy is held high amid the storms of war economy, we may yet keep the lamp of liberty alight."

Atmosphere of War

In his address, Mr. Hoover said, in part:

I have been asked to speak to you and through you to a large group of young people on some of the moral and spiritual problems which now confront our country. Any discussion of them in these days involves questions of war and of the peace to come. And now they are the transcendent problems before youth.

Today we are pledged to give Britain the tools of war and our full economic aid. That is settled and done. Our national duty is to unite in making a good job of it. And to do it with good will.

The action of Congress has, however, enormously changed the shape of things. The aid to Britain combined with our own preparedness program forces us a long way into a war economy. Apart from these steps, our indignation at gigantic wrong to the democracies; the repugnance of free men for the whole totalitarian ideology; the steady impact of foreign propaganda; the constant agitation of a minority of our citizens for all-out war—all press upon us the mental and spiritual attitudes of war. In a fog of emotions and appeals, we are fast driving into the psychosis of war.

America yearns for peace in the world. The freedom of men comes only in peace. It diminishes in war. The abolition of poverty and want comes only in peace. Poverty and want increase in war. Yet the world does not know, and we do not know how world peace can be made and maintained. The world does not know, and we do not know, how in the face of steady world impoverishment, we are to abolish want. We do not see our way. Today, over these questions, we are frustrated, confused, unhappy and fearful. Our unity extends only to a resolve to defend ourselves.

My purpose here is not to offer you a panacea for these confusions and problems. I wish to stimulate your thinking. For now is the time to think hard and think fast. We cannot wait until the appointments with destiny are upon us.

We joined in an exactly parallel war 25 years ago for the same purposes and under the same impulses. Even with victory, we failed to get either military, economic or spiritual peace.

Recalls His Experiences

I am perhaps one of the few living Americans who had full opportunity from high places to see intimately the moving tragedy of the last World War. I saw it from its beginnings in 1914 all the way down through the long years which have not yet ended. I saw it not only in its visible ghastliness, but I lived with the invisible forces which moved in its causes and its consequences.

My country and foreign countries have honored me greatly over these years. There is nothing more in office or honor that the world could give to me. I can therefore add objectively to those experiences. I favored our entry into the last war so that I speak as neither a pacifist nor a militarist but rather as an analyst.

I want to see my country move in the moral, the spiritual and the social paths that will keep it unimpaired in its freedoms, powerful and impregnable.

If we would see what the moral and spiritual forces are that we have to meet, we must consider the nature of total war.

The World War was the first total war of modern history.

Perhaps the most striking difference of total war from the old wars was that formerly armed men fought only against armed men. In total war, the basis has shifted in large measure, from war between armed men to war by armed men upon civilians.

Three times a day among 300 million people, wherever a family gathered to eat they had less because of the enemy. Nowhere in Europe were people free of fear for their lives on land or sea.

From the sufferings of civilians blazed first indignation, and finally a fanatic hate. It enveloped the minds of every man, woman and child. And this hate was not directed solely to leaders of nations; it was poured upon every individual of the enemy nation. Soldiers fighting on the front held far less hate than civilians at home.

Intolerance Resulted

The second of these emotions from that total war was total intolerance. The democratic governments had no need to impose restraints on free expression. The crowd howled down the most objective statement, the most constructive criticism. They denounced it as the paid voice of the enemy.

The third great emotion of that war was a crusade of ideologies, of philosophies of government and of life.

And incidentally, I may observe another effect of these impelling emotions in total war between Nations of large resources. Such war can apparently end only by exhaustion or revolution on one side or the other. And the victor in this race of exhaustion is only one lap behind the vanquished.

Once total war is joined, it apparently can have no intermediate stops. There are economic necessities in total war that create vast social aftermaths. The World War of 25 years ago was the first time the freedoms of business, labor and agriculture were suspended. Industry had to be expanded to meet war production. It had to be constricted in its service to civilian living. To direct these activities dictatorial authority had to be lodged in the governments.

Is it to be the tragic jeopardy of democracy that if it would go to war it must adopt the very systems which we abhor?

One of the emotional and intellectual currents of the last total war was a constant striving to find formulas for peace that would make total war impossible again. The people of the democracies wanted armies and navies reduced if not abolished. They were resolute that some method must be found for justice between Nations.

With all these ideas and these emotions we went to the peace table. But hate sat at that table. Statesmen were not free agents. The victorious peoples demanded revenge and reparations for their wrongs and sufferings.

I recollect having had the temerity a few days after the surrender of the Germans at the Armistice to say we must at once take down the food blockade on their women and children. You would perhaps be surprised if you read the universal condemnation I received, not only in the Allied countries, but in America. They demanded more starvation after the war was over.

Same Gigantic Problems

From all this the lesson is that hate, once aroused by the suffering of civil populations, outlasts even victory.

Today whether America joins in all-out war or not, we are faced with the same gigantic problems. The great sacrifices which America will make are motivated by the hope of real and permanent peace.

And I urge upon youth that you study again these experiences for the light which they give upon our course for the future.

The immediate questions which arise are these:

Are we giving aid simply to assure the independence of Britain and the others who are fighting against aggression, or are we extending our view to remaking the world?

How are we going to hold down destructive hate that makes constructive peace so difficult?

How are we to keep alight compassion for the injured and starving?

How are we going to settle the relations of the 20 races in Europe?

How are we going to secure that liberty and freedom and democracy be accepted by those races whose whole racial instincts rebel against it? Are we going to police the world?

How are we going to save a world ravaged by famine and pestilence?

How are we going to restore economic prosperity to an impoverished world?

How are we going to assure the proper elbow room for growing people?

How are we going to find refuge for the oppressed?

Sees Freedom Endangered

And here in America—

How are we going to hold down intolerance during this period which makes free speech and free press impotent to correct wrong and to develop constructive debate?

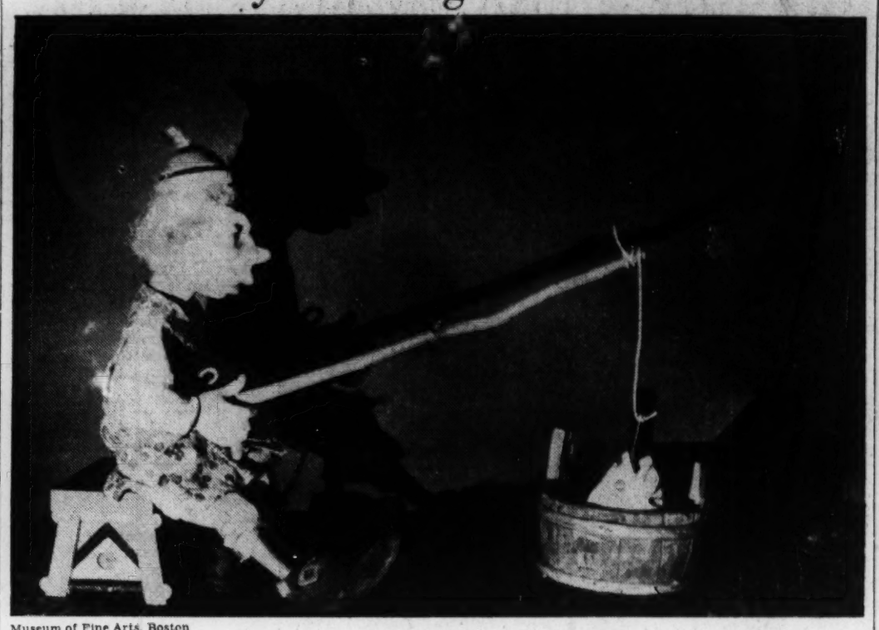
With far more difficulties than last time, how are we going to demobilize our war socialism and fascism in America and restore freedom again to men?

With far more exhausted resources than last time how are we going to provide for our own employment and economic recovery after this war?

In fact, how are we going to make a peace that will be a permanent peace?

These questions must be answered. Some of them need answers today. The others cannot be dismissed on the ground they must await the outcome of the war. There will be no time then. The answers are vital to the moral, spiritual and economic welfare of our youth. They will determine your whole lives. And to that end American youth should begin to think now, for it is you who are involved.

'Bunty' at Strings for Children



Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Sunday Afternoon Museum Feature

Marionettes will enliven the regular Sunday afternoon hour for children at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on April 6. At 3:30 o'clock the Folk Tale Marionette Theater, directed by Basil Milovsoroff, wood sculptor, and his wife, Georgia Taylor Milovsoroff, collaborator, will give a performance of "The Golden Fish," or "Simple Simon," and "Grandma's Little Gray Goat."

The two makers and manipulators of these marionettes have been touring the country for some years, delighting school, college, and mature audiences with their varied folk tale programs.

Houghton Will Study Plane Ice Menace

Dr. Henry G. Houghton, Jr., noted for his fog-dispelling experiments at the Round Hill laboratories on the Colonel Green estate in South Dartmouth, Mass., has been appointed to a special subcommittee to study de-icing problems in aircraft operation, it was disclosed today.

The committee, which was announced by Dr. Vannevar T. Bush, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, consists of a 14-man group composed of Army, Navy, CAA, Weather Bureau, educational, and commercial air-transport experts. It is headed by D. W. (Tommy) Tomlinson, Vice-President in charge of engineering of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

The initial meeting of the special subcommittee on de-icing problems has been called by Mr. Tomlinson in Washington sometime early in April.

One of the lines of experiment disclosed for study by Mr. Tomlinson was the use of engine exhaust heat to combat wing ice.

"According to reports we have received, the Germans are using this principle of de-icing with good results in current military operations," he said.

Mr. Tomlinson qualified as an authority on icing problems—one of the serious and lesser-known problems in aircraft operation—during high altitude experiments which he conducted for TWA. These subsequently led to the building and operation of TWA's coast-to-coast stratoliner service.

Da Vinci Work Subject of Talk

Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture to be given at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on April 4, at 3 p. m., by Dr. Edgar Wind. The discussion will be from the point of view of the painting's relation to the thought of the period rather than from an aesthetic point of view.

Dr. Wind, who is connected with the Warburg Institute in London, and editor of its Journal, came to the United States to lecture at St. John's University, Annapolis, and intended to return to England last spring. Since, however, war conditions interrupted his work in London he accepted an appointment in the Fine Arts Department of New York University. He hopes to return to England as soon as conditions permit. During the past year Dr. Wind has given many lectures in America, including a series at the Morgan Library in New York. He spoke last April at the Boston Museum, on Raphael's School at Athens.

Sunday hours at the Museum will change on May 4. The public from that date on will be admitted from two to six in the afternoon instead of from one to five.

Hub Bates Alumni Hold Reunion This Evening

The Bates College Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity will hold its fifty-seventh annual reunion at the University Club, Boston, beginning at 6:30 o'clock this evening. Dr. Clifton D. Gray, President of the College, will be in attendance for the twenty-second consecutive year. The address of the evening will be given by Dr. Paul R. Sweet of the department of history.

From Mozart to Liszt

The Arts in Boston

Two symphonies comprise the program of this week's pair of Boston Symphony concerts, the twentieth of the season. They are Mozart's G minor (K. 550) and Liszt's "A Faust Symphony." In the last section of the Liszt, the orchestra was assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, of which G. Wallace Woodworth is conductor, and John L. Priebe as tenor soloist.

It would be difficult to find two symphonies (accepting Liszt's own term for his work) more unlike. It would be difficult also to find another conductor who could obtain such brilliant performances of two works so diverse in style and mood. From Mozart, the "natural" musician, gay, spontaneous, fastidious even in his moments of melancholy, to Liszt, extremist even in the extravagant expression of exaggerated emotion that is known as nineteenth-century romanticism—what a leap that is. Yet Dr. Koussevitzky turns from one to the other with the greatest aplomb. He understands both; you would think he admired and liked them equally well.

Nevertheless, it was a little hard on Liszt to make him follow Mozart. After the clear, clean, polished art of the one, the excesses of the other seemed particularly banal. Perhaps that is Dr. Koussevitzky's way of telling us that he knows perfectly well how the two composers stand.

Still, it is well that we should hear the "Faust Symphony" now and then. (The last time was four and a half years ago.) We need to be reminded of the importance of Liszt in the history of music; and merely to listen to this symphony is to be told again of the source from which Wagner obtained much of his material, both musical and "ideological." Besides, in one way, Liszt was the better rounded artist; he had at least a wry sense of humor. L. A. S.

Artists' Exhibit In Hub April 6-27

Etchings, water colors, oils and statuary by more than 100 artists of Greater Boston will be shown in the 14th annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Independent Artists at the headquarters of the Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street, it was announced today.

The exhibition will be opened with a private tea for members of the Society on the afternoon of April 6, and will be open to the public each day thereafter until April 27.

A feature of the exhibition will be the selection of one work by officials of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for permanent showing in the Museum. This piece will be donated by the Society. All other exhibits included will be for sale.

Work of Lawrence Beal Smith, etcher; Miss Elizabeth Saltonstall, who does water colors and etchings, and Mrs. Kay Peterson Parker, who does water colors; are among those to be shown.

The list of exhibitors will also include Charles Hopkinson, Mrs. Molly Luce, Mrs. Polly Thayer, Gerald Paine, Allen Crite, Miss Amee Lamb, Jack Levine, Robert Scott and many others.

Mrs. Margaret G. Potter of Brookline is president of the society.

Hub Railway Workers Buy Ambulance for Britain

The Boston office of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company announced yesterday that its employees will buy an ambulance for Britain. This road, it is said, is the first in the United States to raise funds among its workers for this purpose. The ambulance is expected to be ready for delivery next week.

Officials said the campaign among the employees had gone over so well that they expect a second ambulance on the way soon.

Opera Review

A review of last night's "Tannhäuser" performance by the Metropolitan Opera will appear in the Amusement page Monday.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert— "Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse— "Audrocles and the Lion," by Bernard Shaw, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse— "Ten Nights in a Barroom," presented by the M. I. T. Dramashop under the direction of Prof. Dean M. Fuller. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater— "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni, and "Pagliacci," by Leoncavallo, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. 8.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 12:50, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Fine Arts— Harry Lauder in "Song of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial— "Melody for Three," Fay Wray and Jean Hersholt. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin, Marjorie Rambeau, Gene Tierney and William Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Kenmore— "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Majestic— Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Modern— "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda and Charles Coburn. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount— "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris and Mildred Coles. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO Boston— "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Stage Show. 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay— "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda, and Charles Coburn. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:15, a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater— Latest March of Time. "Australia at War." "Our Constitution." "Travel-Arizona." "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix— "March of Time," "Western National Parks," "Elsa Maxwell," "Aquatic Sports," "Movie People," "Popular Science," cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux— "Vampire Bat," 10:32 a. m., 1:24, 3:56, 6:28, 9. "Devil Commands." 12:11, 2:45, 5:15, 7:47, 10:19.

Tremont— "Each Dawn I Die," James Cagney and George Raft. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:15. "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:35, 9:55.

Uptown— "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore, John Howard and Charles Ruggles. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar and Virginia Field. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:15. Continuous 6-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Fugitive From a Prison Camp." Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:50, 5:14, 8:18. "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3:39, 6:40, 9:47.

Cleveland Circle: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, "Ride, Kelly, Ride." Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Victory," Fredric March. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. Continuous show.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. 3:05, 6:18, 9:45. "You're the One," 1:25, 4:45, 7:54.

Dorchester: "Six Lessons from Madam La Zonga," Lupe Velez. "Pride of the Bowery," featuring the East Side Kids. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 2:55, 6:20, 9:30. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. 1:30, 4:55, 8:05.

Strand: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:18, 6:10, 9:43. "Roadshow," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 12:39, 4:35, 8:08.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2:04, 5:34, 8:04.

Park: "Little Nelly Kelly," Judy Garland. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 1:55, 6:04, 9:42. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:58, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Chasing Trouble," Frankie Darro. "Trail Blazers." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 6, 9. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," Ellen Drew and John Howard. 3:55, 7:25, 10:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 6:12, 9:32.

Mystic: "Six Lessons from Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Boys of the City," Bobby Jordan. "Doomed Caravans." Continuous 1:45-11.

Orpheum: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2:45, 5:45, 8:50. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Road Show," 12:30, 4:22, 7:57. "Virginia," Shirley Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:11, 6:03, 9:38.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Victory," Fredric March. 2:15, 6:45, 9:55. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 3:50, 8:25.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Victory," Fredric March. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott. "Honeymoon for Three." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert and Alan Hale. Continuous from 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. "Petticoat Politics."

Strand: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello and the Andrews Sisters. "The Invisible Woman."

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and John Howard. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

Revere: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and John Howard. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Sandy Gets Her Man," Baby Sandy. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 6:15.

Davis Square: "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. "Friendly Neighbors," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autrey and Ann Miller. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Great Plane Robbery." 1:30 and 7:30.

Strand: "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:09, 7:54. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 3:29, 9:14.

Princess: "Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2:09, 7:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Gone with the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Night Train," Rex Harrison. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:30, 8:09. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2:15, 6:40, 9:55.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 1:55, 6:45, 9:55. "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 8:15.

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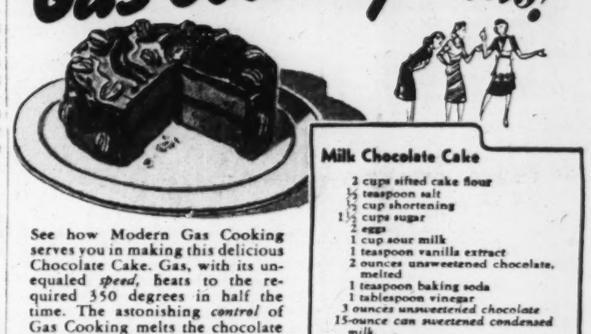
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2 cups sifted cake flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
1½ cups sugar
2 eggs
1 cup sour milk
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
2 ounces unsweetened chocolate, melted
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 tablespoon vinegar
3 ounces unsweetened chocolate
15-ounce can sweetened condensed milk
1 tablespoon water
Temperature: 350° F.
Time: 35 to 40 minutes
Sift flour and salt 3 times. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually and cream mixture thoroughly. Beat eggs until light and add to butter mixture. Add dry ingredients to creamed mixture alternately with sour milk and vanilla extract, using 4 additions of dry ingredients and 3 of sour milk. Add melted chocolate, and mix well. Dissolve soda in vinegar, and while still foaming add it to the batter. Bake in a preheated oven. Loosen cakes from sides of pans. Invert onto wire racks. Melt chocolate slowly. Add condensed milk and cook slowly about 3 minutes or until mixture is thick. Stir constantly. Remove from flame, add water and mix well. Spread frosting between layers and on top and sides of cold cake.
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Bruins Return to the Garden for Fifth Stanley Cup Play-Off Game With Toronto

Boston Can Take Lead Again In Series With Maple Leafs

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having gained an even split on Toronto ice this week to add to the split in the two games here last week, the Boston Bruins tonight will face off against the Maple Leafs in the fifth game of their Stanley Cup play-offs at Boston Garden.

A victory for the Bruins this evening, while it would not clinch the series by any means, would put the burden of proof directly upon the Leafs, who would then face the task of taking two games in a row. If the Bruins, who leave again for Toronto tomorrow evening, can win tonight, they will be heading into the Ontario city with a 3-2 lead in games.

For that matter the Leafs are beginning to feel the pressure now. The group which came down on the same train with the Bruins from Canada yesterday was not the same confident band of hockey players which entered last Thursday's game.

For the Bruins Bill Cowley will be absent. The outstanding Ottawa center, who may in time be ranked with other greats of the game such as Nels Stewart, Duke Keats, and Frank Nighbor, is through for the season, and his place between Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman will be taken by Art Jackson. Terry Reardon will center the third line between Herbie Cain and Pat McReavy, while the Krauts will still be intact.

In fact the Krauts will be a little stronger than they were on Thursday, for Bobby Bauer's foot is getting stronger daily. Coming back on the train yesterday he said that by tonight it should be back to normal. While this means that the Bruins will have only one regular line working, it still means that it will have one of its best attacking units again functioning smoothly. Woody Dumart, after going scoreless in the first three games, finally found his eye and his goal Thursday was typical of the play of the Kraut line last season.

Dumart's possibilities, in fact, were one thing which concerned Manager Conn Smythe of the Leafs deeply. In his office last week he said, "You can't keep a player like Woody from scoring when he keeps flying in the way he does. Broda has stopped him seven or eight times so far, but there will come a day when he won't." Thursday night was that day, and Woody hopes he can keep it up.

If Capt. Dit Clapper turns in another game such as his last in Toronto, the Bruins will be a hard team to beat tonight. Dit will pair with Des Smith, with Johnny Crawford and Flash Hollett the other defensive duo. Young Mr. Zero, Frankie Brimsek, will be in goal. Mel Hill will probably be dressed as the utility forward.

For the Leafs Coach Happy Day will use his regular lines of Nick Metz, Apps, and Drillon; Schriner, Taylor, and Don Metz; and Davidson, Langelle, and Marker. The defense pairings will be Stanowski and Church, and Hamilton and McDonald. Bob Heron will the the 15th man.

Pics Close Home Season With Eagles

With the Washington Eagles invading, the Boston Qlympics close their home season at the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon. The Olympics lost to the Atlantic City Sea Gulls at Atlantic City last night by a score of 4 to 2 and face the River Vale Skeeters at River Vale tonight in their concluding road trip.

The line-up here tomorrow is uncertain until Coach Hago Harrington returns tomorrow morning, but unless the unforeseen occurs there will not be much change. The Eagles have been the best club in the regular schedule this season and have carried on equally well in the present play-offs.

It will be interesting to see how the Eastern Amateur League champion will compare with the Allan Cup champion. The latter is the senior amateur champion team of Canada and play-offs are now taking place up there to decide the winner.

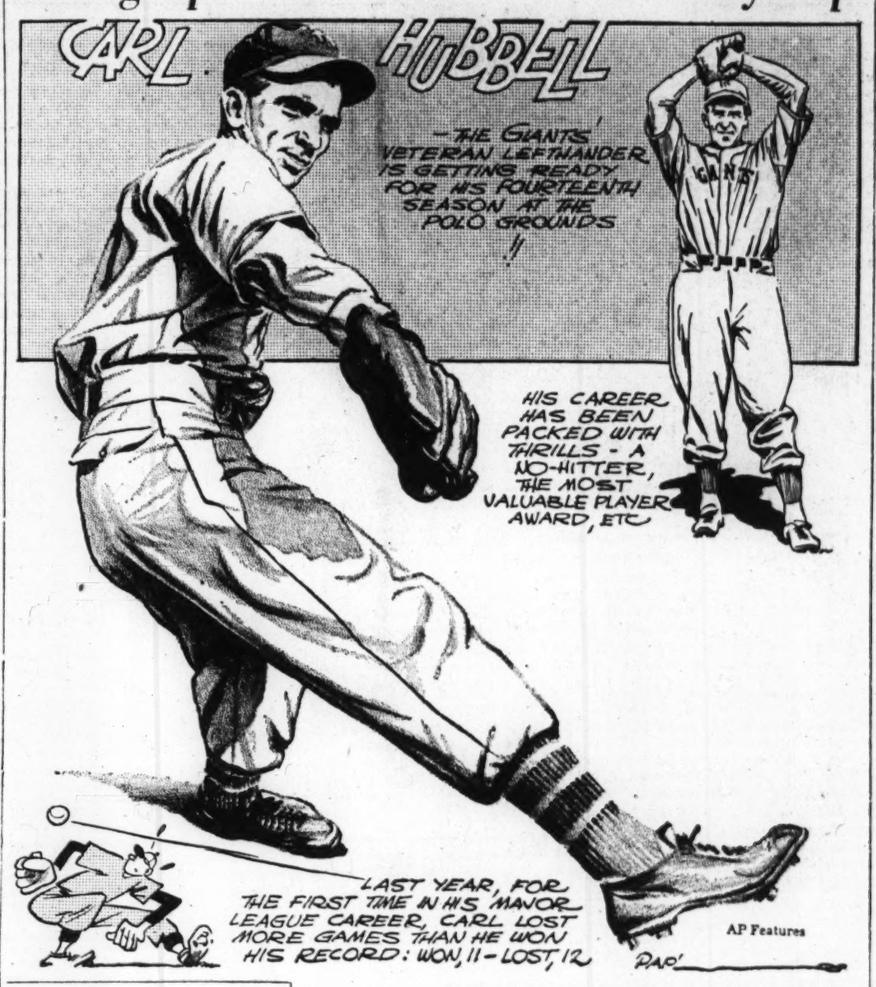
The game here tomorrow probably will mark the grand finale for some of the Olympics who are eligible for the selective draft service and who probably will be in Army uniform before another season rolls around. Pride in the Olympics is based upon the fact that they are largely local high school or college boys who have stacked up favorably against recruited stars from Canada.

As usual on Sunday afternoon affairs, the game will start at 3 o'clock.

Sectional Golf May 26 At the Worcester C. C.

The New England Golf Association has assigned the sectional qualifying rounds for the national open golf championship to the Worcester Country Club on May 26.

Tuning Up —By Pap'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LAST YEAR, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HIS MANOR LEAGUE CAREER, CARL LOST MORE GAMES THAN HE WON HIS RECORD: WON, 11 - LOST, 12
AP Features
PAP'

To Emphasize Modern Methods At Golf Clinic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Modern methods of golf instruction will be emphasized by a host of outstanding authorities, including Tommy Armour, noted professional stylist, at the second annual Purdue Golf Clinic to be held here April 8-10. The three-day session, which is expected to attract high school and college golf coaches and professionals from all parts of the country, will be sponsored jointly by the Purdue division of physical education for men and the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

In addition to the technical interest of the coaches and professionals, several sessions will be open to the general public, including a banquet on Tuesday night, April 8; an indoor golf show in the field house on Wednesday night, April 9, featuring Byron Nelson, national P. G. A. champion and other top flight professionals, and an outdoor demonstration on Thursday afternoon, April 10, with such professionals as Dick Metz and Johnny Revolta in the spotlight.

Both the Lafayette and West Lafayette Country Clubs are joining in sponsoring the Tuesday night banquet which will be open to all golfers in the vicinity as well as clinic attendants. Frank Sprogell, of Grand Rapids, Mich., P. G. A. secretary, will act as toastmaster for an outstanding program. Speakers of the evening will include Tommy Armour, Tom Walsh, P. G. A. President; L. B. Icely, of Chicago, Ill., president of the Golf Manufacturers' Association; President E. C. Elliott, of Purdue, and Charles H. Robertson, well known local golf enthusiast and inventor.

Teaching, course construction, administrative problems, and pro shop management, as well as caddy training and supervision will be among the many topics to be discussed by the coaches and professionals throughout the three day clinic which was held for the first time last year.

With the Boston Clubs

By the Associated Press

Bees

SAN ANTONIO, Texas: Casey Stengel will attempt to square the Boston Bees series with the St. Louis Browns at five-all today by tossing two of his four outstanding pitchers, Dick Errickson and Manny Salvo, at the American Leaguers. The Bees will break camp here after Sunday's game and move on to Houston with the Browns. (Result yesterday: Minneapolis Millers 5, Bees 3.)

Red Sox

HAVANA: Joe Cronin disagrees with the unfavorable reports that other major leaguers brought out of Cuba. His Red Sockers showed him plenty of their oldtime hitting for the first time this season in yesterday's game with the Reds and Lefty Johnson and Emerson Dickman gave the most encouraging pitching performances he has noted in the south. (Result yesterday: Sox 9, Cincinnati Reds 2.)

U. S. Amateur Hockey Association

(Play-Offs)

	W	L	T	Goals For	Ag	Pts
Washington	3	0	0	25	8	6
Atlantic City	2	1	0	18	17	4
River Vale	1	2	0	16	22	2
Rovers	1	2	0	11	14	2
Boston	0	2	0	5	9	0

(Three points for victory, one for tie)

Results March 28

Atlantic City 4, Boston 2.
Washington 12, River Vale 3.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Medical College of Va. 11, Drexel 3.
Temple 9, Dartmouth 4.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—Carl Hubbell, who can do everything with a screwball except make it talk, does not agree with those Grapefruit League critics who have been giving the New York Giants a verbal kicking around all spring. "I'm not trying to fool anybody into thinking we can win the pennant," said the great southpaw the other day. "We have to be rated under the Reds and Dodgers at the start of the race. But the fellow who recently planted us sixth or lower is away off his reckoning, according to my way of thinking."

Hubbell took a tug at his cap and continued: "The Reds can make it three straight if Bill McKechnie gets that great pitching for another year. I say this with the feeling that Derringer will have another winning season. He should have a few more left. However, the Reds might have trouble if Paul slipped.

Dodgers Improved

"At Brooklyn, Leo Durocher has the most improved club in the National League. At least, that's the way its looks to me. Don't underrate the Cardinals. They have a lot of pitching and plenty of power. I don't think the Pirates or Cubs are much improved, if at all.

"The Giants should be a better ball club with Orengo, Arnovich, Hartnett and Bowman. Hartnett has been an inspiration to all of us this spring. Have you seen him? He's in the greatest shape I've seen him in in years. If Danning stays in left field, Gabby will need to stay in good condition. He will help our pitching staff.

Jurges Key Man

"Jurges is the key man in our infield. I think he's the leading shortstop in the game. I should know, because he's played behind me plenty. Get in a jam, and Billy will help you out by starting a double play. We pitchers should give him part of our pay.

"What about myself? Well, I'll go along working for Bill Terry just as long as he thinks I can help the ball club. I know I'm not the pitcher I used to be. But Bill gives me a good rest and I can come through with a pretty good games that way. Once a week? No, I think I can do better than that. A turn with four or five days of rest is about my speed, I think. And don't think I'm bragging. I honestly feel I con do it, and win.

"My arm feels great. Last year I could hold off the hitters for five or six innings, and then I'd weaken. However, not because there was anything wrong with my arm. Rather, because I got tired. The old stamina that once carried me to 20 or more wins had disappeared. But Terry has gone along with me swell, letting me work when I feel I've got my stuff, and I sure hope I can make some of those critics look bad this summer."

Hubbell and Ott

Hubbell and Mel Ott—the finesse and power of the Giants for a long time. Ottie would hit one out of the park and King Carl would hold the other side. No two players were ever more valuable to a ball club. But perhaps these great stars can no longer carry the burden alone. Hubbell, after years of tossing his famed screwball, finds his arm becoming heavy. Ott, after years of pounding around the outfield and the base paths, finds his legs are not as spry as they used to be. The critics have noticed these points from the press boxes of the Grapefruit League and call the Giants a hopeless trailer in the flag race.

Ott is seen at third base in the South. It may be that the shift to the infield—although Mel is not at home there—may add a few more power years to his batting career. There is less action at the so-called hot corner—less pressure on his legs. The drives down that way are hot, but there will be no long runs for the extra-base hits of the enemy. So perhaps, after all, Ottie can still set the pace that made Terry look so good a few years back.

Stanley Cup

Play-Off Statistics

By the Canadian Press

Semifinal

(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Toronto Maple Leafs	4	2	2	13	10
Boston Bruins	4	2	2	10	13

Preliminaries

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	6
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

(Best of Three Games)

Chi'go Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

Semifinal

(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	1	1	0	3	1
Chi'go Black Hawks	1	0	1	1	3

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games March 29

At Havana—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Miami Beach, Fla.—St. Louis (N) A team vs. Philadelphia (N).
At Palm Beach, Fla.—St. Louis (N) B team vs. Rochester (IL).
At Houston, Texas—Brooklyn (N) A team vs. Houston (TL).
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) B team, vs. Detroit (A).
At Los Angeles—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (N).
At Miami, Fla.—New York (N) vs. Washington (A).
At Corpus Christi, Texas—Boston (N) vs. San Diego (PC).
At New Orleans—New York (A) vs. New Orleans (SA).
At San Francisco—Philadelphia (A) vs. San Francisco (PC).
At Atlanta—Cleveland (A) vs. Atlanta (SA).

Results March 28

At Havana—Boston (A) 9, Cincinnati (N) 2.
At West Palm Beach—St. Louis (N) A team 6, Rochester (IL) 2.
At Hollywood, Fla.—St. Louis (N) B team 18, Columbus (AA) 6.
At Montgomery, Ala.—New York (A) 17, Montgomery (SE) 1.
At Port Arthur, Texas—Brooklyn (N) A team 17, Port Arthur (Evang) 0.
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) B team 8, Detroit (A) 5.
At Miami Beach—Washington (A) 7, Philadelphia (N) 6.
At San Fernando, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Seattle (PC) cancelled, rain.
At San Francisco—Philadelphia (A) vs. San Francisco (PC) cancelled, rain.
At San Antonio, Texas—Minneapolis (AA) 5, Boston (N) 3.
At Los Angeles—Chicago (N) 11, Chicago (A) 2 (five innings, rain).
At San Benito, Texas—St. Louis (A) 7, San Antonio (TL) 3.

Tufts Elects Three

Captains for basketball, indoor track and wrestling teams at Tufts College were announced last night. Howard Redgate, sophomore center, will lead the basketball five; Walter Hall, New England champion in the 45-yard high hurdles, will captain the indoor track squad, and "Chan" Waldron, 155-pound grappler, will command the wrestlers.

Wesleyan Elects

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Stuart W. Hinrichs of Larchmont, N. Y., will captain Wesleyan University's swimming team next winter. Hinrichs, a 220-yard man, is president of the university undergraduate governing body. Frederick W. Mears of Haverhill, Mass., was named manager.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

North Carolina 6, Yale 1.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

North Carolina 6, Springfield (Mass.) 4.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Brakes for Fire-Wagon Basketball?

CHICAGO—The "fire wagon" type of basketball which has been in vogue may feel the rule-makers brakes when the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada meets next Sunday and Monday at Kansas City, Mo.

H. V. Porter, committee secretary who left yesterday for Kansas City, said that while comment from various groups does not indicate any desire for radical changes in the regulations, "there is some sentiment for a few additional rest periods either following field goals or following an extended period of rapid action without any interruption by a charged time-out."

State College, Pa.—Boxers from the Pacific coast and the south led the way into the title round of the National Collegiate championship tournament today by claiming 12 of the 16 berths in the final bouts.

Each section qualified six finalists, as compared with two from the east and two from the midwest. The final recapitulation after tonight's bouts promised to break the six-six deadlock, however, with the odds heavily in favor of the Pacific coast to win a majority of the titles.

Idaho's Vandals and Southwestern Louisiana Institute each qualified three finalists to share the lead for unofficial team honors.

East Lansing, Mich. — Closing events of the National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming meet today found two perennial rivals, Michigan and Yale, in a private battle for the 1941 team championship.

Long runner-up to the Wolverines in the collegiate classic, Yale offered bristling resistance as the meet opened yesterday and at the end of six events Michigan held a precarious 36 to 33 lead over the Elis.

Defeats of Michigan's Jim Welsh by Rene Chouteau of Yale in the 1,500-meter race, and by Howard Johnson, Bulldog star who successfully defended his title in the 220-yard freestyle, were a disappointment to Coach Matt Mann, whose Michigan natators are seeking their ninth straight N. C. A. A. crown.

Princeton, N. J. — New York University, defending champion, led 11 other college teams into the second round of the épée division yesterday as the 48th annual championships of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association got under way.

The Violet's crack épée trio of Capt. Arthur Tauber, Seymour Gross and Herb Kane moved into the second round and amassed a total of 11½ points. Harvard and Navy tied for second, one point behind New York University.

Columbia, only other team to qualify three men, was in third place with 9 points.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Little Rock Flyers retained their women's national A. A. U. basketball championship last night with a 16-to-15 victory over the Nashville Business College girls.

After Charlotte Weltha had paced the Des Moines A. I. B.'s into a 25-to-19 third-place triumph over the A. I. C.'s of Davenport, Iowa, Loretta Blann spiked the scoring guns of Aline Banks, Nashville's all-America. Banks scored only one field goal, but added four free throws to be high for her team.

St. Paul, Minn.—Members of the Hermann Undertakers of St. Louis were hot again yesterday after rolling into the lead in the five-man event Thursday night.

Charles O'Donnell and Sam Garofalo shot their way into second place in the two-man event with a total of 1,296. O'Donnell started with 248, knocked over 222 in his second game, but two splits at the finish pulled him down to 168 for a total 638. Garofalo shot 211-213-234—658.

Asheville, N. C.—It was the field against Ben Hogan again (a situation quite familiar a year ago) as the second round of the $5,000 "Land of the Sky" open golf tournament got under way today at the Biltmore Forest C. C.

Benny regained his putting touch in the delayed first round yesterday. While almost all the boys were having three-putt greens and some went as high as four, Hogan got down in one putt on ten of the 18 for a four-under par 67 that was the only substandard score of the day.

It gave him a four-stroke margin over United States open champion Lawson Little and Sam Byrd, the former ball player from Ardmore, Pa. Their 71's were one stroke to the good over Ky Laffoon. Next in line at 73 were Ray Mangrum of Oakmont, Pa., and Leonard Dodson of Kansas City, followed by a cluster of 74 shooters who included such leading lights as P. G. A. Champ Byron Nelson, Horton Smith, Jimmy Hines, Ralph Guldahl and Jimmy Thomson.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Lasalle Military Academy, Oakdale, L. I., and Memorial High, West New York, N. J., emerged last night as finalists in the 22nd annual Eastern scholastic basketball tournament. Lasalle, given scant consideration in pre-tournament speculation, upset the favored Greenbrier Military Academy, Lewisburg, W. Va., 33-29, while Memorial subdued St. John's Prep, Brooklyn, 44-27.

New London, Conn.—With William Orr, its ace, setting the pace with a brilliant 278 for individual honors, Massachusetts Institute of Technology went on to capture the team title yesterday in the annual New England Intercollegiate Rifle League shoulder-to-shoulder meet here. The Engineers posted 1,359, with Rhode Island State's 1,322 next best. University of Connecticut and Vermont finished with the same 1,311, but the Uconns were given the edge because their off-hand score was better. Other scores: Boston University, 1,304; Harvard, 1,299; Norwich, 1,292; Wentworth, 1,286; Northeastern, 1,282; Coast Guard Academy, 1,281; Brown, 1,268.

South Bend, Ind.—The University of Notre Dame broke precedent today and announced its net athletic revenues for the 1940-41 school year would approximate $211,915.45.

Never before has the university made public its athletic revenue. The figures were given out to dispel a popular notion that Notre Dame "makes a million dollars a year" off football.

The estimated net available to the university's general fund is based on football receipts of $524,483.75 and budgeted expenses of $312,568.30 for the athletic program for the school year ending in June.

Iowans to Swim In N. C. A. A. Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—A team of about eight men will compete for the University of Iowa in the National Collegiate swimming championships at East Lansing, Mich., March 28 and 29.

Although the personnel was not definite, it appeared that the squad would include Al Povilaitis and George Poulos, breaststroke; Don Wenstrom, Vito Lopin, Clyde Kemnitz and Ed Armbruster, sprints and relay; and Carl Ahlgren, 1500-meters. One diver also may be taken. A 300-yard medley relay team will be selected from those listed.

Iowa, second in the cvonference meet and winner of five of six Big Ten dual meets, is regarded as a possibility to place among the first six in the nationals.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Play-Off Schedule

Saturday
National League
Toronto at Boston.
American League
Pittsburgh at Hershey.
Sunday
National League
Detroit at Chicago.
American Association
St. Louis at Kansas City.
(No games last night.)

By-Plays

Drafting Athletes

One of the chief topics today in sporting circles is the drafting of athletes for military service. Under the selective service law all men, which includes athletes, within certain age limits are subject to the call.

There are certain conditions under which those who come under the draft may be exempted or put in a deferred class. Those having dependents as well as those who are found to be physically under requirements come within these classifications.

When the draft boards have received the questionnaires required, those men whose numbers are next in line for service are called to appear for general examination and if they pass, they are inducted into the service.

When the ordinary citizen fails to qualify because of physical condition there is little said regarding it; but when the athlete fails it attracts much attention and causes no little surprise.

It does seem strange that a man who can be a star at baseball, football or any other game should not be able to perform military service. It is hard to figure out how it is that such service should require more physical ability than is needed to take part in the strenuous exercise that sports involve.

It is gratifying to note that few indeed are the athletes who have asked to be exempted or put in the deferred class. They are glad to do their part and it does seem as if they should be accepted and given the same kind of work to perform as is given the non-athlete.

Some persons have put forth the idea that a professional athlete who is drawing a big salaary can contribute more by continuing in his field of activity and so paying a large tax to the government than he can by doing military service. There may be some justification for this claim; but we fail to understand the standards whereby it can be claimed that he is not a fit subject for military service because of physical unfitness.

The United States is not now at war and every American hopes that it never will be; but if the time does come when America does have to fight for the ideals it cherishes so much, we believe that, as has always been the case in the past, the athlete will be ready and eager to do his part and we believe that it will be found that he is fully qualified to perform military service as ably as he has conducted himself on the playing field.

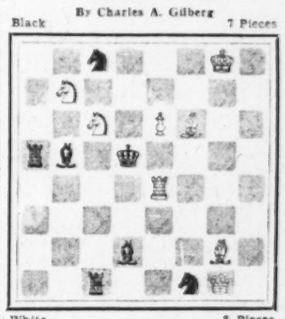
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2335

By Charles A. Gilberg

Black 7 Pieces



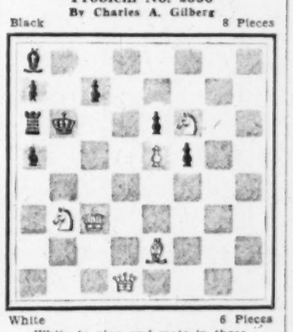
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Composed prior to 1890)

Problem No. 2336

By Charles A. Gilberg

Black 8 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Composed prior to 1890)

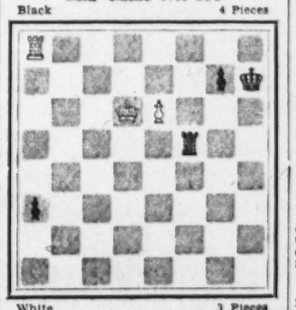
Solutions to Problems

No. 2333.	Q-QB	
No. 2334. 1.	B-B	P-K5
2.	Q-R6	
1.	.....	K-K5 or B6
2.	Q-K2	

End-Game No. 555. White draws: 1 R-K6ch, KxKt; 2 R-K5ch, K-B3; 3 R-KK15, KxR; 4 P-B4ch, and 5 K-B2, drawing. If 1 . . . KxR: 2 Kt-Q4ch, and 3 Kt-B3.

End Game No. 556

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

Black to play, what result?

(From actual play, Dr. Tarrasch vs. Schlechter, match, 1911. The solution in one variation runs to about 12 moves.)

Notes

The column is highly honored to be able to present the article below. E. W. Allen has won 48 solving prizes in various contests held the world over, and is known as a discriminating problem connoisseur.

E. W. Allen

Edgar W. Allen is a great and discriminating connoisseur of chess problems, born in Boston and now resident in Newtonville, Mass. His international reputation as a solver has already been described in the Chess Review for June, 1939. But Mr. Allen has won even greater fame for his series of selections of the best problems by leading composers, published in The Christian Science Monitor in the past five years. Beginning with the problems of Harry Boardman on Jan. 21, 1936, this intensely interesting series now includes representative works by two dozen composers, the later ones having been John F. Tracy, William Meredith, Bernard Barnett, D. T. Brock, J. C. J. Wainwright, Dr. P. G. Keeney, Otto Wurzburg, K. S. Howard, Alain White, Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, George B. Spencer, A. J. Fink, Burney M. Marshall, R. Cheney Duffy, Geoffrey Mott-Smith, Percy Bowser, Ben S. Wash, W. B. Rice, V. L. Eaton, L. H. Jokisch, F. Gamage, H. C. Mowry and Charles A. Gilberg. His selections have been the fruit of many hours spent in public libraries everywhere, in correspondence and other research digging up these fine problems, so often already long forgotten. In the case of Mr. Gamage, for instance, the latter recently wrote me that Mr. Allen had unearthed more than 50 old problems Mr. Gamage never knew he had composed, many of them prize winners, which but for Mr. Allen's interest, patience and industry would probably never have been resurrected. And besides all his work on his own selections, Mr. Allen is always ready to collaborate with editors of our leading magazines and columns, as well as with individual composers, in any way he can to forward the cause of the American Chess Problem. In the 1940 tourney of the Chess Correspondent, Mr. Allen served as Judge in the two-move cross-check section. He is now acting as Judge in the Washington Star 1940-41 Winter Solving Tournament. Surely no one has done more in recent years to arouse problem interest in this country, and the American problem needs such a friend, one might say, such a booster. We are prone to let our interest in a problem pass when we have solved it, to let our remembrance of our composers fade when their immediate activity slackens at all, to let our perspective of problem history in the United States, all the vistas which have been so fair in their day, from the lofty peak of Sam Loyd to the humblest meadow with its few spring flowers in bloom at the base of the taller peaks, grow clouded, until someone comes along able and willing to dig his way through the clouds and bring back some of the bygone memories to the light. I am sure every composer and solver north of the Rio Grande would like to join me in giving Edgar W. Allen a rousing three cheers for his monumental work in the cause we all cherish so warmly, yet often neglect so thoughtlessly.

Alain White

Summerville, S. C., March 11, 1941.

Marshall Victory

The veteran shows that he is able to turn in a creditable victory over one of the younger experts in the annual championship of the club named in his honor.

King's Indian Defense

Green White	Marshall Black	Green White	Marshall Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 PxP	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-B4	21 P-Kt3	Kt-B4
3 P-Q5	P-KKt3	22 Q-Q	B-Kt2
4 P-B4	B-Kt2	23 R-R2	P-Kt4
5 Kt-B3	Castles	24 R-KB2	Q-Q2
6 P-KKt3	P-QR3	25 P-Kt4	PxP
7 B-Kt2	P-QKt4	26 BxP	Kt-Kt3
8 Castles	B-Kt2	27 B-Kt3	R-KR
9 R-K	P-Q3	28 BxR	Q-KKt2
10 P-K4	P-Kt5	29 B-Kt3	R-Q
11 Kt-Kt	QKt-Q2	30 B-B2	Q-K4
12 QKt-Q2	P-QR4	31 Q-Q3	R-KB
13 P-QR4	K-Kt2	32 K-Kt2	Kt-QR4
14 P-R3	KKt-K4	33 BxQ	KtxQ
15 Q-K2	B-QR3	34 BxP (Q6)	KtxR
16 KtxKt	BxKt	35 BxR	KxB
17 Kt-Kt3	P-K3	36 B-R	Kt-Q6
18 P-B4	B-Q5ch	Resigns	
19 KtxB	PxKt(a)		

(a) This pawn, which looks as though it could not be protected, really brings about the crisis of the game. Marshall's handling of his Kt makes White's 19th move doubtful.

Correspondence Game

Here is a speculative game from the 1937 Grand National Western Championship. O. W. Manney is from Tucson, Arizona, and Dr. A. S. Neal from Cordell, Oklahoma.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Manney White	Neal Black	Manney White	Neal Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Kt-Q6	P-Kt4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	15 Kt-B4	K-B3
3 Kt-KB3	B-B4	16 P-KR4	B-Kt2
4 PxP	PxP	17 Q-Kt3	K-Kt3
5 Q-Kt3	P-KKt3	18 PxP	P-KR4
6 Kt-B3	P-K3	19 Q-Q6	Kt-B
7 P-K4	PxP	20 Kt-K3ch	BxKt
8 B-Kt5ch	K-K2	21 QxB	R-R2
9 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3	22 B-Kt3	R-B
10 Kt(B3)xP	Kt-Q2	23 P-KKt4	RPxP
11 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3(a)	24 RxR	KxR
12 Kt(Kt5)-K4	BxKt	25 K-Q2	Q-B2
13 KtxB	P-B4	26 R-Rch	K-Kt3
		27 B-K3ch	Resigns

(a) 11 . . . PxKt; 12 KtxBch, K(P)xKt; 13 P-Q5 is a possible continuation not without chances for Black.

March 29, 1941

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The National Gallery of Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

The dedication of the National Gallery of Art on the evening of March 17 was a memorable occasion. The handsome building, designed for the purpose, with its great rotunda, charming garden courts filled with acacias, and its 60 or more well proportioned and beautifully appointed galleries gave perfect setting for the more than 600 masterpieces of painting and sculpture which constitute the national collection.

About 8,000 invited guests from all parts of the country were present, and there was music by the Marine Band. Of greater moment, however, was the knowledge that although building and collection were given by private individuals this National Gallery of Art was a public possession and that henceforth, in a new sense, art would be an integral part of our National life.

Rarely has a National Gallery come into existence under such favorable circumstances or at a time when its opportunities for service were so great. Andrew W. Mellon collected works of art not as a hobby but because of a real love of the skill and beauty manifested therein. He would not have the Gallery bear his name. He conceived it as a national possession and it was his hope that as such when the time came other art-loving, public-spirited individuals would supplement the collection he had assembled as a nucleus, by the gift of other works of equally outstanding merit.

* * *

Even before the National Gallery was opened this hope was justified, first by the presentation of the finest collection of Italian paintings from the thirteenth to the fourteenth century, outside of Italy, by Samuel H. Kress of New York, and by the promise at a later date of the magnificent Widener Collection of Philadelphia. Also, most recently, by the gift of a splendid collection of prints, engravings, and etchings, 300 in all, dating from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, by Miss Elizabeth Bullard and three anonymous donors.

The paintings in the National Gallery of Art have been hung according to schools, beginning with the Italian, which is most largely represented. There are 31 Italian paintings in the Mellon Collection, to which Mr. Kress added by gift 375, and by indefinite loan 43. Then come the Flemish and German, Dutch, Spanish, British and American—the last limited to works of our early portrait painters, chiefly from the collection assembled by the late Thomas B. Clarke of New York, which Mr. Mellon purchased, but now supplemented by loans from the Chester Dale Collection.

With the Italian paintings are shown Renaissance sculpture from Italy, of which there are 61 pieces—an assemblage rivaling that of the greatest of European galleries. These are exhibited in galleries designed for the purpose, and most effectively. The utmost pains have been taken to provide all of the exhibits with appropriate background, the walls and wall covering being varied skillfully in order to show the works at their best. Never did paintings and sculpture appear to better advantage. There is no crowding but neither is there too abundant space. Even the smallest of the works of the Italian school hold their own and exert their charm.

* * *

One gallery is devoted to paintings by Rembrandt, of wnich from the Mellon Collection come nine superb examples, including the "Polish Nobleman," "Woman Holding a Pink," "A Turk," and "Joseph Accused by Potiphar's Wife," all formerly in the Hermitage Gallery, Leningrad, from which, it will be remembered, Mr. Mellon acquired several years ago 19 masterpieces.

For Van Dyck and Rubens a gallery has been set aside, in which both are superbly represented at the zenith of their power. The British school also makes an excellent impression, with full length portraits by Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney, and examples of frank, intuitive portraiture by Raeburn.

The Mellon Collection contained 116 paintings, which in every instance uphold the highest standard and collectively manifest the spirit of the people of each age and nation as represented in their art. A wonderful pageant. Under these circumstances it is next to impossible to select separate works for note, but mention of a few most famous may give indication of the wealth of the whole. Here for example are the world-famous and lovely "Alba Madonna" and "Nicollini - Cowper Madonna" by Raphael, as well as his delightful little "St. George and the Dragon," taken to Henry VII of England by Baldassare Castigleoni, as a gift from the Duke of Urbino upon whom His Majesty had bestowed the Order of the Garter.

Here are 11 paintings by Bellini, five by Botticelli, six by Titian. Among the early Flemish painters are represented Van Eyck, Memling, Petrus Christus, Gerard David. Ruben's portrait of Isabella Brant is here (from the Hermitage) as is that of "Susanna Fourment and her Daughter," formerly ascribed to Rubens but now to Van Dyck, as well as the latter's full-length portrait of the Marchesa Balbi, souvenir of his sojourn in Genoa, and others by this master. When these are joined by the magnificent Van Dycks in the Widener Collection, what a display it will be!

The German school is most meagerly represented, but here are two famous paintings by Holbein—his portrait of Sir Brian Tuke and also that of the little Edward VI when Prince of Wales.

Of Spanish paintings there are two by El Greco, Velasquez's study of the head of Pope Innocent X, and Goya's full-length of the Marquesa de Pontejòs, so very modern in technical handling that it might well be of today.

Leila Mechlin

National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

"Ginevra Bentivoglio," by Ercole Roberti

A painting of the Ferrarese School, painted about 1480. From the Kress Collection.

Concerts and Opera in New York

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Recently, in referring to a recital in an air-raid shelter, an English writer observed that "so long as there are pianists, we shall have concerts." Conversely, as the week's events in New York would appear to bear out, so long as we have concerts we shall have pianists. And the last word from Manhattan, as well as from London, is that both audiences and pianos are bearing up well.

In two or three instances which need not be further identified, since the players involved occupy very modest positions among their kind, this has spoken well for American instruments as well as for American listeners. Confronted with hard hitting, they have proved beyond a Gilbertian shadow of a doubt that they can take it. Lawrence Gilman used to write about a certain vehement artist whom he called "Mr. Poundergood." Since this artist seems to have retired, perhaps these are among his very best pupils.

* * *

Pounding, as such, had no place in the recital which brought Vladimir Horowitz back to the platform of Carnegie Hall on March 19. As a further demonstration of this artist's technical mastery the playing was little short of astounding. This mastery was not merely something of speed, accuracy, and glitter, though it had these in abundance. It was most characteristic and most individual in its play of tonal color and its minute changes of dynamics. The cool sheen of it was enchanting. But it must be confessed that there was more of this cool sheen than of any very heart-warming glow.

Unfamiliar in their place between works of Schumann and Chopin were six short Etudes by a contemporary composer of Soviet Russia, the 30-year-old Valerii Jelobinsky. The most likely of the six, the concluding Toccata, gave the recitalist a succession of opportunities for finger virtuosity of which he made about all that conceivably could be made. Otherwise there were faint echoes of Shostakovich and fainter ones of Prokofieff in music admirably contrived to go in one ear and out the other.

So much has speed become the signature of pianists of the day that it was a little surprising to find in George Chavchavadze, a Russian who of late has been giving programs amid bombs and blackouts in Britan, a tasteful and gifted player who was least happy when celerity was required of his hands. At his New York debut in Town Hall on March 18 he produced an attractive tone and accomplished a clear and essentially musical definition of the phrase when the work in hand permitted of a leisurely pace. Perhaps his best playing was in the Schumann "Fantasiestücke," once he had disposed of the troublesome "Aufschwung." His interpretations of other works were sound and sympathetic, within a relatively low scale of emotional intensities.

* * *

Only mention need be made of piano recitals by Ray Lev, Jeanne Behrend, Clara Rabinovitch, and James Sykes, though each had something to contribute, Mr. Sykes particularly in the way of intelligent presentation of some contemporary music by Arnold Schönberg, Roger Sessions, Kent Kennan, Carlos Chavez, and Heitor Villa-Lobos. Presumably a recital program of this kind evokes the gratitude of the composers. Meanwhile audiences have not lost their love of, let us say, the Tchaikovsky B minor Concerto.

The reason for singling out that particular warhorse is that it was trotted forth at three Philharmonic concerts of last week and put through its paces by John Barbirolli, with José Iturbi as soloist. Not before in his career had Mr. Iturbi played this work in public. His performance was an assured and a vigorous one. But it was also a rather blunt and mechanical one, with little of sentiment permitted to obtrude. Some of the tempi were surprisingly slow.

Two of the same Philharmonic-Symphony concerts introduced to New York a symphony—his first—by the conductor of Cincinnati's orchestra, Eugene Goossens. Though fairly prolific in other forms—the symphony being his opus 58—Mr. Goossens had waited, like Brahms, for the great adventure. The parallel need not be pursued further, since Mr. Goossen's symphony, which is the product of the last two years and had been played in Cincinnati, did not sound at all Brahmsian. It was eclectic and essentially the score of a conductor, chameleonic in its restless play of ever-changing color, and packed with "effects" throughout its four movements—motto themes and unifying devices, pedal points and fanfares, a fugato and a chorale-like benediction at the close. Altogether it was one of the busiest new works of the year. What communication the audience carried away—emotional, intellectual or ornamental—is something of conjecture, though the applause was of a heartiness to call the composer to the platform for repeated bows.

A song recital distinctly out of routine was that of Maria Maximovitch, a soprano who was last heard in Town Hall two years ago and then embarked on a tour of Europe that included a final concert in Oslo shortly before the Nazis became masters of the Norwegian capital. Though not richly endowed in voice, Mme. Maximovitch deserves place among the double handful of really noteworthy song interpreters of the day. Moods of Debussy and Ravel, in particular, were projected with consummate skill and much sympathy. Though there were some strident high tones and some weak low ones, as in Gluck's "Divinités du Styx," only a mistress of vocal technique could have projected Labunski's legato "Vocalise" with such skill and effect as in her case resulted in an irresistible demand for an immediate repetition.

* * *

Interpretation rather than voice was again the essential of Yves Tinayre's finely poised delivery of old music at a concert of the New Friends of Music last Sunday afternoon. Supported by varying groups of instruments, he was heard in Dufay's Sonnet de Petrarque, "Stanza alla Vergine"; Gombert's "Motet pour Paques," and a Monteverdi Concertato. His was not orthodox singing, but in its peculiar and distinctive way was both impassioned and stylistic.

Scarcely to be described in the same words was the addition to the usual voices that came unexpectedly to the ears of those who attended the performance of "Götterdämmerung" which rang down the curtain last Saturday night on the Metropolitan's fifty-sixth season. The steed, Gräne, always a cause of anxiety to those who direct the stage, declined to be a silent partner in the proceedings and began to whinny early in the evening, at the time of the exultant scene of farewell between Brünnhilde (Marjorie Lawrence) and Siegfried (Lauritz Melchior). When the time came for the Immolation, parts of it could have passed muster as a duet, so insistent was Gräne on being heard in company with Brünnhilde. But Miss Lawrence was finally enabled to vault to the horse's back and thus provide an equestrian finale that among Brünnhildes of the day seems to be exclusively her own.

An American Symphony

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Musical works, for some of us, are invested with a kind of personality. Do not the classics greet us as old friends? We have known them so well and so long that any impulse of criticism or objectivity would seem an act of disloyalty, a breach of good faith. New works, on the other hand, come as strangers and at once we are a little on our guard. Some are easy of approach, some difficult.

First impressions, we know, are not always reliable, but how often are the newcomers judged by their musical manners! One seems challenging, aggressive, "loud," or "hearty"; another affects, so to speak, a musical monocle and strikes us as being a trifle cynical and over-modish—here we become leg-conscious and suspicious that that limb is being pulled; yet another button-holes us and, as we fidget, bores us with stale reminiscences.

* * *

Every concert-goer has met these and other types of strangers, whose intrusions into the almost closed circles of the classics are rare enough to make them appear guilty of gate-crashing. Their welcome is generally so excessively polite that few of them have the temerity to turn up again. But it must be admitted that their further acquaintance too seldom promises either pleasure or profit. Newcomers with the stimulation and the interest of a Stravinsky, a Schönberg, a Bartók, a Milhaud, or a von Webern seem no longer to brave our rather precarious hospitality—perhaps for the reason that programs for the speeding-up of production do not as yet include the composition of original works.

But who knows? In these amazing days we may soon witness the mass production of standardized symphonies—structurally they are quite as complicated as bombers and submarines—with hundreds of composer employees, each turning out his tiny, separate part. Already we have seen the "factories" of at least two famous teachers producing fiddlers and pianists so alike that one has sometimes wondered why they had names instead of numbers.

There is, of course, a sense in which every musical work is the result of mass production. A composer bowing his acknowledgments cannot bring on to the platform with him all his musical ancestors, contemporaries, and the influences which have collaborated to shape his work. But of course we have already recognized them and given them their due.

At the third concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's present season we had the unusual pleasure of meeting a newcomer in Randall Thompson's Symphony No. 2 in E, a work which has achieved the distinction of more than 50 performances. Composed about 10 years ago, it is considerably older in style. The listener is, so to speak, met halfway by an engaging, friendly work that poses no problems and holds the interest without undue exactions. There are four movements which have no thematic interrelation and for which, perhaps rather unwisely, the composer has suggested such literary labels as "Mental Fight," "Surcease," "Dry Humor," and "Celebration of the Spirit of Democracy." The tying on of such tags confuses the half-musical listener who is encouraged to send his attention in a wrong direction—to search for literary instead of musical relations or meaning.

Anyhow, the "fight" of the first movement was a very one-sided affair. The short rhythmical figure from the first subject won by so many points that the "fight" might have been stopped at a much earlier stage. "Surcease" — the archaic for "cessation"—is itself archaic in the sense that few contemporary composers would dare to write such an unabashed and charming piece of old-fashioned lyricism—here, as in the last movement, we catch Dvořák looking over the composer's shoulder. Its simplicity would wreck the reputation of any composer in circles where they mix their keys. In "Dry Humor" it must be confessed that the author of the label had the laugh on us, but happily the dryness did not extend to the score. Perhaps our visitor had not realized that only a bassoon can extract a smile from a European symphony concert audience.

* * *

The "Celebration" of democracy—which at the moment seems a little premature—provides an opportunity for some very gentlemanly jazz which, one fears, would scarcely meet with the approval of critical Harlem. One recalls that Ted Lewis said on hearing Stravinsky's "Ragtime": "This guy don't know anything about it." The serious exponents of jazz have always complained that eminent composers only flirt with the syncopated idiom and that their interest in the art of "toe-tickling" is mainly superficial. This grave accusation may have some truth in it.

The fourth movement, whatever the jazzer's opinion, is impelled by vigorous rhythmical life and gathers its material up into a very effective climax. The craftsmanship throughout the work is admirable and the same may be said of the scoring—a particularly happy touch is heard in the passage for clarinets and bassoons in the last movement.

As was said before, this is a friendly work. Its musical manners are easy and, unlike some symphonies written in a more modern idiom, it is close-knit and never sprawls. There is no disparagement in saying that any choregrapher looking out for a score for a symphonic ballet would here find one ideally suited to this purpose.

The program was completed by Mozart's "Prague" Symphony and the Sibelius No. 2 in D. Basil Cameron conducted the London Philharmonic Orchestra, which "stole" the honors and the applause of the afternoon by its superb playing of the Sibelius.

Sylvia Weld will probably replace Betty Field in "Flight to the West," when Miss Field leaves for Hollywood next month. The Elmer Rice drama reaches its one hundredth performance tonight at the Royale Theater, where it is playing at a dollar top. "Flight to the West" drew 31,212 persons in 72 performances at the Guild Theater under ordinary Broadway prices, and has been seen by 21,566 persons in only 28 performances at the Royale.

Comedy Team

By Harold Hobson

London

The great aim of comedians, it appears, is to form a team. It is so much easier to make people laugh when you work in couples. This accounts for the fact that no one in Britain ever thinks of Naughton without Gold, or Nervo without Knox, or Flanagan without Allen. And now the combined names of Wayne and Radford are steadily creeping up the bill. "Crooks' Tour" continues the progress begun in "The Lady Vanishes."

"The Lady Vanishes" had many merits. It was directed by Alfred Hitchcock with his usual mastery over the slickly sensational. Michael Redgrave gave one of his first notable performances in the part, I seem to remember, of a young man rushing angrily up and down a train. Margaret Lockwood was hidden away in a box of theatrical properties in the guard's van as the train pounded across Europe. These were exciting things. But what was most memorable in the picture was Naunton Wayne and Basil Radford, leaning gloomily out of the window of their carriage, and, in the midst of fights, shouts, and murders, sadly observing that they would not reach London in time for the Test match.

* * *

It was a good joke. So good, in fact, that the producer of "Crooks' Tour" has thought fit to make it the framework of this new film. Again Mr. Wayne and Mr. Radford are desperately anxious to reach London; again they dash across country after country; again spies and counter-spies hamstring their headlong progress and again the lodestar that draws them forward is a Test match. The joke that was fresh and striking in the first film has become a trifle shopsoiled in the second and what was good enough to be an admirable decoration to "The Lady Vanishes" is hardly sufficiently substantial to form the foundation of "Crooks' Tour."

Nor can I altogether believe that Naunton Wayne and Basil Radford, excellent as they both are, can be accounted an ideal team. When one recalls such couples as Leslie Henson and Sidney Howard, or Ralph Lynn and Tom Walls, who by working together added so greatly to the gaiety of nations in the nineteen-twenties, what one immediately remembers is the fact of contrast. Mr. Walls was tall, debonair, and worldly; Mr. Lynn was nervous, mercurial, and, in spite of that monocle, very, very simple. Mr. Howard was heavy and ponderous; every thought, with difficulty hauled out of him, was like getting a brick from the heart of Everest, while Mr. Henson was small, quick, and alert. These players offset and illustrated each other, and their qualities, humorous enough in themselves, acquired new luster when placed in intimate contrast.

* * *

Now, of course, there are differences between Wayne and Radford. Mr. Wayne is small, Mr. Radford big and burly; Mr. Wayne is dark and thin, Mr. Radford sanguine. But these physical differences between players are not of much importance unless, as in the case of the other men I have referred to, they indicate similar distinctions of temperament. The physical differences between Henson and Howard are theatrically significant because they reveal differences of personality; but between Wayne and Radford there is no difference of personality at all that I can see. They are both monosyllabic; they are both imperturbable; they are both devoted to cricket; they both revel in understatement, and they are both typically English Public School men in the sense that screen and stage understand those valuable phenomena. This, I think, detracts from their joint effectiveness.

Nevertheless, "Crooks' Tour," with its secret agents and espionage in luxury hotels and medieval castles between Bagdad and Berlin, passes an amusing hour.

Sam Byrd announces that he has bought and intends to produce this season on Broadway a new play, "The Good Neighbor," by Jack L. Levin of Baltimore. The work is based on contemporary themes. Mr. Levin submitted the manuscript immediately upon completion and Mr. Byrd read and accepted it within 24 hours. Casting is almost complete. Mr. Byrd still plans next season to present "The Falcon," by Edwin Granberry of Winter Park, Fla.

'The Summit'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

It seldom happens that a modern dramatist elects to write a sequel to a successful play. In fact, from experience covering more than 30 years, I cannot recall any instance, except in the case of dramatized novels, in which an outstanding playwright has tried the experiment. In this direction, therefore, George Shiels has broken new ground by writing "The Summit," which was staged at the Abbey as a sequel to "The Rugged Path."

In "The Rugged Path" which, incidentally, was revived for the two weeks immediately preceding the première of "The Summit," Shiels illustrates how good citizenship urges members of the Tansey family to give evidence against a murderer, who, notwithstanding ample proof, is acquitted by the jury. The last curtain falls as a shot is fired into the home of the Tansey family following the news, over the radio, that the murder trial has ended in an acquittal.

Mr. Shiels opens his new play, "The Summit," shortly after that sinister incident has taken place. It soon becomes manifest that war between the Tanseys and the Dolises is on. Young Tansey is the chief target for the Dolises' hostility, but the police sergeant in charge of the case has also incurred their enmity.

A younger member of the Dolises family, suspected of having fired the shot at the Tansey home, disappears and his father charges the police and young Tansey with having kidnaped the boy. The feud threatens to involve the entire countryside and it looks as if lawlessness may triumph over good citizenship. Intervention comes, however, when a neighbor, Liam Cassidy, who, during the civil war, had become estranged from his former friend Michael Tansey, gathers together the decent people of the district and, forgetting animosities, effectively solves the problem.

The play moves rapidly throughout and it is packed with incident. Once more the author proves himself a master of character. In "The Summit" some of the minor characters who appeared in "The Rugged Path" come into prominence. The dialogue is easy and natural and abounds in witty passages. It is one of the mysteries of Irish drama that the dialogue in serious scenes, and even in tragic moments, is so often amusing. In this, O'Casey's theory that comedy and tragedy are very narrowly separated is supported. Probably, however, the real explanation is that when Mr. Shiels is discussing problems of a serious nature he sees behind them a certain humor and he approaches them humorously. The author's outlook on Ireland, her people and their problems is detached and thus he can take them not too seriously. The Irish are a spoiled people and Mr. Shiels knows this.

J. J. H.

AMUSEMENTS

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1941 volume to date	31,732,519
1940 volume to date	44,316,918

Stock Trend Indefinite In Slow Session

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Clues to a definite trend were lacking in today's stock market as leaders shifted listlessly over a fractionally irregular route.

Dealings were negligible from the start and, while a few specialties managed to attract a following, most pivotal shares were virtually at a standstill at the approach of the final hour.

Among scattered favorites, Continental Baking "A" went into new high ground for the year with a gain of better than a point. Universal Pictures preferred also continued to advance on a light turnover.

Up a shade were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, Anaconda, Westinghouse, International Harvester, Caterpillar Tractor and J. C. Penney.

Slipping tendencies were exhibited by General Motors, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Standard Oil of N. J., General Electric, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott and Douglas Aircraft.

Confusing news from the Balkans remained as a restraining speculative factor, brokers said. A little brighter labor outlook at home, though, was thought to have limited selling and shifted attention to encouraging business statistics.

Bonds Up Moderately

Prices moved moderately ahead in sedate dealings in the bond market today.

A little color was furnished by Colorado & Southern 4½s which ran up several points in brisk trading following the road's announcement it intended to pay May 1 interest.

Other secondary rails were a trifle mixed, but gains predominated. Steady to a bit higher were Boston & Maine 4½s, St. Paul adjustment 5s (on heavy turnover), Rock Island general 4s and North Western 4½s of '49.

U. S. Governments, neglected on the "big board," saw a little action at steady prices in over-the-counter trading. The taxable 2½s, in favor lately, dipped.

In the foreign group, where dealings were restrained, some Scandinavian Governments and municipals made mild progress. Denmark 6s of '42 added more than 3 points.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	riod	able	Record
Guard Inv Tr (Hartford) $1.50 cum pf	55c	Apr.	1	Mar. 17
Ontario Silknit pf	$1	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Seagrave Corp 5% pf '32		Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Irregular				
Am Stamping Co	12½c	Mar.	28	Mar. 21
Axe-Houghton Fd Inc	12c	Mar.	28	Mar. 21
Do B	20c	Mar.	28	Mar. 21
Baldwin Co	20c	Apr.	15	Mar. 28
Clifts Corp	20c	Apr.	5	Mar. 25
Det Steel Prod	25c	Apr.	10	Mar. 31
Garlock Pack	75c	Mar.	31	Mar. 22
Guard Rail Shrs Inv Tr (Hartford) Ser I pf	85c	Apr.	1	Mar. 17
Institutional Sec Ltd				
Avia Group Shrs	35c	May.	15	Apr. 30
Le Roi Co	Apr.	10	Mar.	29
New Eng Conf	$1.50	Mar.	28	Mar. 21
Philippine Long Dist Tel Co	$1	Mar.	31	Mar. 27
Amer Asphalt Roof Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Amer Locker Co, Inc $1.50 non-cum A	25c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Am Thermo Bot A	50c	.	May	1	Apr. 24
Am Thermo 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar.	28	Mar. 21
Am State Bk (Milwaukee, Wis)	30c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Do	30c	Q	July	1	June 23
Anch H Glass pf	$1.25	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 28
Apollo Steel	25c	.	Mar.	31	Mar. 22
Arcade Cotton M pf	$3	S	June	30	June 16
Assoc Tel pf	31¼c	Q	May	1	Apr. 15
Baldwin Rubber	12½c	..	Apr.	21	Apr. 15
Bankers Com Corp 6% cum pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Buffalo Ins	$3	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 22
City Title Ins	12½c	Q	Apr.	20	Apr. 15
Cleveland Un Stk Yds Co	12½c	..	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Clinton Trust	$1	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Cohen (Dan) & Co	25c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Colo Fuel & Iron	25c	..	May	28	May 14
Cont Roll & Steel Foundry pf	$1.75	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 21
Corn. Ex N B & Tr (Phila.)	50c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Cottrell (C B) & Sons Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
E Tenn L&P pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Farm & Trad Life Ins (Syracuse, N Y)	$2.50	Q	July	1	.....
Do	$2.50	Q	Oct.	1	.....
First Natl Bk (Baltimore)	90c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 21
First Nat Bk (Jersey City)	$1	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 22
Do	$1	Q	June	30	June 20
First N Bk (Tamaqua, Pa)	$1	Q	Mar.	25	Mar. 18
Do	$1	Q	June	25	June 18
Fyr-Fyter Co A	25c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Grand Un div arrear cert	75c	..	Apr.	1	.....
Guard Bk Shrs Inv Tr (Hartfdiser I pf 37½c		S	Apr.	1	Mar. 17
Harvard Tr	60c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Hibbard-S-Bartl	15c	M	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Do	15c	M	May	29	May 19
Do	15c	M	June	27	June 17
Honeymead Prods	12c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 28
Industrial Trust Co (Wilm., Del)	50c	Q	Mar.	27	Mar. 15
Iowa Pow. & Light Co.—7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 15
Jones & Lam Mch	$1.50	Q	Mar.	20	Mar. 10
Kellog S. & Supl	15c	..	Apr.	30	Apr. 8
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr.	30	Apr. 8
Ky Util 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Langendorf Un Bak "B"	15c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Do "A"	50c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Do pf	75c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Lenox Water Co	$1.25	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 17
Manning-M-Moore	25c	..	Apr.	2	Mar. 31
Mercantile N B (Dallas)	40c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 27
Do	40c	Q	June	30	June 21
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consol	37c	Q	Apr.	30	Mar. 31
Morrell (J) & Co	50c	Q	Apr.	25	Mar. 29
Morrist'n Tr (NJ)	75c	S	Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Muskegon Motor Spec "A"	50c	Q	May	31	May 15
National Iron Works, Inc	1½c	..	Mar.	28	Mar. 21
Northern Tr (Chi)	$4	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Oneida Ltd	18¾c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Do 7% pf pf	43¾c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Prentice (GE) Mfg	50c	Q	Apr.	15	Apr.
Pr&d P&T 6% cvpf	30c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Putnam (Geo) Fd	13c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 29
Rochester Button	25c	Q	Apr.	19	Apr. 9
Do pf	37½c	Q	May	31	Mar. 26
StJRyLM&P$% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
StPaul Un Stkyds	37½c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 34
Sav Bank & Trust Co (Richmond, Va.)	75c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 18
Seaboard Finance	15c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Do $2 pf	50c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Do $3 cv pf	50c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 24
Conoco Prod	25c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 20
SoInd G&E 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May	1	Apr. 15
Std Oil Ohio pf	$1.25	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
Std W Phos & Acd Wks	40c	Q	June	14	June 5
TerreHte Malt&Mfg	10c	.	Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Texas Water pf	30c	Q	Apr.	15	Apr. 1
Title Ins&Tr (L. Ang)	$1	.	Apr.	1	Mar. 22
Underwriters Tr	$1	.	Apr.	1	Mar. 26
U S Fidelity&Guar	25c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 31
U S Guarantee Co	40c	Q	Mar.	31	Mar. 20
U S Hoffman Mach Cp 5½% cv pf 68¾c		Q	May	1	Apr. 15
U S Plywood	30c	..	Apr.	19	Apr. 10
U S Smelt & Ref	$1	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 28
Do pf	87½c	Q	Apr.	15	Mar. 28
Wico El 6% Cl A pf	20c	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 24
Will & B Candle	10c	.	May	15	May 4
Do pf	$3	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 20
Winters&Crampton	5c	.	Mar.	30	Mar. 21
Young (JS) Co	$1.50	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 21
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr.	1	Mar. 21

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	M'r 28
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	4	6	5⅞	6	M'r 27
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 22
15⅞	13¼	Addressog (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 28
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	37⅞	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (⅓)	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	7½	7⅜	7½	M'r 27
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8½	8½	8½	M'r 28
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	2	18	18	18	— ¼
25⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud (½g)	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'r 28
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'r 28
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	154¼	154¼	154¼	+ ¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'r 25
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 28
7⅜	5⅜	Allied Stores	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	M'r 28
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	M'r 28
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch (1¼e)	7	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	— ⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	M'r 27
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 21
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	48⅜	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	46¼	46	46⅛	M'r 28
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	3	33	33	33	M'r 28
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	68	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅜
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	6	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅜
185	177	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	+1
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	2	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	M'r 28
23½	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	3	20	20	20	— ¼
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111	111	111	M'r 28
8¾	7⅜	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 28
6¼	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 28
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	2	13	13	13	M'r 28
17⅜	11⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'r 26
5	3¾	Am European	2	5	5	5	M'r 26
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	24	⅛	¾	¾	M'r 27
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'r 26
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'r 27
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	3	36¾	36⅜	36¾	
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 27
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
22½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	7	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 26
4½	3⅝	Am Internat'l	5	4	4	4	M'r 28
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'r 27
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	85	85	85	M'r 28
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'r 28
3¼	1⅜	Am Power & Lt	18	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	3	33	33	33	— ¼
7¾	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	11	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	3	13⅜	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 27
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 22
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	1	40	40	40	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	— ⅜
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	M'r 28
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	93	93	M'r 27
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 25
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	17	162	160⅞	160⅞	—1⅜
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68½	68½	68½	+ ¾
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	+ ½
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90½	90½	90½	M'r 27
8⅜	6¼	Am Woolen	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 27
60⅜	51	Am Wool pf 17e)	3	56¼	56	56	M'r 28
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 28
54	51	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51	51	51	M'r 22
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	6	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
14¼	12⅜	Anchor H (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	6	10½	10½	10½	M'r 28
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 18
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 27
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	110¼	109⅞	109⅞	M'r 28
5½	4½	Armour Ill	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	3	55¾	55¼	55¼	M'r 28
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28	Arm Cork (¼g)	4	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (.2g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 27
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¾g)	3	5	4¾	4¾	M'r 27
7⅜	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	20	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	80	80	80	M'r 21
99	87	Assd DG2pf 8¾k	1	92	92	92	M'r 19
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
26⅛	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	14	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
68⅞	60½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	2	68½	68⅜	68⅜	
19⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	27	18¾	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	24	23½	23½	M'r 28
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	13	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ½
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	— ¼
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 12
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	M'r 26
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 27
5¼	3½	Aviation Corp	33	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	7	15⅛	14¾	14¾	M'r 28
4¾	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5½	5¼	5½	
6	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 28
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	2	9	8¾	9	
8¼	6½	Barber Br (¾e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 28
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	3	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
31⅜	27½	Bayuk (1½)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
42	32	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¾	23¼	23¼	M'r 28
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	M'r 25
28½	21	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 28
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	5	36	35⅞	36	+ ¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'r 27
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	+ ¼
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	19	76¾	76½	76⅝	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	125½	125⅛	125⅛	M'r 28
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'r 27
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	1	19	19	19	M'r 28
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	16¾	16	16	M'r 27
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	1	15½	15½	15½	
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	2	28	28	28	— ½
22¾	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	19⅛	19	19	M'r 27
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.30g)	12	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	7	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 27
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34	34	34	M'r 27
4½	3⅜	Brew Corp(.10g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 28
12⅜	9⅜	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'r 22
44½	38½	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'r 21
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 28
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	22¼	22	22	— ½
12⅝	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	8	10¼	10	10	M'r 28
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	4	3⅞	4	M'r 28
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6½	6½	6½	M'r 28
34⅛	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 24
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	30½	30½	30½	M'r 28
18½	16½	Burling Mills (1)	2	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51⅝	51¾	51¾	M'r 25
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 27
6¾	5¾	Bush Terminal	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9¾	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 28
21¼	18	But Bro pf (1½)	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'r 28
20⅜	17½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	19	19	19	M'r 20
18	12½	Byers (AM) Co	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 27
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	3	10	10	10	M'r 28
21¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	6	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ¾
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	16	1⅛	1	1⅛	M'r 28
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
4¾	2⅞	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Canadian Pacific	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon M (⅝g)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+1⅛
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 26
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 27
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	48	48	48	M'r 26
50¼	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	43¼	42½	42½	
28⅜	22	Celanese (⅛g)	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	21	21	21	— ¾
2⅜	1⅞	Cent Foundry	2	2	2	2	M'r 28
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	3	2½	2½	2½	M'r 27
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	6	6	6	M'r 26
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb4
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	M'r 28
20⅜	17½	ChampF&F(¼g)	1	19	19	19	M'r 20
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	M'r 27
44½	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	10	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	+1½
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	M'r 28
1	⅝	Chi & E Ill	13	1¼	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	65	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜	+1⅛
1¼	1⅛	Chi Great West	35	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	54	6⅛	5¼	5⅞	+ ¾
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 27
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	8	13¼	13	13	M'r 28
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'r 27
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	—1
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'r 28
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 15
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'r 20
13¾	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 28
72½	62¼	Chrysler (1½g)	15	62⅜	62¼	62½	— ⅛
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 28
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g

Commerce and Finance

Disintegration of Utility Holding Concerns Seen SEC Goal

Business and Industry

Axis Oil Use Is Only 5 P. C. Of U. S. Output

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress was told that Germany and Italy were running their own military and inudstrial activities and the activities of occupied countries "with an amount of petroleum plus synthetic products" that is equivalent to only about 5 per cent of the present United States domestic oil production.

Robert C. Wilson, petroleum consultant of the Office of Production Management, gave this information to a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee during testimony regarding an official defense survey of the nation's petroleum resources.

Sufficient Oil

The oil industry, he testified, was able to meet any increased demands which conceivably may be made upon it.

Even if the United States should become involved in war, he said, defense officials estimate that the demand for oil would be only 5 to 10 per cent above the expected increase in domestic consumption this year.

"This figure may seem small in view of the obviously large demands of mechanized war," he said, "and the difficulties this country experienced in meeting the great increase in demand during the last war.

"It must be remembered, however, the petroleum industry's production of gasoline has increased about 12-fold since 1916, and that our shutdown refining capacity today is much larger and more efficient than was the entire refining capacity of the country even in 1918."

Mr. Wilson presented to the Committee the results of studies conducted by defense officials since lats summer; but he declined to give specific figures on the oil situation in open session.

Shortage of Tankers

Mr. Wilson expressed concern over the shortage of tankers for transporting oil to East Coast states, which he said obtained about 95 per cent of their petroleum products by that means.

"In the event of a naval war in the Atlantic, which might result in the loss of some tankers and necessitate the use of a convoy system," he said, "there would undoubtedly be serious difficulty in supplying civilian requirements on the East Coast and for this reason we have been urging the industry to relieve this situation by all possible means."

The recommendations, Mr. Wilson said, included the building of more storage facilities, the building of more tankers and the construction of pipe lines.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.9 P. C. In March 22 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.9 per cent during the week ended March 22, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Further sharp gains in prices for fats and oils, domestic agricultural commodities and leading imports contributed largely to the advance. The all-commodity index is now 81.6 per cent of the 1926 average, approximately 5 per cent above a year ago.

Eight of the 10 major commodity groups shared in the advance. Farm products led with an increase of 2 per cent. Foods followed closely, rising by 1.7 per cent. Textile products rose 1.3 per cent and chemicals and allied products were up 1 per cent. Fuel and lighting materials declined slightly and the index for metals and metal products remained unchanged at last week's level.

Prices of leading imported commodities including cocoa, coffee, pepper, sugar, silk, jute, rubber and copra rose sharply for the past month.

Commodity groups	Mar. 22, 1941	Mar. 15, 1941	P C Changes to Mar. 22, '41 From Mar. 15, 1941	Mar. 23, 1941
All commodities	81.6	80.9	+0.9	+4.7
Farm products	72.3	70.9	+2.0	+7.1
Foods	75.6	74.3	+1.7	+8.2
Hides & Leath prts	103.3	102.8	+0.5	+1.2
Textile products	78.2	77.2	+1.3	+7.6
Fuel & lighting mat	72.5	72.6	—0.1	—0.1
Metals & metal prds	97.8	97.8	0	+2.5
Building materials	99.5	99.4	+0.1	+6.6
Chem & allied prds	80.0	79.2	+1.0	+4.0
Housefurnish goods	90.9	90.8	+0.1	+1.3
Misc. commodities	77.5	77.0	+0.6	+1.3
Raw materials	75.6	74.5	+1.5	+5.7
Semimanufac'd art's	83.6	82.7	+1.1	+5.3
Manufac'd com'dties	84.5	84.0	+0.6	+4.1
All com other than farm products	83.7	83.1	+0.7	+4.4
All com other than farm prds & foods	85.1	84.9	+0.2	+2.7

Crown Cork 1940 Net $3.90 Share; $2.80 in '39

NEW YORK (AP)—The report of Crown Cork & Seal Co., and wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries for 1940 showed net profit of $2,525,968 after federal income and excess profits taxes, equal after dividends on the preferred stock to $3.90 a common share. This compared with $1,956,048 or $2.80 a share in 1939.

The company plans to spend during 1941 around $2,680,000 in connection with plant construction.

Loans to Business Drop Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $391,000,000.

The week ended March 26, and the total represented an increase of $55,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago, totaled $467,000,000.

Utility Managements See Holding Units on Way Out

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An air of resignation and despair floats round the head offices of the big utility holding companies in Wall Street as, to use SEC Chairman Jerome Frank's delicate phrase, the Commission has "definitely broken the back" of the "integration" problem in the utility business. The general opinion here is that the word "integration" is merely a bit of semantics, that a chapter of rapid disintegration in the utility business is beginning, and that the holding companies are on the way out.

The Utility Act was barely squeezed through Congress in 1935. The "death-sentence" is an ambiguously phrased requirement for disintegration of the companies. Action was delayed for nearly two years as the companies and the SEC agreed to test the Electric Bond & Share registration case in the courts, and EBS, the biggest of them all, lost out in the Supreme Court. The Commission then asked the companies to file plans for "reintegration." Some of them, like North American, did so, but their proposals got nowhere with the Commission. Others told the Commission "You have the last say anyway, so you draw up the plans." The Commission gave the first inkling of how draconically it was going to interpret the law when it ruled that Columbia Gas couldn't keep both its gas and its electric property; it reiterated this opinion in the case of United Gas Improvement.

SEC Cracks the Whip

But with UGI it went far further. It ruled that the Company must shed all its properties except those in a small segment of Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Then it ordered Cities' Service to choose one of two properties. Then it ordered United Light & Power to dissolve. Then it ordered Commonwealth & Southern to choose between one of its three main systems, and expressed doubt whether Georgia Power, one of the three, might not itself need to be broken up.

Then the Commission told Engineers Public Service it would have to choose between holding Virginia Public Service or Gulf States Utilities; the Commission suggested that the Virginia property might be the best for Engineers to keep and concluded with the hard-hearted thought that if Engineers decided on the Virginia property, Engineers itself might as well fold up. And Leo Crowley, head of the FDIC, president of the Standard Gas & Electric Company, and frequent White House visitor, announced that his company would sell off all its properties except the curiously-named Philadelphia Company which controls the Duquesne Light & Power in Pittsburgh.

The implications are obvious and the conclusion, to the companies, inevitable. The Commission has put the most drastic possible interpretation on all the pertinent clauses of Section 11 of the Utility Act; it is only a matter of time until it gets round to similar conclusions for all the other big holding companies, including Bond & Share and North American; and the companies have no recourse but to either obey or fight the thing through the courts to an almost inevitable defeat before the new Supreme Court.

SEC Thinks Up Advantages

The Commission has outlined the obvious things the holding companies can do with their far-flung properties. They can sell off all their properties and minority holdings but one, and use the cash to retire their bonds and preferred stocks, and then distribute what is left to the common stock and go out of business. Or they can swap properties around among themselves so as to end up with the control of a single large geographically integrated property. They can sterilize their voting powers in all properties but one. Or they can distribute their stock and bond holdings to their own share-holders and go out of business.

The difficulty with selling off their properties and minority holdings is to find a market. This would mean a tremendous volume of stock and bond distributions in coming months. The outlook for bond distributions seems fair, and the investment bankers will probably do a lush business in the sale of operating property bonds. Outlook for stock distributions is not so good. The market for common stocks is not good, the volume of new stock offerings in recent years has been very small, and the difficulties are indicated by SEC Commissioner Pike's recent suggestion that the life insurance companies take on some common stocks of operating companies. A few of such offerings have already been made, but the chief one, the stock of Indianapolis Power & Light, out of the United Light system, was sold at $24 a share, has since tumbled to $19, and is now selling round $21.

Court Fights Likely

The possibility of some such distributions a week ago pushed up some holding company bonds and stocks. They have been selling, like the securities of investment trusts, well below their liquidating value, and successful liquidation would pay some of them off at substantially more than present market prices. On the other hand several leading holding company common stocks have sold down to new lows on the news, because in liquidation the underlying bonds and preferred stocks would be entitled to so much that there would be little or nothing left for the common, which in recent years has been selling on hope.

There is a strong possibility that some of the companies will go to court on the ground that they can't be forced to sell off their underlying properties unless they can get a fair market for them. The Commission gives them a year, under the law, and can extend that. It remains to be seen whether a year will be long enough.

The swapping around idea seems destined to make little headway. Ironically enough, in over five years since the Act was passed the only swap has been the acquisition by Commonwealth & Southern under Wendell Willkie of a small Cities' Service property near its Consumers' Power property. The legal and financial complications are terrific, far more so than the operating problem of hook-up and inter-connection, which has to a considerable extent already been done.

The eventual result, it is predicted, is that the utility map will become even more than at present a hodge-podge of big and little separate companies, including numerous orphan companies now owned and managed by the big holding companies in outlying districts, for which no buyers except the public can be found. The "death sentence" makes no mention of how "re-integration" is to follow "disintegration," and no one here seems to know one.

Is It Disintegration?

To the present legal, financial, and economic difficulties of putting together utility systems on a geographically unified basis will be added the difficulty that numerous properties are to be sold off into the hands of the public, from whom such systems can be bought back only by extensive stock exchange or over-the-counter market accumulation which would mean buying "on a scale up." The companies have claimed that in the interests of national defense the disintegration ought to be further postponed, but the Commission has evolved the argument that disintegration is re-integration and is called for by national defense requirements, which is considered here one of the finest achievements in logic to come out of the SEC in some time.

The companies still argue that their disintegration is uneconomic, and in fact Engineers Public Service is now going through the complicated legal motions of getting the SEC to listen to some economic arguments along this line. It has been repeatedly pointed out that by and large the rates charged by holding system operating affiliates are lower than comparable rates charged by independent companies like Consolidated Edison in New York, Boston Edison, Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, and so on. However, the companies have failed to put this point across to the public, and the trade association of the industry, the Edison Electric Institute, has never officially presented it for the natural reason that a considerable proportion of its members are independent companies.

Incidentally a side-skirmish in the SEC-holding-company struggle has been lost this winter with the registration of the Edison Electric Institute under the Utility Act. It was discovered that the companies were paying regular fees to the Institute. These were for "services rendered." This made the Institute a "service company," and therefore subject to registration and SEC control. Latest chapter in this side-show is the resignation of Consolidated Edison and Boston Edison, likely to be followed by other independent companies, from the EEI, presumably lest they too, by the usual Washington logic, be brought under SEC control. That means a further blow to the EEI in its pocket-nerve.

Federal Pressure Wins

Another little development in the utility picture may be of even more significance. The Brazos River Reclamation and Conservation District in northwest Texas has just voted to sell its power to an REA-financed "Brazos River Transmission Electric Co-operative, Inc.," which will in turn distribute to local REA-financed co-operatives. The federally-financed co-operative offered $104,000 less than was offered by the EBS subsidiary, Texas Electric Service Company, to ferry the power between the reclamation project and the local REA co-operatives. The winning argument was that if the business weren't given to the Brazos River Transmission Electric Co-operative—which will have to build a new transmission line paralleling the present lines of the TESCO—no more Federal money would be forthcoming for further reclamation projects in the district.

This means a further extension of federally-controlled power operation. The dam was built for reclamation. Generators were put in to help it pay. Now transmission lines are to be built to keep the electricity under Federal control. On a small scale this parallels the developments in the Pacific Northwest out of the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams, where by one means or another public power is rapidly spreading from the dams through Federal transmission line to federally financed distribution.

Incidentally the defense program has to a surprising extent bailed out the Government's big hydro projects in Tennessee and the Pacific Northwest. Cheap power and a little Washington pressure have brought in big power consumers like Aluminum Corporation, Reyonlds, and Union Carbide, and they will provide a market for much more power this year than could have been reasonably anticipated at the time the hydro projects were started in areas that at the time looked already saturated with power sources.

Quartermaster Corps Busy Behind the Defense Scenes

Wide World

(1) Skilled eyes watch the rolls of cloth for the minutest flaw. (2) In the cutting rooms, electric knives slice through as many as 140 thicknesses at once. (3) On this sensitive scale, fabrics are weighed to the milligram against specifications. (4) Cloth is shrunk before it goes to the tailor. (5) Expert examining whipcord fabric submitted by a hopeful bidder for an Army contract. (6) General view of large storeroom in Philadelphia.

Quartermaster Corps Planning On World's Best-Dressed Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—National defense has changed a normal $10,000,000 annual volume of business into a booming program that has handled $350,000,000 in orders since July of last year, making the U. S. Army's mammoth quartermaster depot in Philadelphia one of the busiest places in the country.

The depot's commanding officer, Brigadier General William A. McCain, has jurisdiction over row after row of long, low, sprawling buildings covering 75 acres and in this plant every yard of cloth destined for the backs of the nation's soldiers is handled. In the case of woolen fabrics alone, serge, worsteds, whipcords, flannel shirtings, overcoats, etc., more than 850,000 yards come in and go out every week.

Large Pay Roll

The pay roll has expanded enormously since last summer. Over 9,000 civilian employees work there now, drawing monthly wages totaling $775,000, and the depot's personnel expansion has by no means stopped.

In anticipation of even greater orders from the Quartermaster Department in Washington for textiles and textile products, the depot has already begun the construction of $9,000,000 worth of additional buildings.

However, the manufacture of all uniforms and other textile equipment for the entire army is an impossibility even in so vast a plant as this. This job is being done by hundreds of private manufacturers, centered for the most part in New England and along the Middle Atlantic seaboard, who have satisfied the Army that they can turn out equipment to meet the stringent specifications of the Quartermaster Corps.

Rigid Inspection

All the fabrics must first undergo rigid inspection in the Philadelphia depot before they are put into the hands of the contractors. When these private companies have fulfilled their contracts for tunics, slacks, overcoats, mackinaws, flannel shorts and the scores of other articles that make up a soldier's wardrobe, the finished garments are shipped back to Philadelphia for final inspection and packing before consignment to Army posts throughout the western hemisphere.

The Quartermaster Corps is the busiest since 1918. It is their business to see that a huge army is more than just adequately clothed. Their job is to make it the best-dressed army in the world.

Sheffield-Cimatool Announce Merger

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—A merger of the Sheffield Gage Corporation and the Cimatool Company into a new company, the Sheffield Corporation, was announced by the affiliated concerns.

O. M. Poock of Dayton, President of Cimatool, was elected Board Chairman and C. H. Reynolds of Detroit, President of Sheffield Gage, was named vice-president. They stated the merger "is to coordinate and simplify production in the interest of national defense."

The Sheffield Corporation will continue production of precision measuring instruments and gages, standard machine tools and special tools and dies.

Republic Steel to Reopen Virginian Coal Mines

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (AP)—Republic Steel Corporation's Virginian coal mines and 100 coke ovens located nearby will be rehabilitated and placed in operation, district manager C. L. Bransford reported.

The properties, located eight miles from Bessemer, Ala., have been idle for a decade or more.

The coke ovens will operate at a capacity of 6,000 tons a month with the fuel to go to Republic's blast furnaces at Thomas and Gadsden, Ala.

EPC Report Seen as Bid To Control Oil Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Russel B. Brown, general counsel of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, interpreted the Federal Power Commission's annual report as a bid for authority to regulate the petroleum industry.

The report, just made public, suggested that the Natural Gas Act be broadened to give the commission power to deal with conservation problems in natural gas.

O'Mahoney Sees Further Economic Distress With Technological Gains

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming of the Senate Monopoly Committee expressed belief that "in the absence of effective offsetting forces economic and social distress may be expected to accumulate" as a result of machinery displacing labor.

Senator O'Mahoney made the comment in summarizing a report prepared for the committee by Dewey Anderson, committee secretary, and other members of the committee staff.

"If the preparation for and the conduct of war constitute the only adequate compensatory force to the labor displacing effects of technology," Mr. O'Mahoney said, "the proposition would then be established that only through war can the present economic system be operated in such a way as to approximate full employment."

In the past, he said, the nation had depended on reduced working hours, development of new industries, and lowering prices to compensate for increased productiveness of labor growing out of technological advance. These factors, he added, could not be counted upon in the future.

"It seems apparent," he said, "that technology will continue to increase labor productivity, to displace skilled occupations and to reduce unit labor costs."

N. E. Public Service Revenues Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—New England Public Service Co., reports for the year 1940 gross operating revenues of the electric utilities controlled by it increased $1,338,244. Gross operating revenues were $24,106,185 as compared with $22,767,941 in 1939. Expenses, interest and other charges against income increased, however, from $17,909,912 in 1939 to $19,274,302 in 1940 so that net earnings were $26,146 less in 1940 than in the previous year.

The business of the utility group continued to expand steadily throughout the year, the report states. Kilowatt-hour sales of electric energy amounted to 1,030,000,000, an increase of almost eight and a half per cent over 1939.

"In some measure this increase resulted from the stimulation to business of preparedness activities," the report says. "The added energy requirements did not come, however, from the building of new plants or a sudden industrial revival, but reflected a generally greater activity in all classes of business throughout the territory served."

Am. Woolen Unfilled Orders

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Unfilled orders of $61,000,000—about half of them government contracts—and a bright outlook for the year were reported by Moses Pendleton, President of the American Woolen Company, at an annual stockholders' meeting.

Drop in Securities Registered by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that $183,098,000 worth of new securities were registered during February, compared with $415,699,000 during January and $248,709,000 during February, 1940.

A single issue accounted for more than half of the February total. This was $105,068,663 of Georgia Power Company 3½ per cent bonds, one of the largest registrations ever filed with the SEC.

Of the total registered during the month only $13,069,000 was intended to raise money for construction or expansion.

The commission reported also that the total market value of February sales on all registered securities exchanges was $494,820,307, a decrease of 35 per cent from January and of 28 per cent from February a year ago. Stock sales aggregated 18,168,693 shares, a decrease of 29.4 per cent from January, and had a total market value of $403,250,573.

Aircraft Directors Now On Regular Salary Basis

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation stockholders voted to place directors who are not employees of the company on an annual salary basis, plus expenses. The annual pay will be $4,000, with $500 to be deducted for each failure to attend a regular meeting of the board.

Under the plan approved by the stockholders, the salary of a director may be adjusted from time to time, but may not exceed $5,000 in any calendar year.

Capital Inflow To U. S. in '40 $804,200,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury, disclosing some details of the huge movement of foreign money to the United States for safekeeping during 1940, said that foreign short term banking accounts rose $721,627,000 to a total of $3,778,655,000.

France boosted its balances by $201,866,000, placing most of this extra cash here in June about the time it was surrendering to Germany. Switzerland increased its deposits $132,037,000. Scandinavian and Balkan countries jumped their's $133,678,000.

Purchases of its war materials reduced United Kingdom deposits by $82,753,000. Because of fears that the United States might "freeze" their funds, Germany withdrew $2,769,000 and Italy $20,596,000 from their known bank accounts.

Canada added $159,662,000 to its deposits, Latin America added $11,299,000, and Asia $118,979,000.

Due primarily to British and Canadian sales, foreigners reduced their holdings in American securities by $140,968,000 during the year. In addition, foreigners bought back $78,459,000 of foreign securities which had been held by Americans.

At the same time, many Americans were bringing home funds they had in foreign countries. These withdrawals from foreign countries amounted to $124,724,000, and were made from all parts of the globe, except Latin America, where outstanding American funds increased $9,400,000.

After balancing the various types of international transactions, the Treasury said the net capital inflow into the United States during 1940 was $804,200,000. This sum was about $300,000,000 less than the preceding year, but was still one of the largest in history.

Insurance Firms To Buy U. S. Bonds As Aid to Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—Life insurance companies will contribute to defense by buying still more than the $5,500,000,000 in Government bonds they now own, speakers told more than 1,000 insurance sales executives attending the annual sales conference of the Life Underwriters Association.

Paul F. Clark, Vice-President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., recalled that before 1917 insurance companies held virtually no Government securities. At the end of the war more than 10 per cent of their assets were invested in Federal issues.

Mr. Clark said that the 65,000,000 holders of policies were investing in defense, through the companies, in greater sums than ever before.

Auto Output Is Well Above 1940

DETROIT (AP)—The trade publication Automotive News estimated car and truck output this week at 115,278 units compared with its estimate of 122,205 last week and of 105,013 this week a year ago.

The publication attributes the decline mainly to the effects of the strike in the Midland Steel Products Co. plants here. It adds that unless an "immediate settlement is made" in that dispute "widespread effect" in the automotive industry may be expected.

If the present production schedule is maintained through next Monday, the paper says, the production total for March will approximate 515,000 units making a total for the first quarter of the year of 1,535,000 cars and trucks. The highest first quarter in the industry's history was 1,546,319 units manufactured in 1929.

Automotive News' survey shows General Motors output this week at 53,462 units compared with 54,166 last week; Chrysler assemblies at 24,585 compared with 26,026 and Fort output 20,000 compared with 26,172.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Elior Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 21

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corn Price Rise Alters Belt Outlook

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—Corn belt economy has been slowly but significantly altered during the past five weeks' price rise that has lifted Chicago corn quotations approximately 7 to 8 cents a bushel to the best early spring levels in four years.

Not only is the value of corn now the highest since the sensational May break of last year, but farmers in many sections of the belt can obtain more for their grain by selling at market than can be realized immediately in storing it and accepting government loans of 6 cents. Spot corn was quoted around 70 cents in Chicago yesterday with futures around 67.

Better Hog Values

The stronger corn market picture, which partly reflects the much improved value of hogs, corn's most important consumer, already more or less confirms the recent statement of the Secretary of Agriculture that he was "not worried" about the outlook, despite the record-breaking carryover. He based this optimism on the fact that corn reaches market mostly in the forms of dairy products, poultry and meat, which are in increased demand due to better industrial activity and which are also wanted abroad.

Corn is the only grain selling higher than a year ago. Current prices are more than a dime better than at this time last year and 16 or 17 cents better than two years ago. The cereal has borrowed strength from the recent upturn in hogs, which has restored a favorable corn-hog feeding ratio, and from good prices paid for other types of livestock.

Producers sensed the situation some time ago. In contrast with what took place last year in the corn belt, they have not rushed to put their grain under government loans. Due partly to the price situation, demands of industries and feeders, and the smaller 1940 crop and to certain provisions of the loan program, so far only about 90,000,000 bushels have been sealed.

Intentions to Plant

A year ago at this time 250,000,000 bushes of 1939 corn had been put up as collateral for loans. Likewise, farmers have announced intentions to plant only slightly fewer acres to corn this spring than seeded last year.

The nation's reserve is of record proportions and a large carryover is in prospect next October when the new crop will come to market. The Government now owns outright or has advanced loans on 485,000,000 bushels of 1938-39-40 corn. Slightly more than half of this is under loans.

Corn futures gained 2⅞-3⅛ cents this week, wheat 2⅜-3½, oats ⅝-1⅛, rye ¼-⅞ and soybeans 3-3⅞.

SEC Amendments To Loan Rules Aim At Simplification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Aiming to simplify the conduct of brokerage business without detracting from customers' safeguards, the Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted two amendments to its rules regulating the pledging of customers' securities as collateral by members of securities exchanges and other brokers and dealers.

The amendments, altering rules X-8C-1 and X-15C2-1 of the Securities Exchange Act, were made following informal discussion with representatives of the securities industry and become effective immediately.

The first amendment is clarifying in character and states specifically that where a broker transmits securities for the purpose of reducing liens on securities carried for the account of customers, it will have the same effect as the transmission of funds for that purpose.

The second amendment to the rules will facilitate the carrying of omnibus accounts by one broker for another broker. Prior to this amendment, the rules in effect required a broker carrying an omnibus account composed of the securities of customers of the forwarding broker, to make a physical segregation of the securities of the pledging broker from the securities held for that broker's customers. On examination it appeared that this requirement presented certain practical difficulties, particularly on rehypothecation, and did not seem to result in any substantial additional legal protection to customers. The amendment deletes this requirement for physical segregation.

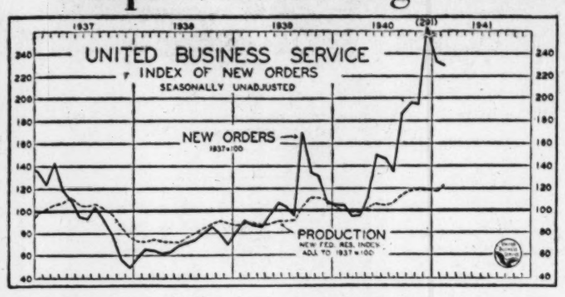
Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Aside from purely technical considerations, it seems reasonable to assume that the market in any event would mark time pending an opportunity to appraise more fully the significance of Yugoslavia's attitude toward Germany's "urgent request" for an explanation of the internal Yugoslav developments. Meanwhile the trend toward the gradual adoption of firmer policies toward labor is being overshadowed, temporarily at least, by conflicting foreign influences.

Woolworth Stock Block Sold

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—A block of 50,000 shares of F. W. Woolworth Co. capital stock was offered yesterday in the over-the-counter market at a fixed price of $30.12½ a share by the investment firm of Allen & Co. The stock exchange closing price for Woolworth was $30.12½.

New Orders Far Above Output Despite Slackening in 1941



Incoming orders for business in general slackened during January and February, but were still far in excess of output, the United Business Service, Boston, stated in a special report.

The service's Index of New Orders, based on the year 1937 as 100, dipped to 229 in February from 233 in January and 291 in December. A year ago the index stood at 105. Moderate declines were recorded during February in the case of automobiles, electrical equipment, furniture, shoes, steel, and textiles.

New business increased during the month in the machinery, building, and chemical industries. Part of the decline in individual lines is attributable to seasonal factors, and also to the smaller number of working days in February than in January.

However, with order backlogs continuing to pile up, despite the downtrend in new business, the service sees little likelihood of any slackening of the present industrial pace over the next few months. At the same time, it was pointed out, further substantial gains must await the completion of new producing capacity now under construction.

Larger Back Payments Swell 1940 Preferred Dividend Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Improved regular dividends and larger payments against arrearages boosted the popularity of preferred stocks on the New York Stock Exchange in 1940 to a higher level than this class of investment has enjoyed in many years, according to the current issue of The Exchange magazine, published by the New York mart.

Dividend payments were made during the year on 299, or 74.6 per cent of the total number of 398 individual preferred stock issues, compared with 67.2 per cent in 1939, the magazine reported. Disbursements totaling $336,381,000 were 4.4 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Of this amount, approximately $50,000,000 represented payments against arrearages.

Current Yield

"The average current yield on the preferreds, based on regular payments in 1940, is 4.7 per cent," the report continued. "This includes all listed preferred issues—those that did not pay dividends, as well as those that did. The highest yields among the separate industries are in the following groups; rubber tire and goods, foreign companies, finance, retail merchandising, steel and petroleum.

"Taking the dividend payers alone, the average yield is 5.4 per cent. In two groups, rubber and petroleum, every listed preferred stock paid its regular dividend.

"Payments against arrearages, which cannot properly be classified as yield but may be used by the individual investor to reduce the original cost of his holdings, were made during the past year by 49 listed companies.

"The study showed that several companies had paid off their entire dividend accumulations. These included such companies as American Rolling Mill Co., which distributed $7.37 a share; International Silver Co., $12.25; Thermoid Co., $5.25; Republic Steel Corp., $22.50; and Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Co., $12.25.

Partial Payments

"Notable among the partial payments against arrearages," the report pointed out, "were the $23 a share paid by Associated Dry Goods Corp. on its 7 per cent second preferred stock; $12.94 on A. M. Byers Company's 7 per cent participating preferred; and $16.50 on General Outdoor Advertising Company's class A stock.

"Led by risk-reward opportunities such as these, the preferred list rose slightly in market value during the past year from $6,231,000,000 to $6,290,000,000. This while the common stock list was declining in aggregate market value from $40,236,000,000 to $35,601,000,000."

Current Yields of Preferred Stocks Listed on the New York Stock Exchange
(As of February 28, 1941)

	Number of Preferred Stocks in Group	Number That Paid Current Dividends in 1940	Estimated Total Amount of Dividends Paid (Excluding Arrears Payments)	Estimated Current Yield on All Preferred Stocks	Estimated Current Yield on Dividend Paying Preferred Stocks
Amusement	10	5	$3,672,000	4.9%	7.1%
Automobile	10	6	11,362,000	4.1	4.3
Building	11	7	1,884,000	3.9	4.6
Chemical	26	22	16,195,000	3.9	4.2
Electrical Equipment	4	3	598,000	2.3	4.0
Farm Machinery	4	3	8,646,000	4.6	4.7
Finance	14	13	7,056,000	5.7	5.7
Food	28	21	24,835,000	4.9	5.6
Leather & Shoe M'f'rs.	6	2	622,000	3.8	6.0
Machinery & Metal Prod.	34	21	10,620,000	4.7	5.6
Mining	11	4	5,850,000	4.3	4.9
Paper & Publishing	14	11	7,870,000	4.1	6.4
Petroleum	5	5	7,351,000	5.2	5.2
Railroad	56	21	23,918,000	4.2	5.2
Retail Merchandising	28	22	9,268,000	5.6	6.1
Rubber Tire & Goods	5	5	13,508,000	7.4	7.4
Steel, Iron & Coke	23	14	42,494,000	5.3	6.0
Textile	15	9	2,515,000	3.2	6.1
Tobacco	12	11	7,569,000	4.4	4.4
All Public Utilities	53	38	72,302,000	4.7	5.5
U. S. Co's. Oper. Abroad	9	2	862,000	2.3	8.1
Foreign Companies	5	3	2,273,000	6.1	6.2
Other Companies	15	7	5,398,000	5.0	5.6
Total	398	255*	$286,665,000	4.7%	5.4%

*Does not include companies which made payments reducing arrearages. There were 44 of these companies, which, if included, accordingly would have raised the total to 299.

NDAC Urges New Defense Facilities Be Set Up Where Help Most Available

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Defense Advisory Commission adopted a statement of policy recommending that new defense facilities be established in "locations where large reserves of unemployed or poorly employed people are available"—particularly in many southern and western areas.

The policy was transmitted to the newly-established plant site committee of the office of production management.

The statement said that, in the interest of a better balanced industrial economy, the following principles should govern the location of new industrial facilities:

1. That sites be avoided in cities where defense orders are already absorbing the available labor supply or causing housing and transport congestion.

2. That all possible preference be given locations where large reserves of unemployed are available "and where industrialization during the defense period will contribute to a better long run balance" between industry and agriculture.

These conditions were said to prevail in many areas of the South and West.

3. That if facilities must be located in the present industrial areas, special attention be directed to those regions where peacetime industry has declined.

4. That the proper location of new plants, wider distribution of defense contracts, and the promotion of the policy of sub-contracting large defense orders, all be considered "essential parts of a well rounded program to obtain larger use of the human and material resources of the country in the defense effort."

The Commission recommended that the plant site committee be provided with a technical staff with which to study proposed defense locations, that it work closely with the Army and Navy in consideration of sites and that it strive to see that the policy of decentralization be carried out.

Department Store Sales Under 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimates department store sales in the week ended March 22 were 2 per cent less than in the corresponding week last year, but said the decline was due to the fact that Easter will come much later this year than it did last year.

In the week ended March 15 sales had been 1 per cent above last year. In the four weeks ended March 22, sales were even with the similar period last year.

Boston Stock Exchange Group Elects Officers

The Boston Association of Stock Exchange Firms at its twenty-first annual meeting held at the Boston Stock Exchange elected the following to serve as governors for three years:

John R. Chapin, Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Hartcourt Amory, Smith, Barney & Co.; Alvin F. Sortwell, Burr, Gannet & Co.; George Draper, Draper, Sears & Co.

Officers elected were as follows: John R. Chapin, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Chairman of the Board; Hermann F. Clarke, Estabrook & Co., Vice Chairman; Alexander H. Bright, Elmer H. Bright & Co., Treasurer; and Edward H. Kittredge, Hornblower & Weeks, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Closer Federal Watch Seen On Life Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—The report of the Temporary National Economic Committee, after two years and 9 months of study of the intricacies of America's economy, will recommend closer Federal scrutiny of the 308 legal reserve life insurance companies with their $28,000,000,000 worth of assets but will not recommend actual Federal control. Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D.) of Wyo. will present the report on life insurance and many other phases of the country's industrial life to Congress on Monday, it is understood.

Stronger anti-trust laws, a shake-up in patent laws and in patent control, establishment of a bureau of industrial economics in the Commerce Department, and stricter Federal regulation over mergers and consolidations of corporations will be included in the report. The TNEC has approved Mr. O'Mahoney's own plan for a system of Federal incorporation laws for business in interstate commerce.

The life insurance recommendations have attracted wide attention but are only a small part of the total body of proposals which will now be laid before Congress. A part of the TNEC membership favored partial Federal regulation, and supported the recommendations for such co-operative action with the states offered by Sumner T. Pike, of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who is a member of TNEC. The need of closer life insurance regulation will be stressed by the report, but Mr. O'Mahoney's earlier statement that he would oppose outright Federal regulation, has won the day.

Morgan Firm States SEC Dayton Power Ruling Erroneous

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The big Wall Street investment underwriting firm of Morgan Stanley & Co. asserted in a statement last night the Securities & Exchange Commission was influenced by "inferences" rather than facts in its decision denying the firm $100,562 impounded fees in connection with the sale of a $25,000,000 bond issue of Dayton Power & Light Co. in February, 1940.

In its ruling the SEC contended there was an absence of "arm's length bargaining" between Morgan Stanley and Dayton Power & Light, or in effect that they were "affiliates."

The SEC's conclusions, said the firm's statement, "disregard the sworn testimony of the officers of the Dayton company and ourselves. . . . This testimony was to the effect that the terms of the issue were determined by independent arm's length bargaining, and that no one other than the officers of the Dayton company influenced or took any part in its decision to select us as the managing underwriter.

"No evidence to the contrary was submitted. The decision is not based on facts and what actually happened, but on inferences and on what the commission thinks was liable to happen. Such a result belongs in the world of make-believe."

Public Offerings Well Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new security issues declined during the week ended March 27, totaling $57,747,500 compared with $96,863,621, the previous week, Standard & Poor's Corp., reported.

The drop in activity was caused by a decline in municipal offerings. New corporate issues attained the largest volume in seven weeks but very little new capital was included in the total.

Comparisons follow:

	This wk	Prev. wk	Year ago
Municipal	$15,990,000	$63,513,621	$36,228,554
Pub. util	35,000,000	850,000	....
Railroad	3,120,000	....	....
Industrial	....	30,000,000	6,150,000
Misc.	2,600,000	1,000,000	....
Stock	1,037,500	1,500,000	3,261,820
Total	57,747,500	96,863,621	45,640,374

New Haven Has Small February Operating Net

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported a net income of $90,982 for its February operations. This compares with a deficit of $718,819 for the same month last year.

Gross revenues last month were $7,379,129—an increase of $983,455 over February, 1940.

Due to the increased volume handled, operating expenses were $5,159,928—an increase of $153,477.

For the first two months this year, the net income amounted to $99,319 as compared with a deficit of $936,637 for the same period of 1940.

Boston Stocks

March 29

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt	45c	45c	45c	45c
2.00	Bos Edison	31⅜	31¼	31¼	31¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	47½	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
..	Copper Range	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
.75a	East Gas&F pf	32½	32	32	32½
..	Isle Royale	1	1	1	1
..	Maine Cent pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	14¼
..	Narr Rac A	6	6	6	5⅞
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	119½	119¼	119½	119¾
..	North Butte	27c	27c	27c	29c
1.60	Torrington	28½	28½	28½	28½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	59	*58¾	59	58½
..	Utah M & T	40c	40c	40c	45c

*Ex-dividends. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Refrigerator Sales Set New High Record

By the Associated Press

New York

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association says last month's sales of household electric refrigerators widely topped any previous February. Sales of 12 companies amounted to 333,335 units, compared with 261,328 sold by 16 companies in February, 1939.

This brought sales in the first 2 months to 683,236, compared with 479,578 in the same period a year ago.

Trade circles suggested the reason for the high sales was the expectation that prices would be advanced and manufacturing facilities needed for defense work.

Retail Sales 9 to 16 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Warm, sunny weather sent shoppers swarming into stores this week and retail sales averaged 9 to 16 per cent above last year for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

After the preceding week's snow and cold, moderating temperatures acted as a spring tonic on store business, and apparel buying for approaching Easter gave brisk staple trade an additional fillip.

"In the retail spotlight this week were the apparel and accessory lines which had previously been most affected by unfavorable shopping conditions," the credit agency said. "Blouses, millinery, handbags, gloves, and men's and women's shoes were well to the fore in demand. Ready-to-wear, especially suits and dresses, had a brisk turnover, with lower-price brackets showing outstanding gains."

Other lines feeling the force of seasonal demand were farm and gardening implements, paint, cleaning items, sports equipment. Home furnishings sales ran 15 to 25 per cent above last year, groceries 10 per cent, and automobile sales 25 per cent.

Commitments in wholesale markets continued on "a generous basis," adding to already large backlogs in wholesalers' hands, the agency said.

Australia Selling Foreign Securities To Meet War Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—To maintain foreign bank balances to pay for the purchase of war materials Australia is steadily realizing on foreign stocks, shares, bonds and other securities.

To date, sales of United States securities are reported to have realized $3,000,000 and another $1,000,000 is expected from sales now being made.

When the balance of available securities is called up it is believed about $10,000,000 will be raised from the sale of American securities.

Power to deal with the securities was taken under the National Security (Securities) Regulations. These regulations prohibit any dealings in, or transfers of, foreign securities without the approval of the Government.

In addition, the Government may cause to be transferred to it any foreign securities held in Australia, the Government, of course, paying compensation to the owners.

First major use of these regulations was on April 30, 1940, when there was issued an order that all holdings of specified foreign securities had to be sold, 50 per cent within three months and the balance within six months.

The time limit was subsequently extended to Jan. 31, 1941. Of the 20 securities named in the order 19 are in the United States and one in Canada. All are leaders on the American Stock Exchanges and there is no difficulty in realizing on them.

Early in February there was issued an order which prohibits, except with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank or its agents, the lodging of any deposit to the credit of any person living outside the sterling area. Similar conditions apply to the making of an entry in accounts in the books of any company or person in the name of any company or person resident outside the sterling area.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 29

	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2323	.2323	‖
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1488
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso††	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis††	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2080
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.8180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2460	.2460	*
Shanghai—dol	.0535	.0535	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8500	.8500	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. ‖Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. **1939 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m. New York Bonds Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
New York City Bonds			
7 3s 80	101¼	101¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alleghany cv 5s 44	95	95	95
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	82½	82½	82½
3 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¼	61¾	62¼
1 Am&For P 5s 2030	57¾	57¾	57¾
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅞
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
8 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109¼
4 AU&Cha AL 5s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78½	78½	78½
1 A C Line 4½s 64	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	71	71	71
8 B&O 95 st A	46½	45¾	46⅛
20 B&O 95 st C	51½	51½	51½
9 B&O 2000 st D	46	45¾	46
15 B&O 96 st F	46	45¾	46
34 B&O cv 60 st	26	26	26
7 B&O 4s 48	69	69	69
6 Bell TPa 5s 60C	131½	131¼	131½
5 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s'50	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Boston&Me 5s 67	77	77	77
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	28½	28	28½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Buf R&P 57 st	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107	107	107
9 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	97	97	97
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	98⅛	98	98
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	98	98	98
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96	96	96
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96½	96½	96½
5 Can Pac 5s '44	101¼	101½	101½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	103½	105½	105⅝
11 Can Pac 4s perp	61½	61	61½
4 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	101½	101½	101½
11 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3¾	3¾	3¾
7 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3¾	3⅝	3¾
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	17½	17½	17½
6 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	107½	107½	107¾
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
25 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	104	104	104
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	77½	77½	77½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94	94	94
33 Chi & E Ill inc '97	25	25	25
3 ChGtWest inc 4½s '2038	34	34	34
2 Ch Gt West 4s '88	67	67	67
1 Chi I & L 6s '60	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	25	25	25
17 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
203 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
14 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	2⅛	2	2⅛
11 Chi & NW 4s '87	22¼	22½	22¼
1 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	22½	22½	22½
9 CRI & P 4½s '52A	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
5 CR&I & P 4½s '52 A ct	10½	10½	10½
21 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2⅛	2¼
22 CRI & P 4s '88	19¼	19	19¼
4 CRI & P 4s '88 ct reg	15	15	15
6 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	10¼	10⅛	10¼
11 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	10⅛	10	10⅛
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	99¼	99	99
1 Chile Ob&G 5s 52	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58⅞	58⅞	58¾
1 Cley Sh Line 4½s 61	88	88	88
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
419 Col & So 4½s 80	20¾	16¾	20¼
15 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝
6 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	39½	39½	39½
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s cv	105	105	105
15 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅛	109½	109½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104	104	104

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	50¾	50½	50½
1 D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
1 D & R G West 5s '55	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Det Ed 3s '70	103¼	103¼	103¼
25 Erie rfg 5s '67	23	22¾	22¾
11 Erie rfg 5s '75	23	22¾	22¾
25 Erie gen lien 4s '96	50½	50⅜	50⅜
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9½	9½	9½
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 59	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102½	102½	102½
1 Gt Nor 3½s 67	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
1 Gulf & O inc 2015	44	44	43¾
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109	109	109
3 Hockg V 4½s 99	128	128	128
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	29	28⅞	28⅞
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	46	45¾	45¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	42¼	42¼	42¼
23 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
15 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	44	43⅝	44
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	51½	51½	51½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
27 IC&CSL&NG 5s 63 A	46	46	46
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42½	42½	42½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	44¼	44¼	44¼
9 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Koppers Co 4s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Kresge Found 3s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	61½	61½	61½
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	68	68	68
32 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	31¼	31	31¼
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	28	27½	28
31 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27	26¼	27
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	97½	97½	97½
1 Loews 3½s '46	105	105	105
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	123	123	123
6 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	86	86	86
7 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	105½	105⅜	105½
5 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	110	110	110
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51½	51½	51½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	35¼	35¼	35¼
4 Market St Ry 5s 45st	77½	78½	78½
5 Mich Cen Gas 4s 63	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 M&StL 4s 49	2½	2¼	2¼
9 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12½	12	12½
6 Mo-Ill 5s 59	81¾	81¾	81¾
20 Mo Pac 5s 65	24¼	24	24¼
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110½	110½	110½
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¼	105¼	105¾
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	34½	34½
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 N Eng RR 4s/45	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
12 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40	40	40
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60¼	59¾	59¾
16 NYC cn 4s 98	67	66½	67
3 NYC 3¾s 46	95¼	95¼	95¼
7 NYChi&StL 6s 41	97¾	97½	97½
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73⅞	73⅝	73¾
7 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62	61¾	61¾
5 NYLE&WCoal5½s42	99	99	99
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27½	27½	27½
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27¼	26½	26½
5 NYNH&H 4s 57	5	5	5
4 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105	104½	104½
6 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105	105	105
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66½	67
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109½	109¾
3 Ogden&LChs 4s 48	52	52	52
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
8 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	85	84½	84½
1 Pen Co 4s 63	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106¼	106	106
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95½	95½	95½
3 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Pere Marq 4½s'80	71	71	71
3 Phila Co 5s '67	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	5	5	5
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	5½	5½	5½
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	83	82½	82¾
5 Readg 4½s'37 A	83	82¾	82¾
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	70	70	70
7 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	103⅞	103¾	103¾
4 Republic Steel 5½s'54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Republic Steel 4½s'61	103½	103⅜	103½
2 Revere Cop&B 3¼s'60	98	98	98
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	93	93	93
3 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛
2 St L S F 5s'50 B	13¼	13¼	13¼
27 St L S F 4½s '78	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
1 StLSF4½s

Labor Plight of Foreign Born Outlined at National Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 29—The fifth national conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born convened at the Hotel President here today to draft a program of "appropriate and necessary action to defeat discrimination in employment and meet the problems created by its existence." Session topics focus on the foreign born and labor, discrimination and deportation, legislation, and citizenship, with a seminar on naturalization procedure.

The conference is keyed to the report of Curt Swinburne, Secretary of the Committee, on his recent survey of the industrial centers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana, which revealed, he states, "that the extent and intensity of existing discrimination against Americans of foreign birth is very much greater and more dangerous than reports in the past would lead one to believe."

"It affects directly not only the noncitizen and the naturalized citizen, but even those native-born Americans who have 'foreign-sounding' names," the report reads. "For instance, in Detroit, Mich., every major industrial plant, with few exceptions, has fired all noncitizens, and even citizens of foreign birth find it almost impossible to secure employment because they were not born in this country. . . .

"It is apparent that the existing discrimination endangers our democracy and threatens the existence of the American labor movement. Trade union organizations throughout the country have a grave responsibility in taking immediate steps to defeat every expression of it."

Attending the conference are representatives of labor, language, fraternal, church, women, Negro, and youth organizations, and the public opening session this afternoon heard talks by Mr. Swinburne, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Columbia University; Manuel Buaken, Los Angeles, Calif.; Pearl M. Hart, Illinois; Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress, and Donald Henderson.

Other speakers include: Clifford T. McAvoy, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare, New York City; Professors Bernhard J. Stern and Otto Klineberg, Columbia University; Michael Quill, Transport Workers' Union head; Frederick V. Field, American Peace Mobilization; Dr. Bella V. Dodd, New York City Teachers' Union; Leonard Covello, Benjamin Franklin High School Principal; Joseph Cadden, American Youth Congress; C. G. Edelen, head of United Automobile Workers of America, Local 51.

Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York received the Committee's 1941 award to the American who contributed most during the past year to the defense and extension of the democratic rights of the foreign born.

In New Post

Dr. J. Murray Lee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash. — Dr. Lee, of the College of Education, University of Wisconsin, has been appointed new dean of the School of Education at Washington State College. He succeeds A. A. Cleveland.

Dr. Lee received his A.B. degree from Occidental College, and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Teachers College, Columbia University. He has taught in the Burbank, Calif., public schools, at summer sessions at Teachers College, and at William and Mary, Virginia, from 1932 to 1935, at the University of Texas in 1936 and 1937 and at the University of Wisconsin since 1937.

Dr. Lee is the author of several books, including, "The Child and His Curriculum," with his wife as co-author; "Enriching the Elementary School Curriculum," and "Growing With Books."

In addition to his administrative duties as dean of the school of education, Dr. Lee will also be director of the State College summer session.

Defense and Seaway Talk Cheer Inland Shipbuilders

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — To a mid-continental city like Chicago, the prospect of being a full-fledged seaport with big ocean-going vessels not only docking regularly at its harbor, but being built in its shipyards stirs the imagination. And that prospect is right now glimmering before Chicago's eyes.

Defense orders are causing Great Lakes shipbuilding companies, some of them for many years occupied largely with making repairs, to turn to the production of seagoing craft. At the same time, the Government's program for $1,000,000,000 worth of new naval construction holds out the hope that the shipbuilders of Chicago, Calumet Harbor, Ind., Milwaukee, and Manitowoc, Wis., and other fresh water ports will be required to expand their activities.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway project is also causing inlanders to look into the possibilities of greatly increased shipbuilding. President Roosevelt grounded part of his argument for the project in such possibilities. He said that much of the future shipbuilding would be expected to take place in the Great Lakes area if the waterway is constructed.

Smacks of Politics

This forecast is taken here with a grain of political salt, however. There is a good deal of opposition to the waterway pact from a number of different Midwest sources, and some observers think the promise of increased shipbuilding for Great Lakes ports was held out by the President as an appeal to Middle Western commercial interests to support a project to which they are now cool.

A great deal of shipbuilding can be carried on right now without deepening the St. Lawrence waterway, say Middle Western businessmen. Every year scores of small ocean-going vessels make their way to Chicago from foreign shores.

In typical years before the war, more than 100 salt-water ships docked in the Chicago area each season. These were ships of a maximum length of 260 feet, which could navigate in a 14-foot channel.

Busy on Government Orders

At the present time many small ships are needed, and these can be constructed in Great Lakes ports now, say these observers. If larger ships are needed, they think it might be feasible to deepen the St. Lawrence Channel just enough to meet the requirements, without going into big power projects.

Already a number of Great Lakes shipbuilders are busy with orders from Navy and Army. Up in Manitowoc, Wis., a great deal of activity is getting under way. The Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company is reported to be starting on a $60,000,000 order for 10 submarines. The Burger Boat Company in the same area is building six minesweepers to cost $1,940,000. And another northern Wisconsin shipbuilding port, Sturgeon Bay, is constructing submarine chasers. The Peterson Boat Company of this city has a contract for about a half million dollars of this type of construction.

In the Chicago area work is getting under way. The Henry C. Grebe Company, with docks on the Chicago River, are preparing to start work next month on two wooden minesweepers for the Navy, to cost a total of $690,000. Then down at the southern end of the city, near the steel mills, the Calumet Shipyard & Dry Dock Company has announced it will begin work soon on four steel minelaying vessels for the Army, to cost a total of $212,000.

Michigan shipbuilders, too, have obtained contracts. They have orders for about half a million dollars worth of submarine chasers.

One of the biggest Middle Western contracts to date is that for eight steel minesweepers, at a total of $13,736,000, let to the American Shipbuilding Company of Cleveland, Ohio. This company was the first in Ohio to complete a naval craft for the defense program. On Feb. 1 it launched the U. S. S. Locust, a 158-foot submarine net tender, first of a dozen such ships being constructed in its yards in Cleveland and Lorain, Ohio.

Not Tied Wholly to Defense

Middle Western shipbuilders expect to get many more orders of this kind. At the same time, they are going right ahead with orders not tied in with the defense program. The A. L. Mechling Barge Company has just launched what it calls the "last word in river tow boats," a 300-ton ship powered by an 800-horsepower Diesel engine. The cost of the ship was $125,000.

Building ships in this area is a good proposition economically, say the Chamber of Commerce people of the region. They point out that Great Lakes shipbuilders are located near the steel mills, that they can obtain skilled workers without difficulty, and that most of them are located in big cities so that workers can be housed without difficulty.

Already some plants are running near to capacity. If a large number of additional contracts are awarded to Middle Western builders, it will call for plant expansion, say those who have looked over the situation. The City Planning Advisory Board of Chicago has advised the Chicago Plan Commission to study proper locations for new shipyards and warehouses, which might be made necessary if the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway expands the shipbuilding and shipping industries, as President Roosevelt predicts.

N.C. Sentiment Voices Approval Of New Housing for Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—"It should be a real opportunity for any employer who can help her cook, nurse or any other employee to achieve better living conditions," is the way one housewife expressed herself with reference to the new housing project for Negroes, which now is rising on the western edge of Chapel Hill and which will provide modern, sanitary homes, at low cost to the occupants, as they pay for them on a rental basis.

"By providing our own employees with sanitary surroundings, we obviously are helping ourselves," the housewife continued, "for, after all, they cook our meals, nurse our children, clean our homes, and are in almost constant association with members of our families every day."

Know as "Knolls Homes"

The new Negro suburb, which is known as "Knolls Homes," is outside the corporate limits of Chapel Hill and, hence, the section will have its own community government. Out of this experiment, it is pointed out, may grow the first Negro Mayor and Council in the South.

An executive of the Negro employees of the State University, located here, already has been selected, and a vote will be taken on all families desiring to join the new community. The committee having this in charge realizes fully its responsibility in selecting thrifty, worthwhile citizens, a spokesman said. The character of every applying family will be fully evaluated, he added.

Good streets, water mains, and all other modern conveniences will be provided for the new Negro project. The houses will be well built and attractively designed. The cost of each house and lot, to be purchased by Negro occupants, through Federal Housing Administration loans, will be about $2,500. Each will be financed over a period of from 15 to 25 years, to meet the financial ability of the householders. Care will be taken not to overburden any of the purchasers in making monthly payments. The first application was turned in by a responsible Negro employee of the University Press, who made the necessary cash down payment.

Houses Attractively Varied

The Knolls Homes development is in no sense a slum clearance project. The houses will not be of the conventional "regimented" type but of varied designs, such as may be found in any attractive suburb of a modern city or town, and will occupy a 40-acre tract, in the selection of which a sense of discrimination was exercised, in order to make the entire outlay a model that can be patterned after by those who may see fit to sponsor similar developments elsewhere. There are 66 building lots available. The homes will be of frame construction and each will contain a living room, kitchen and bathroom with modern facilities, either two or three bedrooms, and a utility room and dining room.

Many Negro families now living in unattractive quarters will be privileged, when the development is completed, to move into homes in keeping with their desired way of life and with their standing in the community.

878,542 Bibles Given in Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—A total of 878,542 Bibles, testaments and Bible portions were distributed by the New York Bible Society during 1940, the annual report of the society disclosed today. The society, a non-profit organization financed by public contributions, also announced it had voted a gift of $2,500 to be sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society for dispersal aid in Britain.

"We are justly disturbed by the awful horror of the present European war and its threat against the freedom of the world, but freedom cannot be maintained by a mob of irresponsible and selfish individuals," the report declares. "The Army and Navy and Air Force may be the first line of defense when fighting barbarians, but the best and most effective protection against barbarians is to spread abroad in the world the Book of Books. Its truths when exemplified will subdue barbarians and transform them into human beings with characters strong enough to live peaceably and constructively together."

The society, which has distributed 24,974,837 Bibles, Testaments and Bible portions in its 131 years of work, reports that the Bible now is translated into 1,051 languages, of which 83 are required for New York. The new head of the society is Francis B. Sanford, former Vice-President.

Police Academy Graduates 38

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—American peace officers are prepared as never before, J. Edgar Hoover declared today, to combat "the foul schemes of foreign agents" who seek to disrupt defense preparations.

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made the statement in an address prepared for the graduation of 38 law enforcement officers from the sixteenth session of the National Police Academy. A total of 553 officers has been graduated from the Academy since it was started in 1935.

Youth Orchestra Series To Open in Atlantic City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Scheduled for New York's Carnegie Hall on May 16, Leopold Stokowski and the second All-American Youth Orchestra will start their 1941 transcontinental tour as last year with preliminary rehearsals in Atlantic City, where their first concert will be given in Convention Hall on May 11.

Announcing arrangements this week, Michael Myerberg, manager, said the orchestra would follow its Carnegie Hall concert with performances in Richmond, Washington and Baltimore on May 13, 14 and 15, going thence to Boston to play on May 20 in Boston Garden, under the auspices of the Burroughs Foundation, newsboys' charity. Until the final concert in Hollywood on July 5, the orchestra will have only eight free nights, visiting 46 cities including Toronto, Canada, and Tia Juana, Mexico.

Japanese Prince Gets Sanction to Marriage

TOKYO, March 29 (AP)—Prince Takahito Mikasa, youngest brother of Emperor Hirohito, was given an Imperial sanction today to marry Yuriko Takagi, the second daughter of Viscount Masanari Takagi.

The Prince is a cavalry captain at the Military Staff College, which he has attended since Dec. 1, 1939. Miss Takagi has just been graduated from the Peeresses School.

Two Division Heads Named

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Appointment of two Brigadier Generals, Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., and Henry W. Baird, to command two new armored divisions of the Army was announced by the War Department.

General Gillem, now on duty with the Second Armored Division at Fort Benning, Ga., will command the Third Armored Division to be organized at Camp Polk, La., and General Baird, now on duty with the First Armored Division at Fort Knox, Ky., will command the Fourth Armored Division to be organized at Pine Camp, N. Y.

Both divisions will be organized immediately, the War Department said, and will contain 12,000 men each with about 400 tanks and 2,500 other motor vehicles.

The Department said that 7,500 men now training at Fort Knox, Ky., and at Fort Benning, Ga., will be transferred to Camp Polk, and Pine Camp for service in the new divisions.

Appointments of men to succeed to the commands of the First and Second Armored Divisions were not announced.

Both generals going to the new divisions rose from the ranks and have had considerable experience with armored troops. General Gillem is a native of Nashville, Tenn., and General Baird a native of Kent Island, Md.

Roosevelt's Speech to Jackson Fetes Due to Emphasize National Unity

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Thousands of Democrats who have contributed up to $50 each to help pay off their party's $450,000 deficit will gather at Jackson Day banquets throughout the country tonight to hear President Roosevelt address them by radio at 9:30 p. m., E. S. T., from his vacation yacht Potomac in Florida waters.

The 1,000 persons who donated $100 with the expectation of seeing the Chief Executive in person at the main party feast here had "rainchecks" for a dinner to be held later.

The Washington dinner, which usually raises about one fifth of the $500,000 or more derived from all Jackson Day celebrations, was postponed late Thursday when it was learned that the President would extend his southern trip beyond tonight.

Approximately 50 dinners will be held in the 48 states. Two Cabinet officers, three Governors, and 17 Senators are among the slated speakers.

As has been the custom in the past, the New York dinner will be a $50 affair; many of the others $25.

Since the Hatch Act forbids the raising of party funds through sale of tickets, this year's Jackson Day participants were solicited for contributions. Those donating the required amount received dinner invitations.

Tonight's banquets are supposedly belated celebrations of the third term victory last November. But Democratic leaders said this was no time for politics and dinner speakers were expected to dwell primarily on the theme of unity for defense.

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker will address the Los Angeles banquet. The Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, will speak in Tennessee, Senate Leader Alben W. Barkley and House Leader John W. McCormack in Massachusetts, and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Former Postmaster General James A. Farley in New York.

'State' to Be Run By Badger Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Badger Girls' State will make its debut this June, when approximately 125 girls, juniors in high school, will assemble in Madison to participate in a week's "laboratory" course in citizenship and practical political science. The girls will have a chance to see just how the various units of government work in a democratic country.

Acting under the basic laws of Wisconsin, they will elect officers, maintain a Legislature, pass laws, form courts, and have a chance to see, from the inside, just how the wheels of government go around.

The Badger Girls' State will be patterned after the Badger Boys' State, which will be held for the third time this summer, at Ripon, Wisconsin. The Girls' State, however, will pay particular attention to the gradually increasing participation of women in civic life.

Housing the Badger Girls' State in Chadbourne Hall on the University of Wisconsin campus is particularly fitting, since this was the first dormitory at the University built especially for women students, in the days when co-eds were a novelty, and women's place was still considered exclusively in the home.

The Badger Girls' State is sponsored by the Wisconsin American Legion Auxiliary.

Fat Exports Licensed

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The State Department said last night that the placing of fats and oils under the export licensing control, as ordered by President Roosevelt, would be "adjusted in such a way as to safeguard the competitive position of United States agriculture in foreign markets."

The Department, in making public the text of the proclamation signed by the President while on his southern cruise, said in a statement that "subjecting an article or material to the export licensing requirement does not indicate the establishment of an embargo, but simply makes available controls whichc can be uitlized in varying degree if and when the need arises.

The proclamation extends the export licensing control, after April 15, to 51 new items, including animal, fish, and mineral oils, fats and grease, vegetable oil seeds, and other oil-bearing raw materials, cork, and certain explosives and chemicals.

A series of similar proclamations in recent months have placed a long list of commodities, including virtually every commodity of use in warfare, under the licensing system. The licensing system was authorized by Congress last July to give the President broad powers to conserve strategic materials for national defense.

John B. Gordon, Secretary of the Bureau of Raw Materials for the American vegetable oils and fats industries, said in a statement that the executive order "has long been anticipated by the trade and its effect largely discounted."

Mr. Gordon said it was to be assumed that the Administrator of export controls, in recommending that the President issue the order, "had in mind that while there is a surplus at present, this surplus is not as large as appears on the surface." Moreover, Mr. Gordon said, the surplus exists only in one or two major items, such as lard and cottonseed oil, with no appreciable surplus in butter and a "definite shortage of other important oils and fats."

Checks Paid to Lincoln as Legislator Found in Files of Illinois Statehouse

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29 (AP)—Abraham Lincoln's pay checks for services, as an Illinois legislator, have been found among yellowed, century-old Statehouse files, and will be turned over to the State Historical Library, State Auditor Arthur C. Lueder said yesterday.

The old salary warrants indorsed by "A. Lincoln," vouchers for funds paid to Stephen A. Douglas and other documents of historical value were found.

Harry E. Pratt, Executive Secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association, said a study of the warrants disclosed that Lincoln drew his $4 a day salary even on days when he was absent from sessions of the Legislature, although the law specifically stated that payment should be governed by attendance.

In his four terms in the General Assembly, Lincoln drew 16 warrants, totaling $1,950, in salary and expenses. He served in the House from 1834 to 1841.

One receipt for $200 in legal fees is signed by Stephen A. Douglas for services in right of way litigation for a railroad.

Lincoln's last warrant received for legislative service was signed by Auditor James Shields, who later challenged Lincoln to a duel—which never materialized.

Pilot Held at Fault In Fatal Plane Crash

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The crash of a United Air Lines plane at Chicago Dec. 4 is attributed by the Civil Aeronautics Board to failure of Philip Scott, pilot, to exercise necessary "caution and skill." Ten persons were fatally injured in the accident.

The Board yesterday made seven recommendations, in connection with its inquiry, concerning installation of devices to warn of motor stalls and give pilots better vision in bad weather.

Mr. Scott, the Board found, erred in judgment in picking the short northwest runway at the Chicago Airport for his landing on a flight from New York.

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HOUSEKEEPER—Appreciate good home and $8 a week; light duties; 4 adults. 117 Lanark Rd., Brighton, Mass. Beacon 2484.

RAPID TYPIST—70 words per minute knowledge of billing preferable also typist-file clerk, 5½ day week. Write Box C-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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ADVERTISING BOOK MATCHES offer liberal earnings—full, spare time. Experience unnecessary. Factory direct. Low prices for fine quality, quick deliveries, help get orders; faster repeats. Liberal Commissions. All business firms prospects. Free Outfit. Instructions. American Match & Printing Co., Dept. 329M, 4822 South Trumbull Ave., Chicago

THUMB INDEXING

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For Sale or Rent

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

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Realtors, 272 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

IN THE Brattle Street section of Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., a very pleasant, sunny, ideally situated 8-room apartment in duplex house; all modern improvements, with oil heat and garage; handy to schools and to Harvard Square. For immediate occupancy, rent reduced to $70. Call Kirkland 2751.

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WELLESLEY, MASS.—6 rooms, bath, den, garage; $65 a month; lease for a year. Call Wellesley 1346-J.

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WE PAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
M. MILAN
287 Washington Street, Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors, Sealed proposals for reconstructing a section of State Highway in WALES (FAS 13C (1) (1940-1941)) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, April 22, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms; $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty; $1100. Minimum wage rates; $1.00, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 29, 1941.

Notice to Contractors, Sealed proposals for state highway and bridge reconstruction in REVERE-SALOUIS, FA 212-A(2) and FA 212-B(2) (1940) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, April 22, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms; $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty; $10,000. Minimum wage rates; $1.25, $0.80 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 29, 1941.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 144 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES TWO GOOD SIZE OFFICES, 1st floor. Ideal for practitioners, switchboard service. HOTEL HEMENWAY, Boston, KEN 4330.

PRACTITIONER'S office available 3 afternoons a week; also evening time. 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Call mornings, Kenmore 2575.

PRACTITIONER'S Office available part time, apply mornings, phone WHITE, LO. 5-3664, 11 W. 42nd St., Suite 1959, N. Y. C.

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

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PIANO TUNING

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room and board with a small family in attractive home. Aspinwall 8243.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

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ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C., ASTON MANOR, 41 Church St.—Rooms with or without private baths; meals optional; close business section, churches.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, attractive, homelike rooms; running water; overlooking The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 9400. M. PEAKES.

BOSTON—Select rooms, near The Mother Church; single and double, transient or permanent; Mrs. Breadmore, 230 Mass. Ave., Suite 3, Com. 1037.

BOSTON—Sunny single or double rooms in Hilltop; newly decorated; elevator; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 2790.

BOSTON—Sunny room in quiet apartment; shower; privileges. RICHARDSON, 16 Clearway Street.

BOSTON, MASS.—Large sunny room unfurnished room for rent; near subway. Tel. Kenmore 5492.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exclusive section, large sunny room; private lavatory; use of garage; game room; country surroundings; near city. Asp. 7318.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Ideally located, corner; running water, adjoining bath, large closet; business people; evenings-Sundays.

ROOMS WANTED

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SHIRTMAKERS
Also hand-tailored Neckwear
545 Boylston Street Boston Copley Square

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YOUNG MAN—Knowledge drafting, mathematics, some metal shop exper.; now with engineering company. Write Box X-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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LADIES' CHORUS
Conducted by internationally known artist. FREE VOICE TEST; also classes in DICTION FOR READERS. RA. 5-1965.

VIRGINIA FOREMAN
Teacher of Piano, highly recommended by ARTUR SCHNABEL. Beginners or Advanced Pupils.
30 East 63rd St., N. Y. C. Tel. RE 7-0700.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

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DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 monthly.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

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BESS prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, OR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.

PACKARDS

PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

It Pays to Shop
AT
E. E. FORBES
RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line"
103 NORTH 20TH

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy your Outdoor Furniture while Our Selections are Most Complete

FRANK TENNILLE'S FURNITURE CO.

For Your Easter and After Easter Dresses
Mayflower — Queen Make — McKettrick Classic, and Gay Gibson Juniors. Mary Lane and Junior Lane Coats.
Exclusive at
LAWRENCE'S
SOUTH COURT SQUARE

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Florida

CORAL GABLES

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Phone 4-2820
Anna L. Barlow

DAYTONA BEACH

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.

Shop here for a beautiful selection of linens, curtains, drapery materials, fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse.
A trial bundle appreciated.
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FORT MYERS

Flowers
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
Phone 206 2209 Carson Street

BE SURE AND TRY
Bradford Coffee Shop
1032 First Street
Specializing in Western Steaks and Florida Sea Foods

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Where Your Wishes Are Paramount"
Windsor Hotel Barber Shop
G. C. FRANKLYN RAYMOND CAY
Phone 5-4127, 5-6000, Jacksonville, Fla.

Columbia Losing Five of Faculty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Five members of the Columbia University faculty will retire on July 1, 1941, terminating periods of service ranging from 27 to 42 years, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, announced today. He named Dr. Arthur F. J. Remy, Villard professor of Germanic philology; Dr. Charles E. Lucke, mechanical engineering department head; Prof. Walter I. Slichter, electrical engineering department executive; Miss Isadore G. Mudge, reference librarian, and Dr. Katherine C. Reiley, adviser to women graduate students and head of Johnson Hall, graduate women's dormitory.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
4753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680
MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades

The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROBERTS BEACH HOTEL
» » DINING ROOM
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
3400 Collins Ave. Phone: 5-5821
Manager: Mrs. O. M. Sanborn of the "Blue Gentian" Restaurant SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

ORLANDO

ORLANDO
Steam Laundry
Central Florida's Only Certified Dry Cleaners
PHONE 3176
WINTER PARK 100

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
For your smart Easter Hat call at Orlando's Rendezvous for hats designed exclusively for you
By
INEZ THOMAS
2 WASHINGTON ST. ARCADE

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.
• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

For all kinds of reliable insurance
See
JOHN S. HORST
30 E. Church St., Phone 3713
ORLANDO, FLA.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Hypatia Foundation Garments
Manufactured in Orlando
ROZETTA BRAITHWAITE
Designer
in charge of fittings
3 Washington St., Arcade Tel. 2-1549

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

Select your
EASTER CARDS
GREETING CARDS GIFTS
at BEULAH'S
BOOK AND CARD SHOP
Lending Library Shell Novelties
450 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

TAMPA'S HEADQUARTERS
for Nationally Known Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS, RED CROSS and WALK-OVER'S
822 FRANKLIN STREET

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
East Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving the Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Packers and Shippers of Indian River Fruit in Gift Boxes
Featuring Temple and King Oranges, very finest quality. Every box Certified by Florida State Fruit Inspectors.
2702 South Dixie at Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, Florida

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler-Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMANS
527 Clematis @ West Palm Beach
Palm Beach @ Country Road and Sunset Avenue

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Ware
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

Nutting Floral Co.
Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 1776 171 Cotton Avenue

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Damp Wash—Thrifty—Rough Dry—Family Finish. A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

Call 3-2187
for
JOHNSON'S
COAL

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

Switzerland

BASEL

Neuanfertigen und umarbeiten
von
Steppdecken und Flachdeckbetten
Frau Schaarschmid
Riehenring 63
(BEDDING)

CONFISERIE TEA ROOM
WINIGER
Spalenberg 16
Spezialgeschäft für feine Dessert, Konfekt und Torten.
Tel. 4.09.85

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1.
(Electrician)

Frieda Schneider
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8. Tel. 2.69.81
(DRUG STORE)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

ZURICH

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 2.55.25

RASCHER & CO.
Bookstore, Art Shop
Limmatquai 50 (Unter den Bögen)
Beim Rathaus
ALL BOOKS AVAILABLE

Union S. Africa

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West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

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Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

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New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
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V. M. F. DAIRIES (Pty.) Ltd.
Jersey Dairy Branch
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

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Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices

Est. 1892
Phone 2235 3 lines

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
ESTIMATES FREE
203a Pietermaritz Street Ph. 4809

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2641 Night " 4428

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor, Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

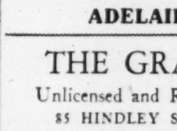
NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions
Catered For
126 King St. (1st floor) Phone B 1523
and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

J. MURRAY
STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS



Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Max Factor ★
Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

● PRINTER
Wallace Hickson
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SYDNEY MA 5516

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 Cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

GOLDEN CRUST BAKERY
South Australia's Largest and Most Modern Bakery
Gover St., No. Adelaide

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Columbia, by Schafer
Ingrid Bergman
Currently in "Adam Had Four Sons."

Adam Had Four Sons (Columbia)—Family saga which follows the fortunes and misfortunes of a household across a quarter of a century. Ingrid Bergman has the role of a governess, who comes to America to serve the family, is sent home after misfortune comes upon them, and returns later to serve the grown-up family and finally to marry the head of the household. There is also something about the faithless wife of one of the brothers and her affair with another of the family. Warner Baxter, Fay Wray, Susan Hayward, Richard Denning, Johnny Downs, Robert Shaw, Charles Lind, Helen Westley, June Lockhart.—Adults and mature young people.

Fantasia (Disney)—Elaborate experiment in combining sight and sound, with Walt Disney and his artists providing illustrations to music conducted by Leopold Stokowski and played by the Philadelphia Orchestra. The whole has been gathered into a two-hour movie concert with comments by Deems Taylor on the eight numbers in the program. At its best it is good entertainment, but there are minor lapses in taste, and exceptions have been noted on artistic grounds. Technicolor photography.—Adults and mature young people.

The Great Dictator (United Artists)—Chaplin's film returning to the screen. The actor has a double role, as a little Jewish barber and as Hynkel, the dictator. The two resemble each other so closely that they finally change places, the dictator to be dragged off by guards and the barber to mount the podium and denounce oppression and conquest. The film is in the mood of satirical humor, filled with abundant comicalities, until the oration which brings conclusion. Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie, Reginald Gardiner, Henry Daniell, Billy Gilbert.—Adults and young people.

I Wanted Wings (Paramount)—Handsome aerial photography decorating a film of the thrill variety about the training of army pilots. The story ranges broadly through familiar fields of prankishness, romance, distasteful—if absurd—intrigue, and some serious endeavor. Ray Milland, William Holden, Wayne Morris, Brian Donlevy, Constance Moore, Veronica Lake, Harry Davenport, Hobart Cavanagh.—Adults and young people.

Song of the Road (Stellar)—Sir Harry Lauder in his familiar manner, finding place for songs and monologue in the midst of a slender story about a Scottish minstrel and his domestic problems. Ruth Haven, Ethel Glendinning, Bruce Seton, Margaret Moffat, Campbell Gullan.—Family.

Tobacco Road (20th-Fox)—John Ford's film version, deriving from both the play and the novel. The dialogue has been freed of its profanity but the film is still a study of people whose lives are an appalling combination of degeneracy, poverty, immorality, and tragic dispossession. Charley Grapewin, Elizabeth Patterson, Marjorie Rambeau, Gene Tierney, Slim Summerville, Dana Andrews.—Adults.

Topper Returns (United Artists)—Entertaining combination of suspense and burlesque, spoof and spook, in a story, aided by trick photography, about a wraith assisting in the detection of a criminal. The film has been prepared in the mood of fun, with a laugh behind every secret panel. Carole Landis, Roland Young, Billie Burke, Dennis O'Keefe, Patsy Kelly, H. B. Warner, Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, George Zucco.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River."

Adults and Young People—"Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Gone With the Wind," "Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath."

Do You, Too?

Joe Vial

As you cut across the magic beam
Which opens up the door,
Don't you always want to push it
As you always did before?

Photograph Quiz Answer

179 pennies.

More Quizzes

16,000 miles.
$40.00.
16 minutes.
14 squares (9 small squares; 4 squares, made up of 4 small squares each; and 1 large square, made up of 9 small squares).

Photographic Quiz

By "Puzzlesmith"

How Many Coins?

Doubtless you are familiar with those guessing contests where you are asked to estimate the number of peas in a jar. Well, here's a jar half full of 1-cent pieces. And you have the added advantage in this contest of knowing that others have guessed the number of pennies before you. None of them guessed the correct number, however. But four competitors, whose guesses were near the mark, give you the advantage of trying again. Their estimates were 163, 169, 178, and 185 respectively. Now one of these numbers is 1 out, another 6 out, another 10 out, and the fourth 16 out. How many pennies did the jar contain?

More Quizzes

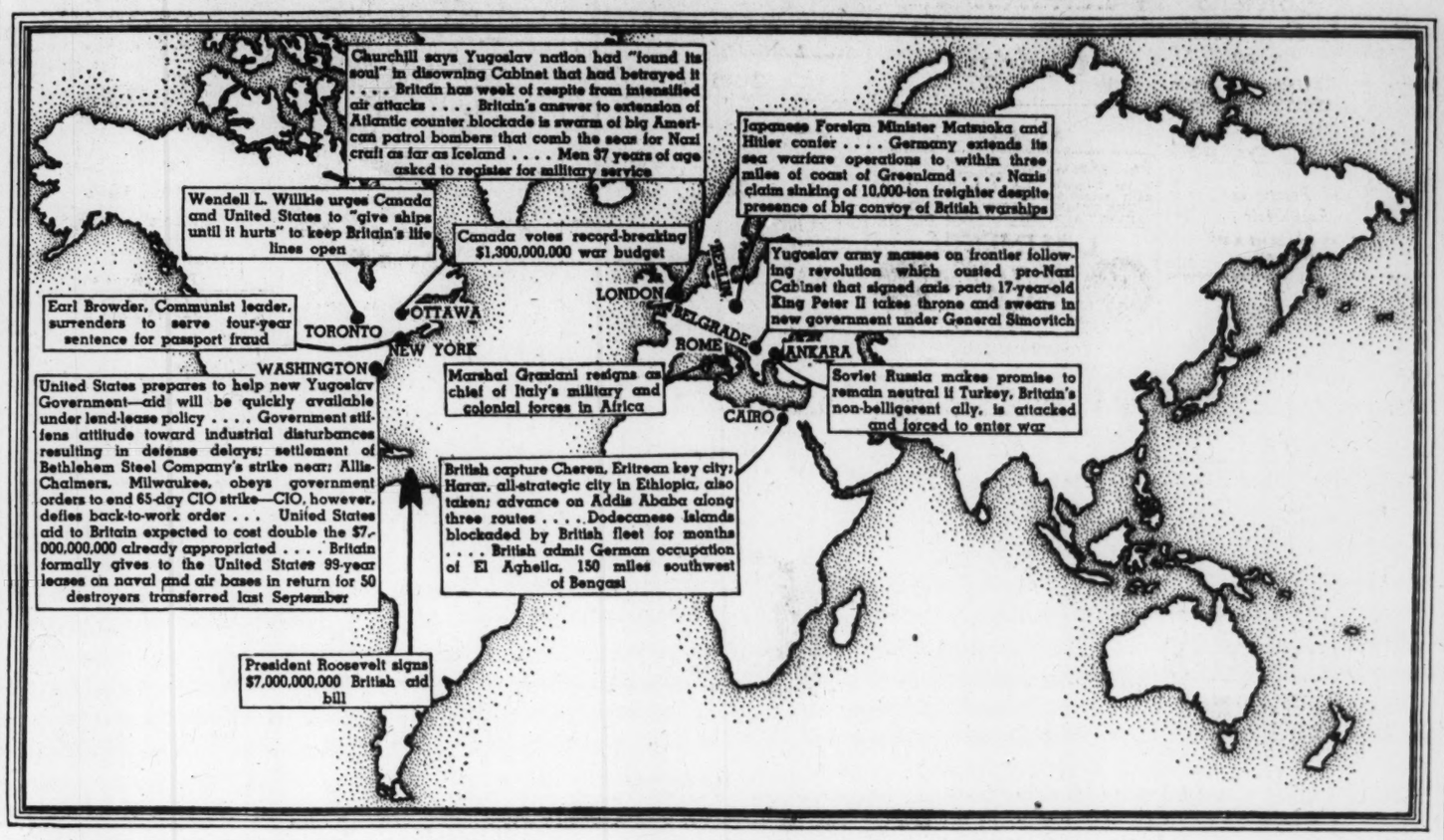
During his travels, a motorist has driven his car 24,000 miles and has worn out six tires, each of which traveled an equal distance. How far has each tire traveled?

A musician recently purchased a trumpet which cost him $30.00 more than one-fourth its price. How much did he pay for the trumpet?

By measurement, it was found that it took 20 minutes for a capacity flow of water from a pipe 2 inches in diameter to fill a certain tank. Now, if the capacity flow from an auxiliary pipe, 1 inch in diameter, were added to speed up the process, how long would it take to fill the tank?

Here's an opportunity to put your imagination to work again. Imagine four horizontal lines, each an inch apart, and arranged directly under one another. Then imagine four vertical lines, also one inch apart, and each cutting all four of the horizontal lines. How many squares do these lines form?

World News of the Week at a Glance


Churchill says Yugoslav nation had "found its soul" in disowning Cabinet that had betrayed it .... Britain has week of respite from intensified air attacks .... Britain's answer to extension of Atlantic counter blockade is swarm of big American patrol bombers that comb the seas for Nazi craft as far as Iceland .... Men 37 years of age asked to register for military service
Wendell L. Willkie urges Canada and United States to "give ships until it hurts" to keep Britain's life lines open
Canada votes record-breaking $1,300,000,000 war budget
Earl Browder, Communist leader, surrenders to serve four-year sentence for passport fraud
Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka and Hitler confer .... Germany extends its sea warfare operations to within three miles of coast of Greenland .... Nazis claim sinking of 10,000-ton freighter despite presence of big convoy of British warships
Yugoslav army masses on frontier following revolution which ousted pro-Nazi Cabinet that signed axis pact; 17-year-old King Peter II takes throne and swears in new government under General Simovitch
Soviet Russia makes promise to remain neutral if Turkey, Britain's non-belligerent ally, is attacked and forced to enter war
Marshal Graziani resigns as chief of Italy's military and colonial forces in Africa
United States prepares to help new Yugoslav Government—aid will be quickly available under lend-lease policy .... Government stiffens attitude toward industrial disturbances resulting in defense delays; settlement of Bethlehem Steel Company's strike near; Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee, obeys government orders to end 65-day CIO strike—CIO, however, defies back-to-work order ... United States aid to Britain expected to cost double the $7,000,000,000 already appropriated .... Britain formally gives to the United States 99-year leases on naval and air bases in return for 50 destroyers transferred last September
British capture Cheren, Eritrean key city; Harar, all-strategic city in Ethiopia, also taken; advance on Addis Ababa along three routes .... Dodecanese Islands blockaded by British fleet for months .... British admit German occupation of El Agheila, 150 miles southwest of Bengasi
President Roosevelt signs $7,000,000,000 British aid bill
OTTAWA
TORONTO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
BERLIN
BELGRADE
ROME
ANKARA
CAIRO

A Verse for Today ...

I sought the LORD, *and he heard me, and delivered me from all my fears.*—PSALMS 34:4.

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: There seems to be danger of shortages in zinc, aluminum, tungsten, and nickel. Some of us had a vague idea that any desired substance could be extracted from soy beans.

Chicago Daily News: Strangest cognomen brought to light in the 1940 census was that of the Southerner whose middle name is ⅝. Evidently the seventh passenger in the old-time seven-passenger car.

Party Fun

Hidden Carpenter's Tools

Distribute among your guests slips of paper containing the following sentences:

1. The officer handed Eric his eleventh coupon.
2. Robin, wren, chaffinch, and oriole are names of birds.
3. If I leave at six I shall arrive at nine.
4. The plan entailed elaborate preparations.
5. Jeff was so hungry after his long hike that he ate half of a raspberry pie.
6. The countess wore a purple velvet cape.
7. Two judges awarded the prizes.
8. The cobra ceased to struggle.

Ask each player to find the name of a carpenter's tool concealed in each sentence.

The correct answers are: Chisel, wrench, file, plane, rasp, level, saw, brace.

Daily Quotation

WE LIVE by faith; but faith is not the slave of text and legend. Reason's voice and God's, nature's and duty's, never are at odds.—WHITTIER.

In Lighter Vein

Small Average

Visitor: "How many students are there in the university?"
Guide: "About one in every five."—Home & Food.

Explained

"I just heard him say he was in close touch with the heads of several big organizations!"
"Yes, he's a barber!"—Heads Up.

Who?

The large factory had organized its own Home Guard, and the men were duly posted to guard the works.

The manager approached the main entrance, and the sentry, torn between duty and deference, challenger: "Halt, Mr. Brown! Who goes there?"—Tit-Bits.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"I don't believe your department store wrapping experience is an asset in this business!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"What Measure You Mete"

Stanford University, Calif.

When Mr. and Mrs. W——— decided three years ago that Mr. W——— should return to school and obtain his degree in engineering, one of the problems of adjustment involved was the leaving of their home, filled with their personal possessions.

It came to them that since their home had been a loving gift from their families, the best disposition of it would be to leave it substantially as it was, and rather than to attempt renting it at a definite profit, to have it house some young couple who otherwise might live in a somewhat less attractive setting. This they did, and throughout the time the house has been a truly helpful commodity.

Great was the gratitude of the student couple, moreover, when they found their own attitude reflected by those with whom they came in contact in northern California. They lived for nearly two years without paying any rent, in a most attractive cottage where they were able to give something other than money in return for their housing, and this experience resulted as well in a fine and lasting new friendship. The final year of their stay at Stanford University has been spent in a cozy small cottage whose rent approximates that gained from the renting of their own home. Their initial attitude has resulted in rich gain, rather than in any loss to them.

Daily Anecdote

The Better Way

Once during the war between the States, Lincoln's kind words for the South resulted in a stern rebuke from an elderly lady who happened to be present.

"Why do you speak well of your enemies," she demanded, "rather than destroy them?"

"Why, Madam," replied Lincoln with gentle patience, "do I not destroy my enemies when I make them my friends?"

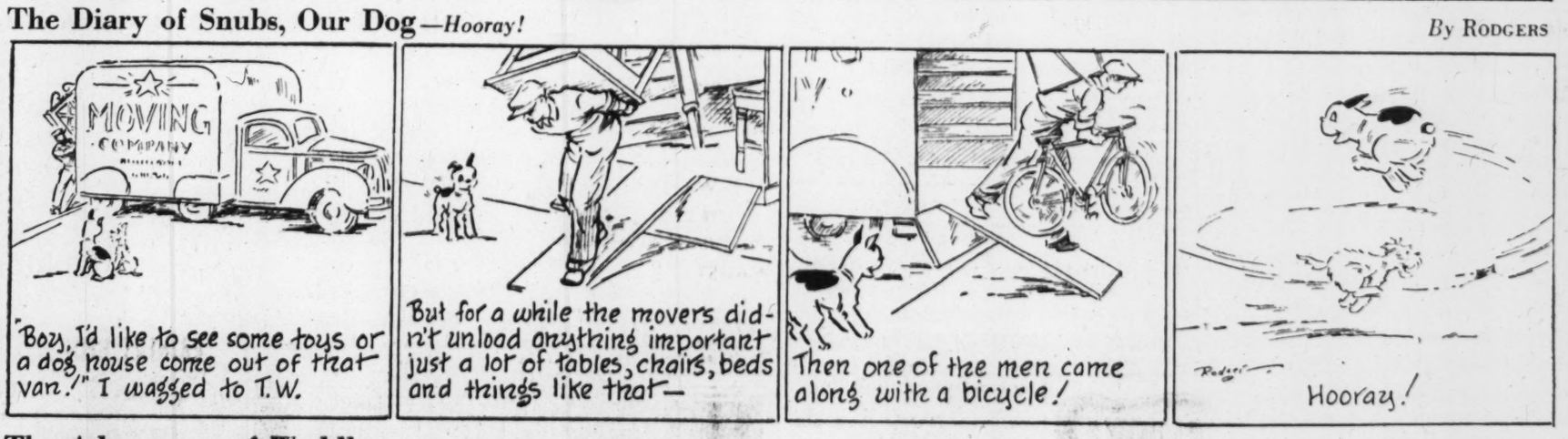
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Making Camp*

By LE PELLEY

THE BOAT IS A LONG WAY FROM THE BASE OF OUR OPERATIONS. I THINK WE OUGHT TO CAMP ASHORE, MR. DUBBS
JUST AS YOU SAY, PROFESSOR
HERE WE ARE ACTUALLY ON LOST ISLAND..
AND I DON'T EVEN FEEL LOST!
WOW.. WHAT A LOT OF SKY AND OCEAN...
WOULDN'T THIS BE A GRAND PLACE TO LIVE?
YES... BUT ON THE OTHER HAND I'D RATHER LIKE TO GET A POST-CARD NOW AND THEN!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hooray!*

By RODGERS


MOVING COMPANY
"Boy, I'd like to see some toys or a dog house come out of that van!" I wagged to T.W.
But for a while the movers didn't unload anything important just a lot of tables, chairs, beds and things like that—
Then one of the men came along with a bicycle!
Hooray!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That Changes the Picture*

By THE HAGERS

"I CHOSE BALDPATE," SAID MAYOR DRAKE. "PERHAPS IT WAS A BIG MISTAKE.
COME MEET HIM; HEAR HIS THEORY OF WHAT HE TERMS 'EFFICIENCY.'"
BALDPATE! AS WE WALKED DOWN THE HALL I PICTURED HIM—STERN, LEAN, AND TALL.
"COME IN!" 'TWAS BALDPATE, WITHOUT DOUBT, BUT HE WAS JOLLY, SHORT, AND STOUT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Arithmetic of Conquest

Nobody reads statistics.

Every cub reporter knows that rule.

"Tell the story in terms of John Smith . . . John Smith's family . . . John Smith's dog. . . ."

But today is an exception. There are some statistics dictated by a man named Hitler.

And to the John Smiths of five countries, and to the families of John Smiths, the total forms the most tragic burden in the world.

You can say it quickly.

It is four billion dollars.

It is Hitler's bill to Norway, to Denmark, to Belgium, to the Netherlands, and to France. It is purely a business proposition. These countries lost their wars. They must pay the expenses of the armies of occupation—$4,200,000,000 a year.

Germany didn't make the figure public. Perhaps the Nazis knew that nobody reads statistics and thought that the world wouldn't be interested.

But Britain was interested. A parliamentary secretary recently put the figures together and explained them to the House of Commons.

He couldn't get the amounts for Poland, for Rumania, or for Bulgaria. But even without them the total compares quite favorably with all that Germany paid in reparations for the War of 1914-18.

And even a world which is not interested in figures, and has forgotten them, will remember the protest that Germany made over the "iniquities of Versailles." It will remember the conviction with which German statesmen assailed the "astronomical" demands of the Dawes and Young plans. It will remember how convincingly the Reich's economists proved that Germany could not pay . . .

But Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France must pay. Their economy has been disrupted by war, their markets shut off. Their raw materials are restricted, and their supplies requisitioned by a conqueror. Yet France, for instance, is charged more than twice the actual cost of maintaining the Reich's legions on French soil; and the Germans are using the difference to "purchase" an interest in French industry.

If John Smith is a Norwegian, it will cost him $100 a year. If he is a Netherlander, it will amount to about $25 annually. Nor does the burden stop there. For hunger and want, also imposed, have followed in the footsteps of the Nazis.

There has been much argument over the cause of this privation. But the grim statistics today disclose the cause and the intent.

They show the uses of a conquered people.

A conquered people provide the means by which a conqueror may carry on his conquest.

It is as simple as that.

Senator Norris's Warning

William Green's answer to Senator Norris's warning against labor unions' charging high initiation fees to defense workers leaves the Senator's principal contention unanswered. Mr. Norris did not challenge the charter right of local unions to set these fees at their own figure, but he deplored the "frequently perfectly outrageous" rates that have been charged at military encampments. What Mr. Norris stressed is that public opinion will turn against unions if they insist on levying fees that suggest tribute for the right to work.

In his letter to the American Federation of Labor president, Senator Norris wrote as "one who has always believed in the labor movement." Mr. Green's answer is that local unions defend initiation fees on the ground that non-union men who secure employment in the defense areas have made no contribution toward wage scales which the locals had built up.

This view is open to the challenge that more than a single local is responsible for present wage levels. The improvement in wages and labor conditions in the United States has come about through the efforts of more than one generation and more than a single union. Moreover, in the case of military encampments, prevailing rates of pay have been approved by the Government which, in the present emergency, could set its own labor standards.

Mr. Green's statement of the case for local unions does not alter two key facts. First, past sacrifices of some locals afford no general or sound defense of "outrageous" fees. Second, labor groups which exercise charter privileges to demand such fees weaken public confidence in unions, so that, as Mr. Norris warns, Congress may take action which might be "injurious to labor's cause."

Conciliation Wins

Settlement of the Bethlehem Steel strike was achieved by conciliation. The Department of Labor may cite the result as vindicating its policy of trying to get participants of a labor dispute to settle it themselves without calling in the new National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

It is elementary good labor practice to let spokesmen for employers and employees meet of their own accord and deal directly with each other—if they can and will. That is what took place in Bethlehem, with Federal and State conciliators helping the two parties to arrive at an understanding.

The settlement seems reasonable. An election under the Employees Representation Plan—the immediate cause of controversy—is held in abeyance pending a court review of a National Labor Relations Board ruling that the E. R. P. is a company union and illegal. The company had appealed the ruling and a judicial decision has been awaited for a year and a half. Present action should hasten it.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee has won recognition as the bargaining agency for its own members, and assurance of a hearing for grievances. It has lost some public sympathy by violence attending the strike and by its interruption of vital defense production.

There is some reason to believe that knowledge of public disapproval and the possibility that, if the strike went on, more drastic Government intervention would be demanded hastened agreement through conciliation. Conciliation is useful. But it should be more effective before the strike stage is reached. The public's increasing impatience with defense-damaging disputes, and potential action by the new mediation board, should help it to be so.

Little Hands

They are such busy hands, those hands of a little boy or girl. It seems they just can't keep from doing things or getting into places they shouldn't. Exploring a mother's sewing cabinet. Delving into a bureau drawer or a closet left open. Putting the scissors or some kitchen utensil to an unwonted and disturbing use. Restless little hands that add to the distractions of a mother's crowded day.

They are just as busy outdoors, too, as in. Getting hold of a saw or hatchet or something else hazardous for tiny fingers. Finding a hoptoad or something else strange and fascinating to play with. Solving the mystery of gate latches. And, always, managing to become as grimy as possible. Venturesome little hands that find so much to do.

Always eager to assist are those little hands, but sometimes terribly in the way. They would help a mother with the dishes, though she knows how they would prolong and imperil the process. Wanting to carry something that little hands can spill or break. And "I'm going to help Daddy" usually means that the bolt or the tool that he has put aside for the moment is not there when he reaches for it.

Active, exasperating, lovable little hands! It isn't mischief that urges them on but a mind that is full of absorbing curiosity about all the wonderful things there are. For the child world is ever as James Whitcomb Riley described it:

> How always fair it was and fresh and new—
> How every affluent hour heaped hearts and eyes
> With treasures of surprise.

Those little hands will find their "treasures of surprise" somewhere and somehow. The difficulty, and the responsibility, too, of mothers and fathers is to provide them, as much as possible, with right tasks. For that time, so soon past, when everything is fair and fresh and new, is a plastic period. It is the springtime for the sowing of influences and impressions.

Little hands now, but hands that will shape the tomorrow for what it shall be. Hands that will be either skillful and strong or weak and undependable. Hands that may smooth the later years of those who reared them, or be heedlessly neglectful. Busy little hands that alternately vex and gladden. They are entitled to all the time and thought and understanding that can be given them—both for what they mean now and for what they shall do hereafter.

A Carnegie Museum technician says "Fantasia" portrays a giant tyrannosaurus rex of the Cretaceous period battling a stegosaurus of the Jurassic period—which are 90,000,000 years apart. Even Hollywood's slight mistakes are on a gigantic, stupendous, colossal scale.

Our Readers Say—

"We Will Have Courage"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is one way that war can be won. That is by saying good-by to fear.

The isolationists in America are trying their best to ferret out each and every fear, great and little, and keep reminding us every day in many ways how afraid we are or ought to be.

We are told the President is seeking dictatorial powers, and are asked to be afraid.

We are told there may be another A. E. F., and are asked to be afraid.

We are told to be afraid of the future taxes, and of all inconveniences in our daily lives.

We are told we may have to convoy our ships and are reminded how dreadfully afraid we should be of that idea.

We are told of all the mistakes of England and how we should fear her. (In spite of the obvious evidence that we can live at peace with her.)

We are told of Europe's interminable wars and how we should be afraid of them.

We are told, finally, that the only answer is to sit here, armed to the teeth, (and how much will that cost?) and wait. If we are then attacked, it will be, of course a last-ditch fight. We will have no allies, no advance posts, no front-lines which might act as buffers or shock absorbers.

We can follow the isolationists' advice, and sit here afraid. We can sit and watch the Nazi philosophy spread over Europe, Asia, and Africa and possibly South America. But we cannot expect a pleasant world arranged to our liking and to our ideals.

Or we can say, "We know there are dangers, but we will have the world arranged the way we like it. We will have courage and we will not be brow-beaten. We will have security for our country, for ourselves and for our children. We will not live in a perpetual armed camp, awaiting attack, for that is not the American way. The colonies were not founded that way. The West was not won that way. We are Americans still and we have not grown soft. We will go out and meet danger, face down fear ourselves, each of us, inside himself. We are the most powerful country and we WILL not let the light of liberty be extinguished in the world while there is still life in us."

Garrison, N. Y. B. W. FRAZIER

The Press's Responsibility

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation of the excellence of The Christian Science Monitor. For many years I've been searching for a daily newspaper that reflected a sense of news values, as well as a constant disregard of mere sensational appeal. After reading the Monitor for the past six months, I am delighted to find that it fully meets those specifications.

When the publishers of some newspapers are criticized for the cheap sensational character of their papers, they are apt to protest that "we must give the public what it wants." The truth is that the public taste for cheap sensationalism has been developed by these very same newspapers. By far the greater number of newspaper publishers have based their policy on the easiest way to increase circulation with little or no regard for their great responsibility in forming and educating the taste of their readers.

For the sterling excellence of its editorials and the alert comprehension of its special-article writers, as well as their delightful literary style, the Monitor is to be given unstinted praise. L. C. PARKER

Boston

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Time for Sacrifice

WHEN YOU ARE TEMPTED TO DEMAND HIGHER PROFITS OR WAGES; JUST REMEMBER WHAT THOSE MEN ARE GETTING!
INDUSTRY
LABOR
PUBLIC OPINION

'Well, Lady, I'll Tell You—'

When I got into the taxi, the radio was going full blast. Like this: "First select a large head of cauliflower. When you have removed outer leaves and excess stem ——"

It seemed an odd program to interest a taxi driver.

I looked at his identification certificate, with the picture. A mild-looking young man, with slicked-down black hair, a round face, a determined chin, an expression of incomparable incorruptibility.

Slapping down the flag he turned negligently, gave me an austere, appraising look, said, with resignation, "Where to, Lady?"

I told him. I expected he would turn off the radio. But no. The professionally housewifely voice continued its chant about oven temperature, a glass baking-dish, a certain kind of cheese. It was all plain, clear, simple; a child could follow the directions— but why should a taxi driver be interested?

* * *

It bored me. If I were in the market for cooking lessons I would not take them in a taxicab, on the way to a business appointment. And the ineffable smugness of the teacher seemed, at the moment, quite a lot to endure.

On the other hand, maybe being a taxi driver was quite a lot to endure, too. I have read humorous stories in papers and magazines, setting forth what taxi drivers' private thoughts are about passengers. The chief complaint seems to be passengers' crashing inquisitiveness. They always want to know how he became a taxi driver, how many children he has, how tips are, is business good, did he go to college, is he eligible for the draft. The drivers say it gets to be a bore.

So I didn't ask him to turn off his cooking lesson. For one thing a taxi driver who deliberately let a cooking lesson into his cab marked himself as out of the ordinary run. What was the answer?

In an earlier age this young man would have been booming around the Arena, with enormous white horses hitched to a clattering chariot. As I look back on it, maybe he was anyway. His driving was that brand, all done with only one hand on the wheel. It seemed an odd combination. Steeplechase driving—a lesson in how to make something with cauliflower and cheese in a glass baking dish.

When it was time for us to part, my curiosity overcame me. I said, "Are you one of the men with a hobby of cooking one reads about?"

He was scrabbling a handful of change out of his pocket, poking around to find the coins to give me.

As he spilled the change into my hand he gave me a waggishly mysterious look and said, "Well, Lady, I'll tell you. Amateur—nothing! When I get just a little more fed up with this business, I'm gonna get a job cookin' at the Waldorf. Get it, Lady?" With which he flung me an enormous, derisive grin which seemed to say, "There, I guess that'll hold you!" clashed his gears and was gone, in a roar of exhaust.

* * *

This morning he passed me, in the Square. His radio was going, full blast. A smooth, homely, calico - apron - and - sunny - kitchen voice was undulating, "When you have sifted the flour, added the shortening, you ——"

He caught my eye. Jerking his thumb toward the radio he called at me with a great whoop of laughter, "Get it, Lady?"

You want to know what I think? I don't think he listens to the cooking lessons. I think it's just to get rid of the same old questions from passengers. And that in about a month from now he'll have figured out something new. JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Old Home Town

By Frank L. Perrin

There is a common possession, perhaps somewhat carelessly valued and not greatly esteemed by some, unless it be that circumstances, the urge of adventure, or the promise of opportunity, may have persuaded restless feet to take them on migratory quests to North, or South, or East, or West. That unpretentious and unassuming place is the old home town, the scene of boyhood and girlhood adventure, or perhaps the homely trading center with crude stores along board sidewalks adorned with hitching-posts to which patient farm horses were tethered. There, also, is the school, now grown to pretentious proportions, which a generation or two ago was an institution designed to supplement the work of teachers and students in the one-room district schools of that period.

From such a home town as that thus indifferently described there came to me, a few days ago, an urgent invitation to return there in August next as a guest at a home-coming celebration. The names of the committee members appearing in the printed announcement, or at least some of them, are those of youngsters when I knew them or their parents. Just how, or why, they found me out, I do not know. A prophet, even, is without honor in his own, or his old, country. Perhaps some of these youngsters, now grown sedate and a little gray, can recall, or have been told, that long ago I went occasionally to a party, to a spelling bee, or on a community sleighride with one of their aunts, or a grandmother, or that in the years just after graduation my shingle adorned the front of a two-story office building in the old home town.

* * *

Well, all that happened, that might have happened, and that didn't happen, was in a beautiful village, now a city, in northwestern Wisconsin. In those earlier days it was the center of a prosperous merchant-milling industry. It was before the great flour mills of Minneapolis were built, and long before the wheat from the Red River Valley, then undeveloped, began to flow to market. The mills in "our town," four or five in number, were operated by waterpower. The river supplying a never-failing flow was the trout stream which meandered through our farm six miles above. The waters, cold and rapid all along the course, seemed finally to become impatient to reach Lake St. Croix. So at the "Falls" they rushed down a series of steep inclines, at the foot of which dams were built to impound and imprison them.

There were no railroads in Northern Wisconsin in those days, and none leading even to St. Paul, beyond the lake. So the vast tonnage from the flour mills at the Falls was transported by wagons, drawn by four or six horses, to steamboat landings ten or twelve miles distant. These lake ports, so called, were the depots which supplied the surrounding country with merchandise. This was a seasonable industry, all too frequently. Boats ran only when the lake was clear of ice, and so it was that when the supply of staples was exhausted at the landing stores the customer, while he might always be right, was obliged to wait until May or June for sugar, or molasses, or boots and suspenders. It was precarious, to say the least.

* * *

Tender memories cling to the old place. Of these one does not often speak publicly or write that the careless or unthinking may read. There were those in and about the town who were loved, some because they were our own, and some because, either in adversity or in success, they were friends. There is the cherished memory of the girl from the college city who came there, of the two boys, one long gone, who came to us in the little house down the street by the "South Fork," and amusing memories, one recalled when Ash Wednesday came recently, of Milo Pierce, who allowed that during Lent that year, long ago, he would try not to drink quite so much water.

There is the grateful recollection that when my father was brought back to the home town for the last time, the little city of which he was once the Mayor closed its shop and store doors, its offices, and even its groggeries, which he had so strenuously sought to close long before, to pay silent tribute to the man all loved and honored.

Another who must not be forgotten is the editor of the old town's paper in those departed years. He had a gentle and insinuating way of inviting me, on the occasion of his infrequent absences or indispositions, to sit in for him and do the best I could as lay editor. It must have been that in this experience some bit of printer's ink got on my hands. During all the years since then it, or the memory of it, has remained. It has, I hope progressively, taken me to all the cardinal points of my favorite compass.

But I would be glad to go back to see where the office shingle once invited unsuspecting clients to my second-story office, and to discover, in the home-coming crowd, some of the boys and girls I knew before their hair grayed or parchment-wrinkles made their faces even more beautiful.

The Wide Horizon

The War Opens Many Eyes

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

In time of war thoughts strain forward. Few look backward, unless it be to seek points of comparison. Yet I have found among friends and acquaintances a tendency to re-read old books if only as a means of whiling away the blackout hours or of taking a mental holiday. Since the war began some eighteen months ago, few of us have had holidays. War work of one kind or another has been too urgent. Mental holidays are another thing. I have found them refreshing.

By an odd chance I began my mental holidays by re-reading Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." I had not read it since it appeared in 1887 or 1888. I found it so beautifully written that I finished at a sitting his story of Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 2000.

Then I turned to Dickens. Pictures he drew of England a century ago, his fierce contempt of class distinctions, his exposure of social evils, and his stories of goodwill among what were then called the English "lower classes," are very impressive. We see the same goodwill among our "common people" today—without the abuses that Dickens helped to sweep away. And we see in retrospect something of the England that Karl Marx observed as an exile, and from which he drew his censure of capital and part of his doctrine of the "class struggle."

* * *

This war has opened many eyes. We are more nearly a united people than we have been within living memory. Pretty well everywhere—except among Communists on the extreme Left and a handful of belated sympathizers with Naziism or Fascism on the extreme Right—political and social sectarianship has gone by the board. An officer who preached the virtues of the "old school tie" in the handling of soldiers has been reprimanded by the Prime Minister for "making a goose of himself"; and obstinate believers in the "materialist philosophy of history," dear to the disciples of Karl Marx, have been shocked by the apostasy of the ablest of our younger Communists, John Strachey.

Mr. Strachey had a wide following among the intellectually half-fledged youth of Britain. His good faith was as obvious as were his grievous errors. He really believed that economic materialism contained the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Now he has written a book called "A Faith to Fight For" in which he turns his back on Communist "truth" and preaches the doctrine of love and devotion to truthfulness for its own sake.

This will not, I imagine, be Mr. Strachey's last book. He will discover that neither love, nor truthfulness for its own sake, enters into Communist or Nazi doctrine. The other day he told a friend how embarrassed and shocked by his "conversion" had been an audience of undergraduates who clung to belief in the materialistic conception of history and in economics as the basis of society. It was, he said, much as if he had used obscene language in a drawing room. I think it must rather have been as though devotees of Euclid were told that there is truer truth in the Sermon on the Mount.

* * *

Whatever may be the sequel to Mr. Strachey's "conversion," the conversion itself is an interesting phenomenon. I have been expecting something of the sort among our "Leftists" for a year or more. The impact of the war upon our people has altered their standards of value. It has driven them back upon the things that matter, and it has taught them that in hours of trial men of goodwill instinctively agree about what matters most, whatever class of society they may belong to.

Not only have our Labor leaders and other professing Socialists shouldered burdens and accepted responsibilities that have made of them positive co-operators in the life of the nation, but men who looked upon Labor leaders as thinly-disguised revolutionaries, have learned to see things from a broader standpoint. The spontaneous helpfulness of the "common people" in fire-fighting, in air-raid shelters, and amid other unforeseen circumstances has been a revelation that Dickens would have rejoiced in, while Edward Bellamy might have seen in it an earnest of better things to come.

We have still to win the war. Then, when it is won, the harder task of winning the peace for ourselves and for humanity will confront us. But what I have re-read in my "mental holidays," and have seen around me, makes me believe that, this time, we shall win both the war and the peace.

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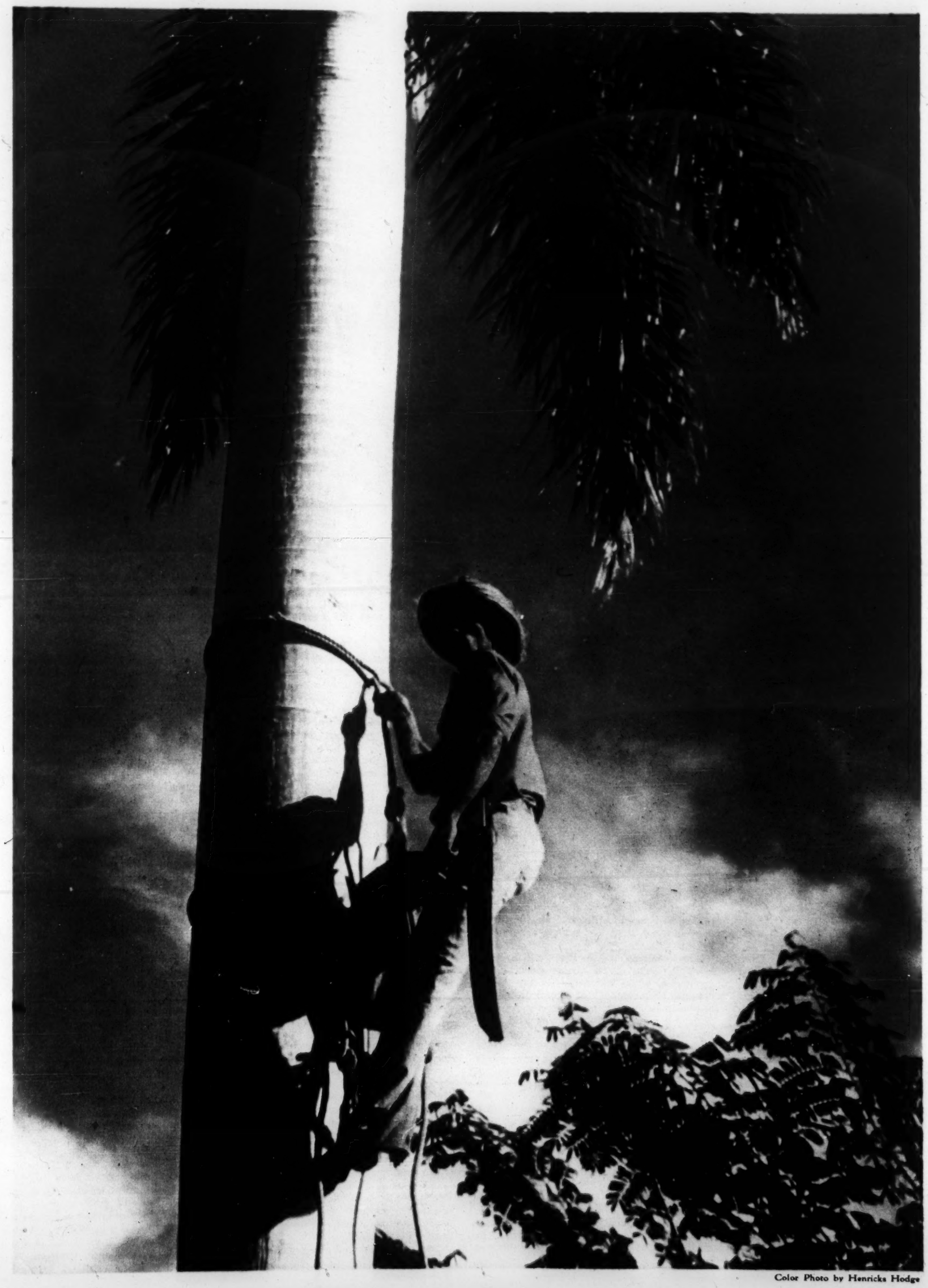
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MARCH 29, 1941



Color Photo by Henricks Hodge

THE CUBAN WAY OF CLIMBING A GIANT PALM AT SOLEDAD. *See Pages 8-9.*

IS LABOR A MONOPOLY? • • • By Edna Marshall Zollars • • • Page Three

Lord Beaverbrook on the Job

By Walter W. Cunningham

© British Combine, Wide World

A KEY MAN IN BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORT

Lord Beaverbrook (Top Left) Leaving the White House After Lunching With President Roosevelt; the Aircraft Minister's Benign Expression (Left) Is Produced by the Check for £100,000 Which Belgian Officials Are Presenting as a Token of Support to Britain's Cause

LORD BEAVERBROOK is worthy of an Horatio Alger. He sprang from lowly stock and before he was out of his twenties had made a fortune. His present position as Minister of Aircraft Production in Great Britain—a job which is paramount in achieving success in the war—has little relation to his early training, but it has been marked by a characteristic that has animated all his work, a genius for organization. If he had been asked to build ships instead of planes, it is not too much to assume the result would have been the same.

When there is a job to do, Lord Beaverbrook gets it done. He has an uncanny faculty for picking the right men. That he immediately did upon taking over his present job last May. And once he appointed the men he wanted, he adopted the motto of his chief, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and ordered all departments to "go full steam ahead." His restless energy gave his assistants little time to think. Planes were needed. Production was stepped up immediately, and soon the factory output was more than double what it had been for a similar period the previous year. The purchase of planes abroad, particularly in America, was also vastly increased, and a renewed confidence spread among the people whose hopes had been somewhat shattered by the adverse turn of events across the English Channel.

The time was ripe for change in Britain. Lord Beaverbrook cut across red tape and discarded, when the necessity arose, the established custom of communicating orders in writing. If he wanted something done, he picked up a receiver and gave his instructions over the telephone. This had its complications, but it had the prime merit of preventing delay, and time was a great factor in the war. In the early weeks of his aircraft job he was spending two million pounds a day. But money was no object in a struggle that had everything at stake.

So Lord Beaverbrook goes on. Every day the situation improves, so far as aircraft output is concerned in Britain. The steady stream of production swells, and with it the hope grows that the initiative will definitely pass from the totalitarian to the democratic side in the war. Mr. Churchill has been highly complimentary to Lord Beaverbrook. As far back as August of last year, he spoke of the output and repair of British aircraft and engines as not only splendid but astounding.

An oft-quoted incident in the career of Lord Beaverbrook throws more light on his character than perhaps a volume could show. It was the first day in his new job, and he was in an inquisitive mood. He gathered around him the men in charge of airplane construction. How long would it take to make deliveries? he asked. Three months was the answer. Now Lord Beaverbrook is not without a sense of humor. "I want to know," he rejoined, "how many you can deliver tomorrow morning." There was a ring of sincerity in his voice, and an abiding faith in himself and the men around him. His words proved effective. The men buckled down with a will. He soon brought about the merger of aircraft factories, won the workers over to dispensing with week ends, and had the industry on a new basis.

As William Maxwell Aitken, he was the son of a Presbyterian minister in Canada. His father had emigrated from Scotland—where genius flourishes in a thatched cottage—and settled in Ontario. There young Aitken spent his early days before moving to New Brunswick. He received a public school education, and from that foundation branched out into business. His interests were diversified, embracing electricity, cement, timber, and banking. Out of these he accumulated $5,000,000. He was then 30. He left for England.

* * *

On English soil he soon entered politics. He became Private Secretary to Mr. Bonar Law. Into politics he carried the same forceful character and imagination which he had employed in his native Dominion. He was elected a member of Parliament soon after he landed, and in about six years became a peer of the realm.

He quickly came to realize the power of the press. Fleet Street drew him into its arms. At that time the Daily Express was a problem to its owners. Lord Beaverbrook took it over and injected new life into it. He brightened its pages, condensed its news, adapted modern methods to newspaper work, and exhibited a striking degree of enterprise.

This was later manifested also in the Sunday Express, which he founded in 1921, and in the Evening Standard, in which he acquired a controlling interest. Two examples of this enterprise are known to the world, although not generally associated with Lord Beaverbrook. One is H. V. Morton, whose delightful travel articles sent the circulation of the Daily Express up by leaps and bounds. Later Mr. Morton went to the Daily Herald. Another example is David Low, the famous cartoonist, whose humorous and pungent drawings appeared and still appear in the Evening Standard. Both men embellished the pages of the Beaverbrook press, and in turn found a widespread and responsive audience. Lord Beaverbrook knew and still knows how to pick them.

But while Lord Beaverbrook had an eye for talent he also had that quality common among prosperous newspaper publishers of knowing what the public wanted. He took advantage of the revulsion against class ideas and appealed to the popular thought. It was said of him and of Lord Rothermere that they were the popular press and not merely representatives of it.

* * *

Popular education had spread, and with it the popular press. There was a demand for information, and Lord Beaverbrook came in on the crest of the wave of that demand. The papers which he controlled attained a big circulation, but it is no reflection upon them to say they never achieved the prestige of The Times, The Sunday Observer—which was edited by one of the most outstanding journalists in the world, J. L. Garvin—and The Manchester Guardian.

If at times Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express seemed to be a bit sensational, it was only in line with the conception of the press held by the English humorist and Parliamentarian, A. P. Herbert, that those who cannot afford their pleasures otherwise will get them from their daily papers. Lord Beaverbrook's interest in his papers was turned over to his son, but he did not cease to hold a guiding hand over them.

In the last analysis he is a newspaperman. At the same time he is a man of extraordinary ability for organization. He has come to be known as the "Beaver," because of his industry and persistence. The problem of aircraft production has put his ability to a severe test. But no one for an instant doubts that he will emerge from the situation triumphantly.

Is Labor a Monopoly?

By Edna Marshall Zollars

WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor, was testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the lease-lend bill. The A. F. of L., he said, was behind all aid to Britain short of war, but listed four changes favored in the Administration bill. Among these was a specific provision safeguarding labor-standard laws. When a committee member remarked that this amendment might be misinterpreted as indicating labor is not willing to make sacrifices, President Green replied that labor is as ready as any citizen to make sacrifices for democracy, but that labor had learned from experience that when social gains are suspended it is harder to restore them than it was to pass them originally.

As evidence of labor's willingness to do its part in the defense program, Mr. Green pointed to two important branches of the A. F. of L. engaged in defense work—the metal trades department and the building trade group—which have laid down a fixed policy not to take part in strikes on this work. Mr. Green did not explain that the policy of no strikes, and arbitration of disputes, offered by the metal trades department, and a low, uniform union initiation fee by the building trades are both based upon continued "closed-shop" policy on defense projects, including exaction of a tribute and union qualification of the unorganized as well as organized labor for the right to work on a defense project. Case after case has been cited upon the House floor during the past few months of such requirements in the building of cantonments to house conscripted Army trainees.

* * *

There is no question of the willingness of the rank and file of labor, organized and unorganized, to make sacrifices, but there seems to be a grave question whether some of those who make their living out of unionism are completely interested in the necessities of defense, or partly in turning the defense emergency to their profit. At the time of Mr. Green's testimony, four strikes were occurring in vital defense industries, said to be C. I. O.-inspired: the Allis-Chalmers plant, Milwaukee, Wis., in which the A. F. of L. was also involved; the Bethlehem plants at Bethlehem and at Johnstown, Penna., and the Babcock & Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N. J. The Allis-Chalmers strike involved $26,000,000 and the Bethlehem strikes involved $1,000,000,000 in defense orders. The union demanded full pay for time out on strike at the Milwaukee plant.

The ugliness of industrial monopoly has been well publicized. Frequently indictments are entered against such combinations in "restraint of trade," after years of public apathy and lack of enforcement of the antitrust laws. The Temporary National Economic Committee, known as the Monopoly Committee; the Antitrust Division, Justice Department; and the Securities and Exchange Commission have all played prominent part in exposing monopolistic practices in industries. Aside from much probing that was seemingly designed to harass rather than to improve, sufficient proof of racketeering industrial practices has been uncovered to call forth a general demand for correction.

* * *

The Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, under Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold, has included labor practices in its antimonopoly actions. Particular allegations were made as to the combination of industry and labor leaders to control the supply of material, maintain prices and the employment of labor. These suits alleged that unnecessary labor has been hired, the use of improved labor-saving devices prevented, and collusion practiced with manufacturers and contractors. Most of the suits have been directed against A. F. of L. unions which dominate the building trades.

Ever since passage of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts in 1914, organized labor has been demanding exemption or the right of special treatment under the antitrust laws. These two Acts and the Sherman Act of 1890 constitute what is known as the antitrust laws, the recent Supreme Court decision upon the Hutcheson (President, Carpenters' Union) case extending exemptions for unions to application of the Sherman Act.

The extent to which labor leaders have assumed or rejected public responsibility for their activities in return for such special treatment might well be examined in the light of present needs.

A Railroad Labor Board was set up under the Transportation Act providing for representation of labor, management, and the public. Three members to represent each interest were to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the case of labor, to represent employees and subordinate officials of the carriers. The Railway Labor Act of 1926 changed the method of selection of representatives. The public had no special representation: "Representatives, for the purpose of this Act, shall be designated by the respective parties in such manner as may be provided in their corporate or unincorporated association, or by other means of collective action, . . ."

The Amended Railway Labor Act of 1934 set up a National Railroad Adjustment Board of 36 members, 18 of which were to be selected by labor organizations of employees, national in scope, and to the labor organizations was given the power "to prescribe the rules under which the labor members of the Adjustment Board shall be selected and shall select such members and designate the division on which each member shall serve; . . ."

Thus, the railroad industry presents a picture of employee representation progressively coming to mean domination of all railroad labor policy by existing unions since no new union could be at once "national in scope" and is therefore deprived of benefits under the Act. Complaints against efforts of railway labor leaders to dominate managerial policy as well as labor policy have been made before the Attorney General's Committee investigating administrative procedure. A number of "discipline" cases handled by the Board have been said to have resulted in substitution of the Board's judgment for that of the carriers.

The National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, set up a Labor Advisory Board to represent labor, "both organized and unorganized," in all industry, and to see that "any interested labor group will be entitled to be heard through representatives of its own choosing."

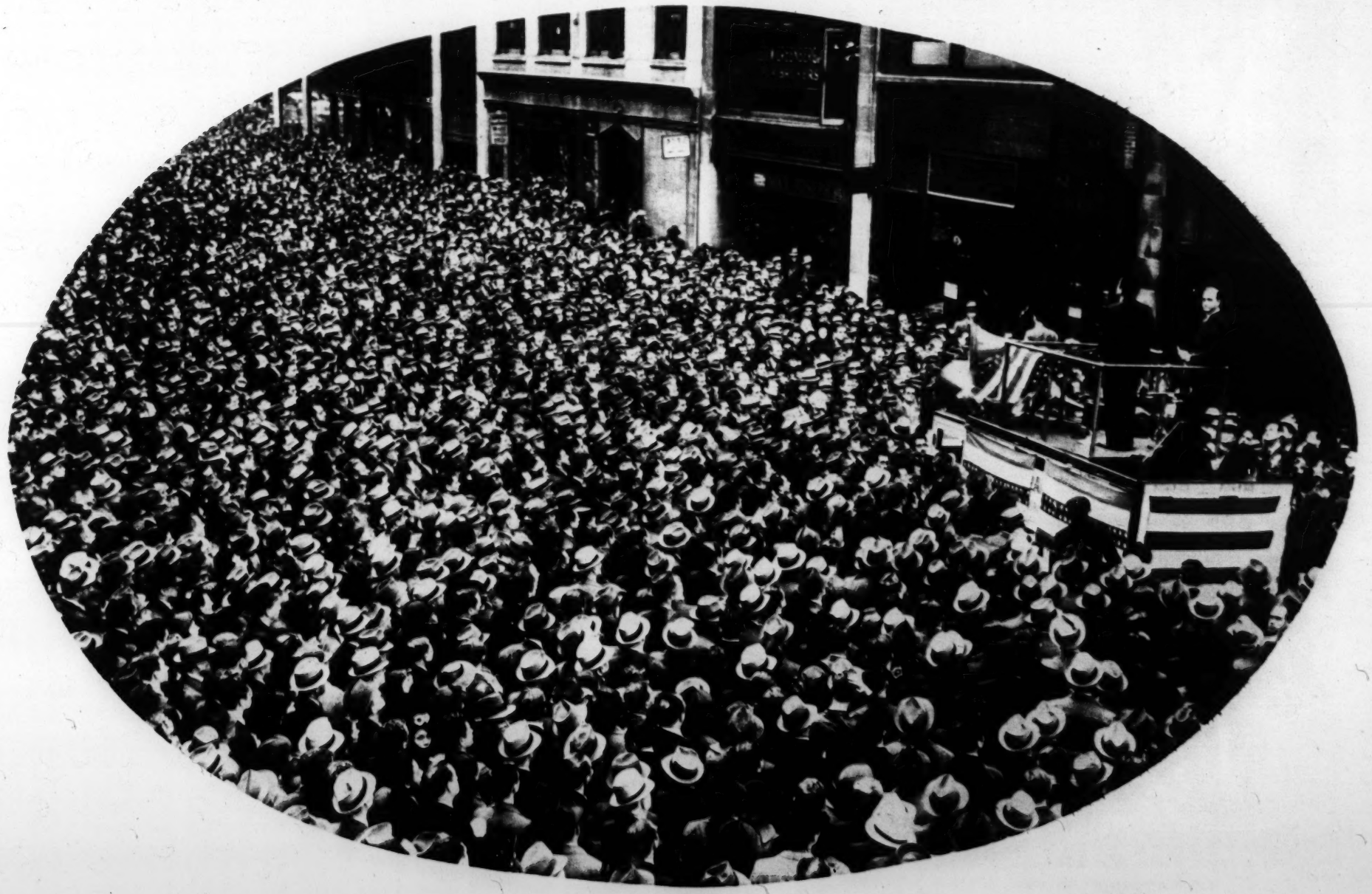
Trade union membership was estimated in 1933 to be but 10 per cent of all labor, approximately between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 workers. Yet all labor was to be represented by the leaders drawn from this 10 per cent segment of labor. Today, organized labor claims, C. I. O. and A. F. of L. combined, approximately 9,000,000, still less than one fourth of all labor.

* * *

The leaders of organized labor have consistently claimed the right to speak for all labor, pointing to the fact that unorganized as well as organized labor received the benefits won by organized labor. The unorganized, so union leaders claim, are willing to accept the benefits, but are unwilling to give support or actively assist in labor's struggle. The selfish interests of such a group, the organized labor leader says, should not be allowed to deter union progress. Curiously, the trade associations of industry, whose monopolistic practices have been so roundly condemned, made the same claim against nonassociation members. Yet neither the National Association of Manufacturers nor the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has enjoyed so tight a monopoly in the industrial field as the A. F. of L. in the labor field, nor did they possess the union whip-hand over their individual membership or follow a check-off system for collection of dues. The antitrust laws prevented any close organization for the purpose of establishing an industrial "closed shop" or "union shop."

Determinations of cases made under the NRA Boards governed their successor, the new NLRB, in its determination of "appropriate bargaining unit." The National Labor Relations Act, by which NRA labor policies as a national policy were established, seems to have been envisaged by the A. F. of L. as a means to entrench itself as the national labor bargaining agency for labor under governmental sanction, with whom all employees would

(Continued on page 15)



WHEN NEW YORK FURRIERS STAGED A MASS DEMONSTRATION Wide World

A Crowd of 10,000 Strikers, Their Thirteenth Week Out, Listen to Speeches by Union Leaders and Sympathizers

Sheltering Air-Bombed Britain's Animals

By Melita Spraggs

DOG SHELTERS IN KENSINGTON
Each One Is Chained in Its Own Cubicle, Which Is Roofed With Concrete

BRITAIN'S ANIMALS have their own air raid precaution organization worked out much on the lines of that for the human population. There are nearly 100,000,000 domestic animals in Great Britain—twice as many animals as there are people. For these the National Air Raid Precautions Committee for Animals has evolved a scheme which includes rescue squads, "wardens" (they enter time-bombed areas to look for animals shut up or left behind), ambulances, mobile and other first-aid units, and a temporary rest center.

Much animal care work at the first-aid centers is done by women. A great army of voluntary animal guards has been recruited to act as contact officers between these centers and the animal owners. The committee, where possible, appoints an animal guard to every street. They are not required to be out during raids, but scout around for animals needing help as soon as the all-clear has sounded.

Through the registration system for pets organized by the committee (under which each pet is given a numbered disk and is put on the list at headquarters), thousands of animals have been restored to their owners after raids. Col. R. J. Stordy, the committee's organizer, says: New homes have been found for 1,000 dogs and 600 cats. The scheme is appreciated by the police, too, because it enables stray animals to be taken home, raid or no raid. In fact, it serves as a national check-up on Britain's 6,000,000 cats and dogs. Colonel Stordy said that dogs, cats, horses, rabbits, monkeys, and birds show little fear of bombs.

More horses are seen on city streets today than for many years past, owing to gasoline shortage, and their friends have been busy securing the use of sheds or garages to be reinforced as temporary animal shelters. In a number of parks, on cricket and football grounds and other open spaces, emergency standings have been established where horses may be secured during daylight raids, either to stout trees or to manger rings. Horses in Britain are required by law to wear a halter with rope so that they may be tethered quickly in an emergency.

Except guide dogs for sightless people, dogs and cats are not allowed in public air raid shelters. Provision is made for them in some London parks. In Kensington Gardens, dogs have their own raid pens. Each dog is chained in a small cubicle under a concrete cover. In Hyde Park, railings have been placed round the public shelters to form pounds in which animals may be left while their owners take cover underground.

Assistance is given to farmers in protecting Britain's 37,500,000 farm animals and 56,000,000 head of poultry. This work is done in co-operation with the Ministry of Food and the National Farmers' Union. Mobile veterinary units with local teams of animal stewards act under the direction of a parish animal steward. A recent letter from the north of England says: "Among falling bombs and gunfire, animals were easily herded into safer quarters and not one casualty occurred."

Several dogs have rendered valuable service during air raids, the outstanding example being afforded by Chum, 12-year-old Airedale "V. C.," owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Chant, of Purley, Surrey. Chum was near when Mrs. Marjorie French was trapped in her air raid shelter after a bomb had destroyed her house. He got busy with his sturdy paws, excavated an opening large enough for Mrs. French to get through, seized her dress in his jaws, and assisted her to scramble out. Then, true to the best tradition of heroes, he sauntered off without leaving name or address. He was traced to Whyteleaf Road, Purley, and the sequel was that Our Dumb Friend's League presented him with its special medal for canine bravery.

Fox, International News Photo

DOG IN BLITZKRIEG BOOTS
These Socks Are Designed to Protect the Pup's Paws From Broken Glass

BOMBS MADE THEM SCAT
But the Cats Came Back the Very Next Day to the Branch Relief Station of the Dumb Friends League to Get Their Warm Milk

CHUM, V. C.
This 12-Year-Old Airedale Is Being Decorated for Bravery Under Fire

WHEN "MINNIE" MOANS
Dogs Are Trained to Rush for the Shelter When the Air Raid Siren Sounds

SAID THE PUSSY TO THE PENGUIN
This War Makes Strange Messmates, Doesn't It?

SHE SPINS A CURIOUS YARN
Combings From Her Samoyed Dog Furnish Material for Knitted Seaboot Socks

Plane Carriers vs. Dive Bombers

By Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U.S.N. Ret.

HAVE AIRPLANE carriers been proved too vulnerable for naval operations in the narrow seas? That is the question the crippling of the British aircraft carrier Illustrious by enemy dive bombers off Sicily has forced naval powers to ponder.

This war is the first in which airplane carriers have been called upon to prove that their airplanes and antiaircraft guns can vanquish attacking bombers. British aircraft carriers have been subjected to frequent and heavy pounding by enemy submarines and dive bombers. Two have been reported sunk, and the Illustrious has been seriously damaged, even though, as Prime Minister Churchill has stated, the ship was able to steam at 23 knots when she left Malta for Alexandria to refit.

Probably not until after the war will the extent of the damage inflicted on aircraft carriers be fully known. Nor, on the other hand, how much damage the carriers' weapons have inflicted on enemy aircraft. Only British naval officers are qualified by war experience to testify as to the battle worthiness of the carrier type. Even so, the facts already known make it obvious that the plane carrier is heavily handicapped when operating in narrow waters against an enemy within close range of shore-based bombers. Seas that once were considered broad have become tactically and strategically narrower as the range of bombing planes has increased. Does the fact that the oceans will shrink steadily in the future portend diminishing usefulness for aircraft carriers? The answer is by no means certain or final.

Airplane carriers have not been deck-armored sufficiently to stand up under direct bomb hits. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe the aircraft carrier's limitations may yet be sufficiently offset through tactical readjustments which combat experience alone can dictate.

One of the most distinguished naval-air officers in the United States Navy, with whom I have discussed this question, one who has had much practical experience in carrier service, reduces the problem to its war-college essentials in this way: "The Illustrious was tied into her merchant ship convoy and had the responsibility of protecting it against attacking planes. The decision of the Illustrious' commander to stand by his convoy raises a new tactical problem—what is the most effective position for a carrier guarding a convoy? (a) In and among her brood? or (b) off at a distance where her planes can strike just as effectively? Tactic B, it appears, would minimize the risks to the carrier but not its fighting effectiveness."

Not all naval tacticians agree that the problems raised by the attack on the Illustrious are as elemental as this. There is little difference, they contend, whether the carrier is stationed with its brood or 50 miles away in so far as being subject to enemy attacks. If among its brood, its own antiaircraft fire helps defend the entire group. However, if the carrier is stationed at a distance, the enemy must divide his bombing force to attack two targets, or else finish off the carrier first and then attack the convoy.

Another high-ranking naval officer, a naval pilot in his own right, has pointed out that the problems which will arise to affect the future of the carrier type can only be solved by years of experience, to which this war will contribute much of value. This officer bluntly asserts that the carrier, in some form or other, will endure for many years to come. And he believes that the efficiency of the carrier type will keep pace with a corresponding increase in the efficiency of naval aircraft.

In the future, airplane carriers may transport fewer planes, but the planes will be larger. Planes operating from carriers will probably be powered with twin engines and will be equipped with some form of tricycle landing gear. The added motor would provide increased action radii and bomb-carrying capacity.

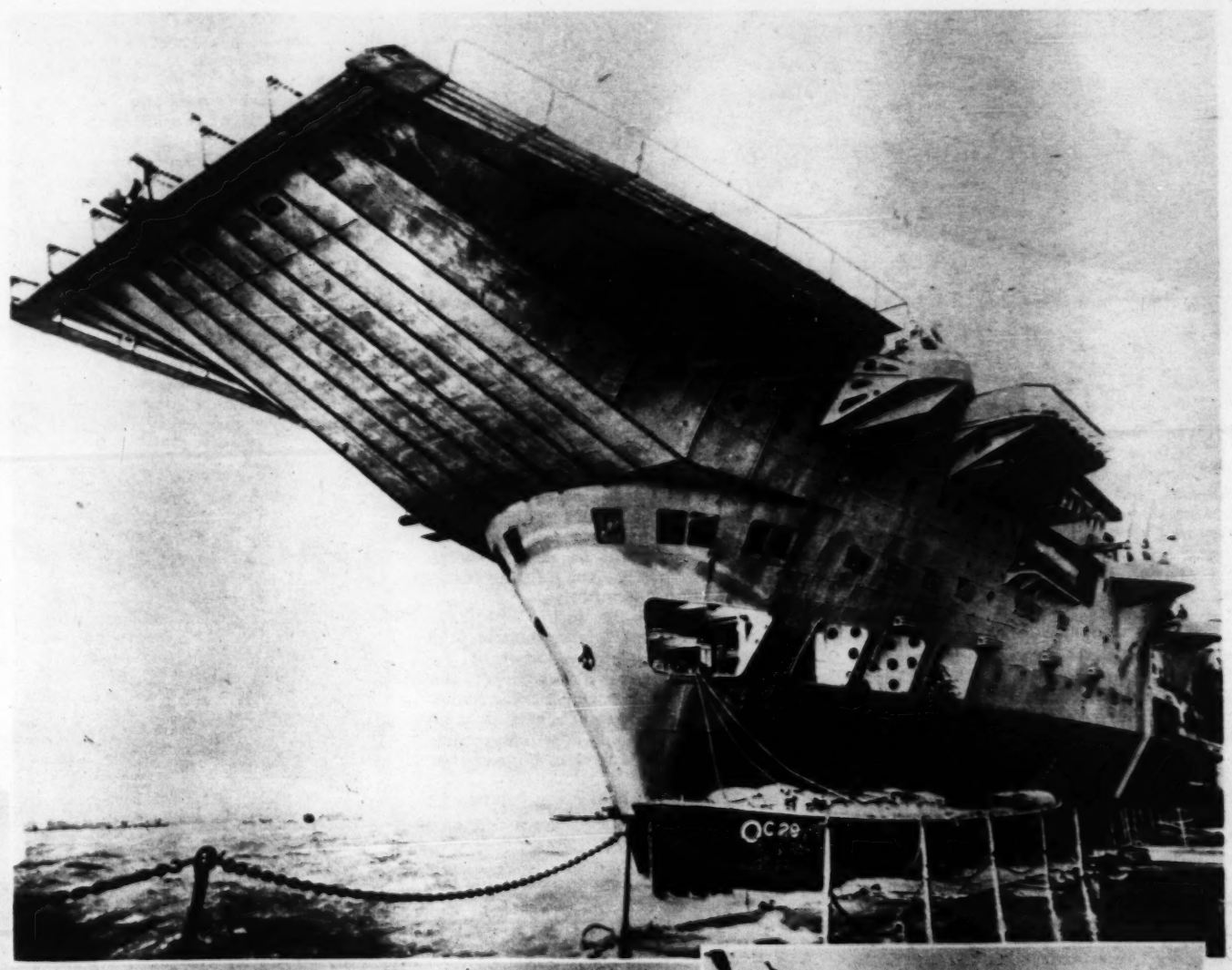
In appraising the part which the airplane carrier may play in naval warfare in the future, from the standpoint of lessons already learned in this war, we should not lose sight of the fact that the carrier can be made the means of bringing superiority of aircraft at any point of enemy concentration. Then it becomes a most valuable weapon, which may be the means of gaining control of the air. The Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet or the commander of a Task Force in war would certainly appreciate the addition to his force of aircraft for operating in the wide reaches of the ocean.

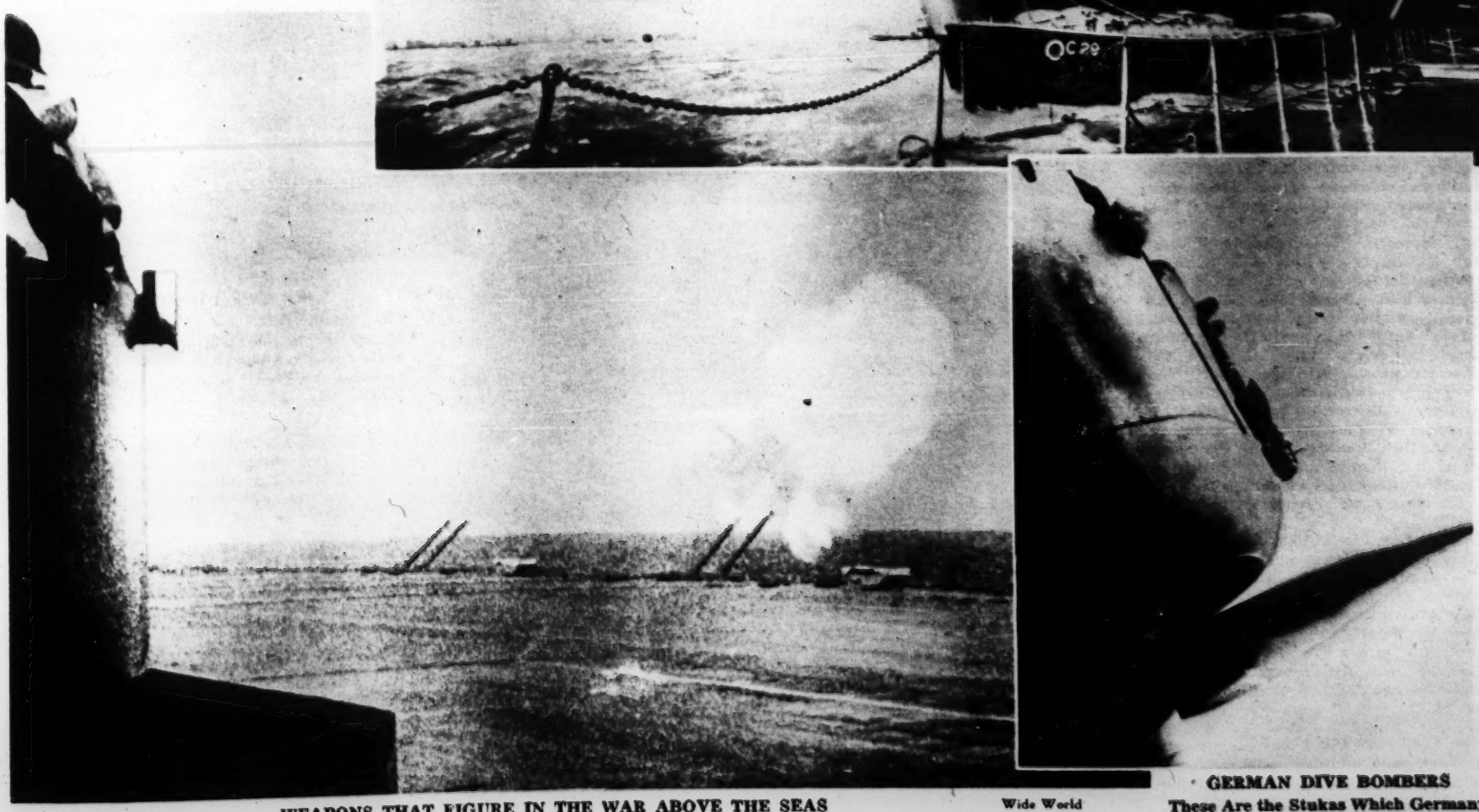
In line with the tactical readjustments which actual war experience is expected to bring about, the carrier of the future very likely will be outfitted with the type of planes which are especially suited to her mission at the moment of action. For example, if the carrier is engaged in convoy duty, she will have a brood of fighter planes on board. These are the best air weapons for warding off attacks by dive bombers. If the carrier is to take part in a fleet engagement, she would carry a preponderance of bomber planes, with only enough fighter craft on board to ward off bombing attacks on itself or the force to which it is attached.

The carrier, like all other types of naval vessels, will be improved as experience is gained. It will be needed for specific duties just as will the submarine, destroyer, battleship, and cruiser. If experience has shown its limitations, it has also shown its advantages. And it is possible that the enemy paid too high a price in the number of dive bombers shot down in return for the temporary disabling of the Illustrious.

The value of the aircraft carrier is added to by constant training in the proper use of this type. It will always be dangerous for carriers to be engaged in the narrow seas. But that is true of other men-of-war. It is well to remember that war cannot be dissociated from all risks, whatever the type of ship engaged.

The opinions contained in the above article are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.





WEAPONS THAT FIGURE IN THE WAR ABOVE THE SEAS — Wide World

The Stern of the British Aircraft Carrier Ark Royal (Top) Lying at Her Dock; the Ark Royal's Antiaircraft Guns, as Seen From the Flight Deck, Blazing Away at the Enemy

GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS

These Are the Stukas Which Germany Used to Harass Enemy Ground Forces and to Terrify Soldiers and Civilians

A Military Man on A Diplomatic Mission

By Wyona Dashwood

EVER SINCE December, cryptic dispatches from London, Belgrade, Sofia, Ankara, Cairo, Jerusalem, Malta, Madrid, and again London, have traced the mysterious quasi-ambassadorial journey of Col. William J. Donovan, a forthright, friendly, and energetic American who happens to be an insatiable student of the advances in military science. From the Balkans these cables reported Nazi suspicions that he was engaged in an effort to stiffen resistance to Axis pressure there with information on United States aid to Britain, and rumor flared anew when the Vichy regime refused him passage across Syria to Jerusalem.

Aside from this, it was only known that in his wallet were letters that gave him the standing of personal representative of President Roosevelt for talks with heads of foreign governments and high military and naval men. As for notes, he was quoted as saying that his head was his portfolio.

Of such is the public record of a confidential mission just concluded and uniquely American, both in the background and character of the private citizen entrusted with it and in the total lack of protocol involved. As in the case of Harry Hopkins, the President's closest friend and adviser, whose zone of information-gathering was embattled Britain, and Lauchlin Currie, the penetrating economic analyst back from China as third such emissary to world trouble spots, Colonel Donovan's winter tour of the Mediterranean war area was unidentified with the State Department proper.

All three fact-seeking forays epitomize innovation in foreign-service practices under the directing hand of the President, and in the man selected to bring an up-to-the-minute picture of the Balkans and the Near East, even party lines were skipped.

Colonel Donovan voted for Wendell L. Willkie last year, but though he is always on the other side of the political fence, the Colonel's record shows that he is no stickler at politics in the face of a national danger. His report to the White House will be not only to his President, but to his Commander-in-Chief, for the Colonel, a World War hero, is still in the organized reserves.

Of the questions: Who is William Joseph Donovan? What was his mission? and What next for him? obviously only the first can have full answer at this time. It may be that unduly wide significance has been attached to the assignment of a man with military background to survey Europe's camp, for Colonel Donovan brought to it a ripe experience in observation, special knowledge and resourcefulness. How these qualities will next be utilized cannot be known, but none who know him doubt that he returns home with a streamlined insight into the situation he was sent to scrutinize.

Whether or not the future holds for him, as some of his friends believe, the post of Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army, a branch of the national defense to which his information would be of great value, it is certain to be the vivid one of a man whose active curiosity about the world we live in has never been appeased.

That is how it always was in the 57 years since he was born in a humble house near the tracks in Buffalo, N. Y., one of three sons of a schoolteacher and railroad yardmaster. He could have been as orthodox and insular a lawyer as ever blazed his way into a lucrative practice, but he never lived like that, and this was settled for good and all not long after he graduated from Columbia Law School in 1905.

Prime in the sports of rowing, canoeing, and horseback riding, in 1912 he found himself helping organize a cavalry troop in Buffalo as a National Guard unit that was destined to become 90 per cent officers in the World War. After war broke, came his first journey as a military observer in 1915, visiting France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1916 he was abroad again, assigned as a member of the Rockefeller Foundation's war relief commission to negotiate with the Allies and Central Powers for milk shipments to children in the stricken areas of Poland.

Back in America he found his troop, of which he had been elected Captain, already stationed on the Mexican border, and the next year he had the task of putting it on a war footing. By the time he got to France he was major of the first battalion of the Rainbow Division and successively became lieutenant-colonel and then colonel and commander of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth."

Thus did he plunge into the World War a military "natural" and get the sobriquet "Wild Bill" from the gruelling drill with which he trained his warriors, urging them on until a panting private exclaimed: "We ain't all as wild as ye are, Bill." That he is a personal phenomenon in battle became A. E. F. legend when Donovan's command stormed the hilltop at Landres and crossed the River Ourcq, its colonel then, as ever, leading his men in battle. It was good old American Civil War custom, no matter if "at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty," as the citation has it, and the regiment captured the German-held objective.

So he returned to civilian life, well-scarred and with a fighting nickname and a chest of medals out of a war record that won him French, Italian, and all three of his own country's decorations, of which he turned the Congressional Medal of Honor over to his regiment.

The military toughness then went somewhere down inside a citizen of quiet and even scholarly demeanor, careful in his dressing, approachable and friendly, yet seeming almost shy. Subsequent success in the field of corporation law failed, however, to dim his interest in military matters and globe-trotting, and he was on the scene for the Spanish civil war and an unhappy observer of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

In the long interim the career in public life for which he was frankly ambitious has only partially materialized. He became United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York during prohibition, his staff pledged not to drink intoxicating liquor and his dry-law prosecution convicting the Mayor of Buffalo as one of the big offenders. The oil scandal which forced retirement of United States Attorney-General Henry F. Daugherty apparently put the New Yorker in line for this post, but President Coolidge named Harlan F. Stone, now on the United States Supreme Court, who made Colonel Donovan his assistant.

The Washington years brought him close to Herbert Hoover, but after the 1928 Presidential race it was W. D. Mitchell who emerged as the Hoover choice for Attorney-General, with the post of Governor-General of the Philippines hallmarked for Mr. Donovan. Instead he returned to his law office, and when he finally took the political plunge in 1932 as Republican candidate for Governor of New York, he was submerged by that year's Democratic landslide.

The current world emergency took him abroad again in August, 1940, on a visit to England, ostensibly on "private business." On his return, however, his report was direct to Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy and his old friend and political associate. Subsequently, Mr. Donovan had the close attention of the President, whom he accompanied to Portsmouth, N. H., in the summer check-up on defense preparations.

His published disclosures on Fifth-Column activities and German espionage and sabotage based on observation abroad had wide public attention, and Colonel Donovan came back convinced that the morale of the British people, if coupled with outside help such as the lease-lend law implements, means victory for England. As an advocate of strong home defense measures, he wants to see the United States Army trained and hardened and with modernized equipment

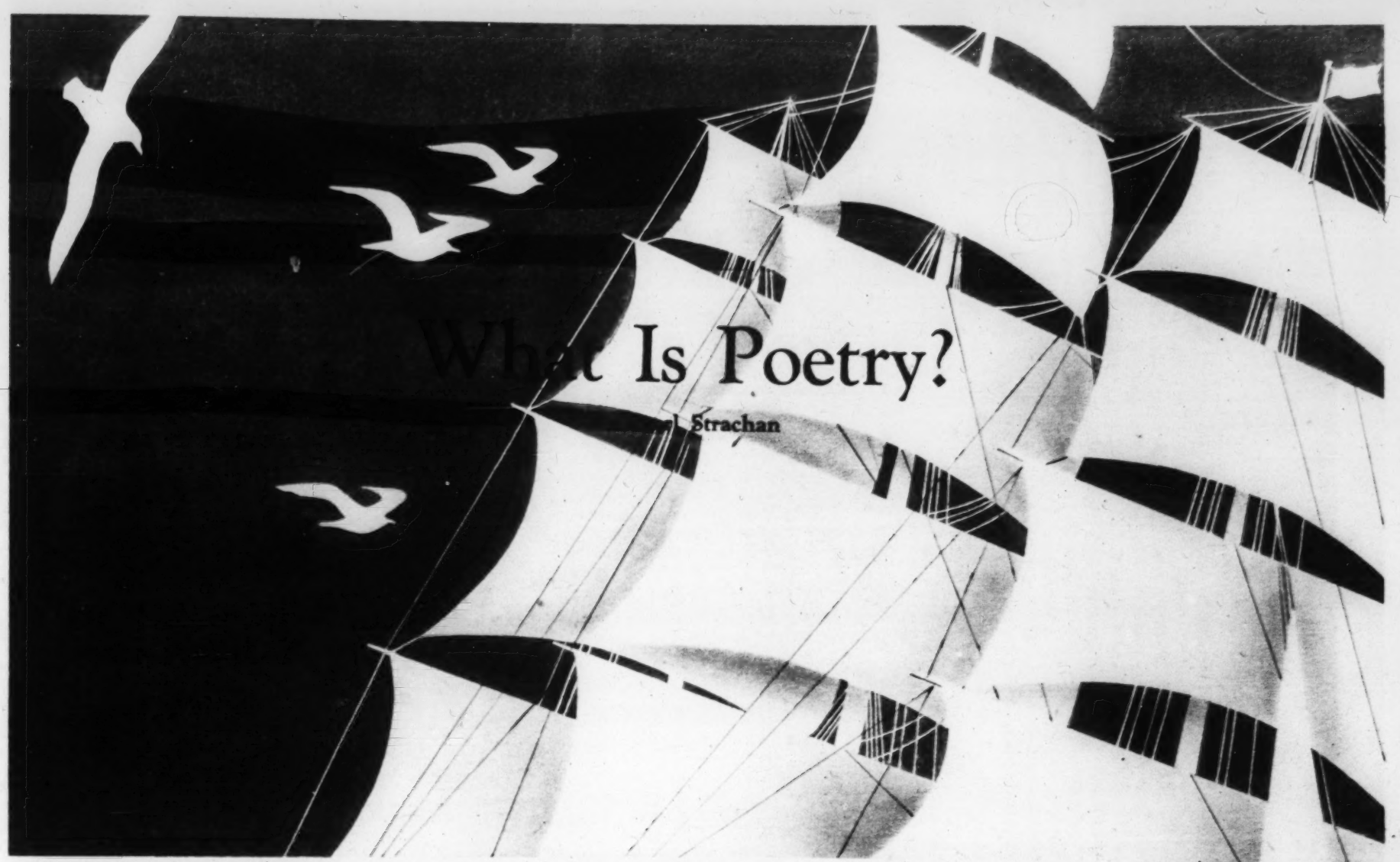
Wide World, Harris & Ewing

SOLDIER-DIPLOMATIST

Col. "Wild Bill" Donovan Testifying (Top) Before the Senate Military Affairs Committee; Surrounded (Above) by British Press Interviewers, and (Left) Leaving 10 Downing Street, Where He Lunched With Prime Minister Churchill

It remains that the quiet-speaking World War veteran concludes his "information trip" as cloaked in mystery as when he set out—once again, even as when he won his awards for valor, entrusted with signal responsibility under a Democratic Administration. Perhaps it underlines an all-American character.

His 26-year-old son, David—Mrs. Donovan was Ruth Rumsey, of Buffalo—is the fourth generation of the Donovan family in the United States. The first helped build the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo. His daughter, Patricia, who was born in 1915, baptized from a canteen and adopted as daughter of her father's regiment, did not survive an automobile accident last year. With her mother and brother, who is now a Virginia farmer, she had voyaged around the world not long before aboard the 90-foot schooner Yankee.



What Is Poetry?

Carl Strachan

MR. CHURCHILL gave me the answer. He had it of Mr. Roosevelt. For weeks I had been asking myself a question, a question everybody has asked at one time or another. It is a question many have answered in one way or another, but I needed a different answer from any I had had before, and Mr. Churchill gave it, by quoting in his broadcast of February 9, the lines Mr. Roosevelt had written out from Longfellow's "The Building of the Ship." What is poetry if it is not this? Something we reach for in our heart's need, something we draw from the treasure of experience.

Poetry, like music, like painting, like sculpture, is experience. Words neither imprison nor explain it. It is as different from prose as singing is from talking; or dancing from walking. It is a deep joy that fills us with harmony. It is joy at the highest of joy, and despair made into joy. It is the flower and the praise of the flower, and thankfulness to God. It is grief transmuted into vision, where self has risen out of self. It is the tune of birds, and the wild scent of briar and blackberry, all put into words, all blending in completeness. It is completeness. It is truth springing eternal. It is the recurring of beauty in the mind.

Longfellow went out of fashion among the intelligentsia for a while, as they bowed the knee to the abstract and surréalist, the involved, the obscure, the cabalistic forms of expression. But these were not the forms that penetrated the mind and captured the heart of the listener. When the President of the United States wished to convey his feeling to the Prime Minister of England he employed lines familiar to memory.

One of America's genuine makers of poetry, Robert Nathan, said to me in an interview only a few months ago, "After all, if poetry cannot be learned and remembered, what earthly good is it?" He would, he added, rather write a stanza school children would recite with pleasure than all the puzzling verses the iconoclasts had produced in the past 20 years.

Some one in a restaurant in Florence, three years ago, quoted dreamily, from Rupert Brooke, "If I should die, think only this of me:" and the young Italian with whom I was dining, continued:

> That there's some corner of a foreign field
> That is for ever England . . .

Poetry is experience for both writer and reader. Who, having stumbled by the wayside, is not strengthened and refreshed by recalling Browning's verse:

> But what if I fail of my purpose here?
> It is but to keep the nerves at strain,
> To dry one's eyes and laugh at a fall,
> And baffled, get up and begin again. . . .

During four centuries the English-speaking world has enjoyed recalling, on a summer's day, the words that flowered along the shores of Avon:

> I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
> Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,

and in modern times the tongue has learned to shape itself with spring to the song of Sir William Watson:

> April, April,
> Laugh thy girlish laughter;
> Then, the moment after,
> Weep thy girlish tears!

So fitting to the frequent human occurrence of disillusionment is one of Emily Dickinson's poems that it seems to me to merit full quotation:

> It dropped so low in my regard
> I heard it hit the ground,
> And go to pieces on the stones
> At bottom of my mind;
>
> Yet blamed the fate that fractured, less
> Than I reviled myself
> For entertaining plated wares
> Upon my silver shelf.

There is the vast, comforting volume of Hebrew poetry in the Bible. Who has not found solace, in times of distress, by repeating the Twenty-third Psalm?

Poetry is not a mystery, though there is probably less technical knowledge of it than of any other form of artistic expression. Some will point out, here, that "technical" knowledge suggests an identification of poetry with verse, and even Shelley has criticized the distinction between poetry and prose as a "vulgar error." I subscribe, nevertheless, to that definition of poetry offered in the Encyclopedia Britannica—"concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language." Rhythm, as it enters into musical composition, into painting or verse, is not haphazard. The maker of poetry who leaves his pattern to chance will find himself in a position comparable to that of the musician who plays "by ear." He will go so far, and no farther, or, restricted by his ignorance of technique, run the risk of making himself ridiculous.

Poetry is often verse. It is rarely quite independent of metrical form. Verse is often not poetry. Tiresome doggerel or monotonous sing-song lines are as unwelcome to the cultivated ear as is constantly repeated "swing" music to the patron of the symphony concert. One need not be conversant with the various "feet" of prosody to resist the one any more than with musical composition to protest against the other.

Obscurity has never been a quality of enduring poetry. A poem is not necessarily obvious to all readers any more than prose is necessarily obvious to all readers. Subtleties there are which evade the unimaginative mind, and poetry is often the better for a little subtlety. The meaning, however, must not be so hidden that it evades all comprehension, including, we sometimes suspect, the author's own. A poem of such obscure character is not worth setting down. It has no more value than the incoherent cry of an infant. Poetry is a translation, an interpretation if you will, of something the poet sees and wishes to share. Clarity would appear to be a requisite.

The best way to judge a poem, it seems to me, is by what it does to the reader. Poetry is a conscious thing, a work of art, not of nature. It has composition and design, as the painter's landscape contains in it the stone wall he chose to keep, but omits the blighted tree he chose to leave out of it. The "natural" scene the traveler admires is often as much art as nature. Man has cleared the forest, built a barn or a flour mill, put up a fence and inclosed behind it his herd of cattle. The jungle scene is nature. And the pouring forth of words, without order or meaning, is jungle. It may also be jingle. But poetry has order and sense.

It consists of words, under control. A story is told about Degas, the painter, who amused himself by writing sonnets. On one occasion, runs the tale, he ran in distress to his friend Mallarmé, the poet, crying, "I cannot understand it, my poem won't come out, and yet I'm full of excellent ideas." Mallarmé replied, "My dear Degas, poetry is not written with ideas; it is written with words." Prose too, of course, consists of words. The great difference between the two, it seems to me, is the quality which makes people remember poetry, the quality which makes of it a spiritual experience. Poetry is something to which thought must rise. Even the poetry of sadness or despair must be risen to. Few readers appreciate this, that lines having the music, shall we say, of poetry in them, must have an underlying joy or exaltation. The poet undergoes a healing process by which his grief becomes a poem. To him it brings beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, even though the lines themselves may be sad enough to make the reader weep. They are inevitably their maker's badge of joy, the sign of his ascent, the phoenix that rises from the fire of sorrow. That is what makes them transcend mere emotion. While emotion may be the beginning of poetry it is never its end. There are wings to genuine poetry. Webster's dictionary defines poetry as "the embodiment in appropriate language of beautiful or high thought. . . ."

It is, I say again, something we reach for in our heart's need. I am glad Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill made it so clear to me in their use of Longfellow's words:

> Sail on, O Ship of State!
> Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
> Humanity with all its fears,
> With all the hopes of future years,
> Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

CUBA'S MAGNIFICENT CAPITOL IN HAVANA, REMINDS THE VISITOR OF WASHINGTON

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

CUBA OF THE CUBANS sings and tries to forget empty pockets as President Batista, after suppressing a brief revolt among his chiefs of Army, Navy, and Police, negotiates with Washington for a $50,000,000 loan to steady the deficit budget of his new régime.

Far from Havana, in the palm-tufted stretches of the hinterland, Cubans wait to see what Batista will do. Sugar mills, silver-stacked and silent, are constant reminders that war in Europe has cut off outlets for one third of Cuba's cane production.

Restrictions on sugar and other exports bring Cuba to the threshold of economic crisis. The people know this, without consulting graphs or statistics. They also know their own power. So does Colonel Batista. Cubans may not be able to change conditions in the outside world, but they remember how they have made and unmade Presidents by the simple device of a people's strike.

No army, not even the machine that turned thumbscrews on Cuba under the long and corrupt rule of Machado, has found it possible to make these 4,000,000 carefree people work when they decide to walk out.

"Alegre" is their Spanish word for the quality that enables them to sing without a centavo in sight. Alegre they are, finding joy in laughter and in promenades around their plazas in the cool of evening. Yet, in true Spanish tradition, there is an echo of sadness behind the smile.

Meeting the Cubans requires more than a cruise or flight to Havana. Havana is as foreign to Cuba as Shanghai is to China, or Lima to Peru.

Cuba is not found even on train trips or in private cars bumping along the less-than-flawless, American-built Central Highway. This necessary but exploited project cost $100,000,000—or $166,000 per mile; at least $50,000 too much, for each of the 600 miles. You come closer to Cuba in a bus—but take care. Competition and low prices exact their toll in carelessness and crashes.

To meet Cuba, you have to take a bus to the end of the line, and then walk. Among available services, La Cubana was recommended. At 11 one night in Havana we boarded a silver bus. The body was built in Cuba, one of the two drivers proudly confides.

Just outside the narrow streets of the city's suburbs, coolness pours down to meet us from the hinterland. From tepid bayside lowlands of Havana the bus traverses a luminous tunnel upward into a land of shadowy hills and crested forms that turn out to be giant Royal Palms. Their white trunks flash briefly in the night.

Inside the bus, all is cheery in the semi-darkness. Cubans enjoy talking. With a night and a day of riding ahead of them before reaching Santiago, nearly at the other end of the island, they settle into their seats and converse about all and sundry.

"Muy fresno, Señor."

"Si, and very beautiful. Where are you going?"

"Santiago de Cuba. And you?"

"Santiago also. You are a student?"

"Si."

"What do you think of Batista?"

A characteristic gesture—right hand raised, fingers spread apart, thumb and little finger alternately raised in a rocking motion. A steady, knowing gaze. Then a shrug. "The Army put him in. If he doesn't look out, the people will strike. We have done it before. Everything stops. The Army cannot make us work."

In the semidarkness his eyes burn. The years roll back to those tense months in 1933 when Machado fell, and Batista, the sergeant-stenographer, began his spectacular career.

* * *

Another scene, only a few days old, emerges in memory like a backdrop for words the student is still speaking. Batista himself, adroit of tongue, immaculate in civilian white linens, stands answering questions of the foreign press at his residence in the suburbs of Havana. But before the Colonel's remembered answers can break through the student's steady flow of words, he brings me back to the bus with this:

"Army officers buy gasoline for 8 centavos a gallon. The people have to pay 36 centavos. Officers are paid 120 to 125 pesos a month. You are a millionaire with that much in Cuba, as long as the peso is worth 90 cents U. S. money."

"The law says that workers in the country must be paid 1 peso a day. Often they are not paid, just given their food. In sugar season it is bad enough with many mills closed, but out of season, there are no jobs."

"City workers are supposed to get 1 peso 30 centavos a day. But a suit costs 24 pesos. Even a radio operator is paid only 12 pesos a week. In New York the same man would receive $42." So the eyes of Cubans turn invariably toward the United States; always the mighty neighbor across the Caribbean fills Cuba's horizon.

After a while the visiting American concludes that most Cubans believe their pot of gold is waiting, if only they can cross those few miles of blue water. But America seems to many of them fabulous, remote—"Lejos, lejos" (far away), as a group of them said on the Prado in Havana one evening, gesturing as though referring to Tibet or Madagascar.

Cubans know that their island at present is more than ever dependent economically on the United States. And despite the Cuban feeling of remoteness, Havana is only overnight from Miami by boat, or 100 minutes by air.

Rolling through the night on the Central Highway, with plenty of time for conversation and thought, you wonder about this island that spreads its graceful arc of 800 miles opposite the tip of Florida. You want to know what the people are really thinking about their own politicians and about the United States.

The student has moments of silence, and finally drops into a doze. Does he represent a significant, or a negligible, minority opinion? You recall that students practically ran the country at one period after the overthrow of Machado. Of late they have been more subdued. During their

Wide World

COL. FULGENCIO BATISTA (left) WITH GEN. MALIN CRAIG OF THE U. S. ARMY

While Cuba Sings

By Roland Hall Sharp

WORKER IN A HENEQUEN PLANTATION, MANTANZAS PROVINCE

Color Photos by the Author

CHILDREN IN A RURAL DISTRICT OF CUBA

brief tenure they learned some of the responsibilities and difficulties that come with actual rule.

The bus drones and lurches. Down the aisle stoops one of the bus drivers, just relieved at the wheel. Talkative and glad of a change, he says the two drivers take turns through the night, and keep at it until arrival in Santiago, an elapsed working time of nearly 17 hours. After a 24-hour layover, they start back. On this line, one of the best paid, the drivers receive 11 pesos a round trip, and make nine round trips a month.

The driver soon tells his name, Roberto Castro. The other "chofer"—as Roberto puts it, for he speaks no English—is Adolfo Almeida.

"But not Adolfo Hitler," Roberto hastens to add with a flash of the meaningful good humor that is Cuban.

The easy rambling over many topics comes to Cuba and America.

"If you don't like Hitler, are you afraid of the United States?"

"No, caramba! Me mucho gusto."

Roberto denies having any fear of the United States, and, as one Cuban working man, wants America to fortify the island, build roads, and make more jobs.

There naturally are contrary, even hostile, opinions in Cuba. Few go so far as Roberto in pro-Americanism. But as you travel about you run into people who want Cuba to become the 49th State in the Union, and some of these are people of substance.

Those who know the Cubans best have long ago given up the effort to define precisely their volatile and many-sided character. Certain it is that the "rum and rumba" conception of Cuba falls far short of describing these people. That is Cuba of the tourists, and of inaccurate Hollywood productions that pretend to depict Latin America.

* * *

Even Havana, publicized as a "hot spot" and offering a night life that vies with that of New York, reveals refinements and culture that predominate in your impressions unless you hunt for the rumba.

In its setting, this native dance comes close to expressing in one form the national trait of abandon, of song and laughter that means "alegre." You see this national trait in the plazas of every town, where light and the tinkle of voices seem to circle with the endless promenade. But the rumba does not impose itself with the persistence that might be surmised from listening to some Havana radio programs.

Show yourself friendly and the Cubans open their treasuries of friendliness. They are as approachable and as instinctively gifted with camaraderie as any people known to this writer. Their outlook is reflected in the enthusiasm of young Cubans on excursion, singing "Cielito Lindo," the traditional Latin-American song, "Beautiful Little Sky":

Ay! Ay! Ay! Ay!
Sing, little heaven;
Because, by singing,
And not by crying,
Are hearts made happy,
O lovely sky.

A traveler through Latin America finds less romance, less banjo strumming beneath moonlit balconies, than he has been led to expect. But in a grimy billfold the Cuban bus driver carries this poem, opposite the picture of his wife:

My heart, stricken by your absence,
Perishes with grief because you have gone.
O where is your blessed countenance?
What regions are illumined by your presence?

No use to feign indifference;
Or seek wings of forgetfulness
To quiet the pangs of sorrow.
My heart, stricken by your absence,
Perishes with grief because you have gone!

Yet the same Cuban is soon telling you that "Los Cubanos son malos"—that they are traitors one to another. Something for North Americans to live up to came in the sequel: "Los Americanos son como esto"—"like this" (with the first fingers of each hand placed parallel).

It is this mixture of the carefree and the distrustful that explains much in the relations of Cubans to their Government.

They watch Colonel Batista erect army schools throughout the countryside.

"Bueno," they say.

They see new barracks, and know that the Batista régime, like many of its predecessors, rests finally on the army.

Many wealthy Cubans share the popular dislike for army rule. Batista is viewed as distinctly a newcomer to white shirt fronts. At first he was snubbed whenever he sought social recognition.

Now, after years of hard study, he is a compact, swarthy, well-informed President, with a facility of tongue that seems to have answers ready before the question is put.

Batista is clever, but may need more than cleverness if he is to hold his footing astride the two horses of economic disorder and popular unrest.

In the interval, Batista wears an almost invariable smile, a smile that easily survived his recent temporary suspension of the new Constitution, and Cuba sings.

Among the New Books

Edgar Snow Draws a Full-Size Portrait of China at War

The Battle for Asia, by Edgar Snow. New York: Random House. $3.75.

EDGAR SNOW, known to students of Far Eastern affairs by his brilliant piece of reporting on the previously unknown regions of China, published under the title, "Red Star Over China," now gives us a book on a broader scale. It is a full-size portrait of China at war and it ranges in geography from Japan to Sinkiang and from Manchoukuo to Yunnan, while its varied themes include the wide spread of industrial co-operatives in free China, the strong and weak points in Japan's position on the mainland, the relations between the Kuomintang and the Communists, the results of the fighting at Shanghai, and the hideous fate of Nanking.

In its field, as a study of the undeclared war that has now entered its fourth year, that has involved a quarter of the human race and that is steadily becoming more closely linked up with the other war in Europe, Mr. Snow's work is easily pre-eminent. What gives special vitality to the writing and special authority to many of the conclusions is the author's willingness and ability to endure the discomforts and occasional dangers of travel in the remote interior of China. What he has to say about the Chinese Communists, for instance, is based on the evidence of his own eyes and his own conversations and not on the dubious sources that often lie behind the stories and rumors that circulate in the cafés and other places of entertainment in Shanghai and Hong Kong.

It is a great pity, from the standpoint of accurate information about China, that the technical requirements of the newspaper, and still more of the news agency, demand that the correspondent be within easy reach of a cable. For a journalist of intelligence and powers of observation, time spent in traveling about the interior of China is an admirable investment.

* * *

Mr. Snow's work furnishes important background information in connection with the recent clash between the nationalist forces and the Communist Fourth Route Army. He shows how distrust has always prevailed between the conservative nationalists of the Kuomintang and the Chinese "Reds" and how the territory occupied by the latter has been carefully surrounded by some of Chiang Kai-shek's picked troops, whose officers do what they can to dissuade students from proceeding to the Communist headquarters at Yenan, the little town in Northern Shensi which has become a Mecca for Chinese youth with radical sympathies. Yenan has been a favored target for Japanese bombing airplanes, but it possesses natural air-raid shelters in the many caves in the cliffs near by.

Mr. Snow revisited the Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, and found him leading the same simple, ascetic life, without a trace of luxury or ostentation. The Communist-controlled area had considerably expanded since the author's first visit, mainly as a result of territory being occupied and held in the rear of the thin Japanese "front." Indeed, it is one of the ironies of the Japanese position that their invasion of North China has given the Chinese Communists opportunities which they would never have enjoyed if the country had remained at peace.

Wisely, no doubt, because of the many imponderables in a fluid and swiftly changing situation, Mr. Snow does not commit himself to dogmatic predictions about the outcome of a war that for the last two years has assumed many aspects of a stalemate, with the Japanese holding the ports, largest cities, and lines of communication and the Chinese maintaining a large nucleus of territory in the West and Southwest and harassing the Japanese with guerrilla warfare behind the lines.

* * *

His sympathies are strongly with China, but he does not exclude the possibility that Japan may win, although he believes that Japanese imperialism has so many enemies in the shape of the Chinese people, the interests of America and Great Britain, and the possible antagonism of the Soviet Union that it can scarcely achieve its ambitions in the long run.

He believes that China's victory is closely bound up with the adoption of a policy of dynamic democracy; that education of the peasants, development of conscious nationalist spirit among them, and abolition of gross forms of exploitation by landowners and usurers must be reckoned as equal in importance to the provision of weapons and munitions. Extending this theory to a wider field, he advocates a general renunciation of imperialism as a necessary part of the wider strategy of the struggle against German, Italian, and Japanese aggression.

There are a few factual slips in the book, such as the statement that Baron Hiranuma's Cabinet was overthrown and succeeded by that of Prince Konoye last summer. Actually it was Admiral Yonai who gave place to Konoye and Hiranuma had resigned as Premier about the time of the beginning of the European war. The author is not as much at home in discussing Japan as he is with China, and some of his interpretations of Soviet foreign policy seem strained on the favorable side. But with these reservations Mr. Snow's work may fairly be called superb, both as a piece of first-hand reporting of China under difficult conditions and as a keen, challenging analysis of China's fate as a battleground of its own nationalism with Japanese imperialism and as a theater of combat between the old-established vested-interest imperialism of prewar days and the newer, more totalitarian Japanese brand. W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Memorandum to the Fuhrer

Total Defense, by Clark Foreman and Joan Raushenbush. New York: Doubleday Doran. $1.25.

AUTHENTIC in content if not in actuality, the "Memorandum to the Führer, Herr Hitler, by the Reichsburo for Political Economy, on the Economic Conquest of the Americas," presents a startlingly accurate synthesis of Nazi thinking toward the Western Hemisphere.

This yellow paper-clad volume, bound at the top and printed in simulation of a mimeographed report to the Führer, loses none of its ominous force from the fact that Axis fortunes have conspicuously declined in recent weeks. The book still tells in swift, pointed memorandum style what the Nazis would like to do to the Western Hemisphere, if they ever had the power.

With boldness more reminiscent of the Polish and Flanders campaigns than of recent Hitlerian hesitations, the pretended Nazi fact-finders assume that the Americas already lie helpless before a Reich triumphant in Europe. That simple and basic assumption remains to be tested in the gruelling campaigns that lie ahead this spring and summer, if not later.

Those familiar with the peculiar vulnerability of Latin-American economy—especially in southern South America—to pressures that can be applied from Europe will agree with the main conclusions of this memorandum. Cogency is given to the argument by current debate over the extent to which America should underwrite British victory. The authors imply, and are adequately supported in their implication, that the economic defense of the Western Hemisphere depends on British survival, and that military defense could not be maintained indefinitely over a region easily permeable by European influences.

This is the great point too easily brushed aside or overlooked by those who comfort themselves that the Americas could not be laid under siege. For genuine security, the United States must control subtler forces which, if uncurbed, aim to reach into the rich storehouse of the Western Hemisphere. Those forces arise in the broader world, and so the factual findings of this memorandum offer no support for the advocates of isolation.

In addition to presenting in concise form the dominant Nazi attitude toward the New World, this volume gathers into a useful compendium the main known facts about strategic raw materials of Latin America. R. H. S.

The Old Boston Museum

The First Decade of the Boston Museum, by Claire McGlinchee. Boston: Bruce Humphries. $2.50.

WITH THE CENTENARY of the Boston Museum coming this year, it is appropriate that the long overdue book about this theater, which flourished in a day when the playhouse was frowned on by the better element, should be published in 1941. There is where the word museum came in, as the older residents of the city are fond of explaining. For even down to the night when the final curtain of this house descended in 1903, with Margaret Anglin reading a poem written for the occasion, there remained a few glass cases of specimens, and some of the paintings that had helped to give the ancient institution its educational façade.

Claire McGlinchee, a member of Hunter College faculty, has long been a theater devotee. She saw Shakespearean performances as a child in Boston, and carried on her drama interests in the classes of Professor Kittredge at Radcliffe College, and then at Columbia University, where her enthusiasms were fostered by Professor Odell and Joseph Wood Krutch. It is her hope that her study of the Boston Museum's first decade will be carried on by others through the theater's 60 years.

* * *

So strong was the Puritan tradition that, long after theatrical performances were openly offered on other week-day evenings, the house was closed on Saturday evening. In 1871 the change was made. This was a year after Moses Kimball, the proprietor, opened an "entirely new Hall of Wax Statuary, One Hundred Feet in Length, filled to its capacity with Wax Figures the Size of Life, singly and in groups, to the number of Two Hundred." This hall survived for many years. While it carried on the original educational museum idea, it still had a popularity all its own, something like Mme. Tussaud's Wax Works in London.

Mr. Kimball passed on the year the Boston Museum Stock Company was disbanded, 1895, after decades of achievement in the best that the American theater had to offer. He retained his managership until 1893. The company consisted of 15 to 20 regular members, supplemented by additional players and extra persons when the cast became larger, as when spectacles were put on. In that long ago the programs contained names that have survived, until recently at least, in modern stage and screen families.

* * *

William Warren, a great comedian, was to become one of the chief drawing cards at the Museum. His first part there was Sir Lucius O'Trigger, in Sheridan's "The Rivals." During his 42 years in the company he steadily gained admirers because of his native talents and his habit of giving always a good performance.

As a help to understanding the character of the Boston Museum of a century ago, the nature of the plays given, and the quality of the interesting people who played in them, Miss McGlinchee's book should be of a large service.

The Man of the Family

The Heritage of Hatcher Ide, by Booth Tarkington. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S latest novel rushes a young college graduate into spheres where the older generation about him moves with hesitant tread. Problems of economics and romance immediately envelop Hatcher Ide upon his return home from college, constituting in effect a second set of commencement exercises in preparation for the life that lies ahead of him.

On the economic side, his problem is to adjust himself to the discovery that his family no longer has the wealth he though they had, nor even the influence to secure him a good position. The romantic situation involves a problem no less urgent, for Hatcher becomes infatuated with a wealthy woman much older than he, only to find that she has some sinister hold on his family. The narrative follows the intertwining of the two themes, together with Hatcher's earnest efforts to unravel them.

The way in which Hatcher meets the economic situation underlines the author's explicit contention that youth's enthusiasm, rightly directed, is capable of surmounting all obstacles. To this end, Hatcher sets to work in a forthright manner which brooks no defeat. The shirtsleeves of the early Ides and the top hats of succeeding ones have both contributed to his heritage; so Hatcher's task involves a coordination of these diverse elements, through industriousness, practicality, and undaunted eagerness, toward the preservation of the family's business and the standard of living which had become essential to his kind.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Tarkington avoids an exploration of the possibilities of this theme, for he might thus have raised the book's stature. Instead, he introduces almost immediately the accompanying theme of Hatcher's trancelike subservience to the malevolent Sarah Florian, and gives this misadventure the predominant place in the narrative. In other hands, the story of a young man caught in a Lilith web might be tragic, or merely sordid, but Mr. Tarkington's facile touch keeps it on a different plane, sometimes mildly amusing, often pathetic. Whether or not it is suitable as a subject for light entertainment remains debatable. M. W. S.

The Book Window

The Magic Bow, by Manuel Komroff (Harper, $2.50), pictures, on a background of Napoleonic times in Genoa and Parma, Italy, Paganini emerging from gifted boyhood into full glory as mature violinist and composer.

Brazilian Sketches, by Rudyard Kipling (Doubleday, Doran, $2), brings back to living notice an author whose record was supposed to be closed. The brief travel studies disclose the familiar Kipling in an unwonted scene.

War Without Music, by Peter Muir (Scribners, $2), narrates the experiences of an American ambulance driver in the days of the over-running of France by the German armies.

An Introduction to Modern Architecture, by J. M. Richards (Penguin, 6d). How contemporary building design came about, illustrated with 44 plates and line drawings.

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Two Who Bear Witness to British Endurance—A London Letter

Through the Dark Night. by James Lansdale Hodson. London: Gollancz. 12s. 6d.
Bombers' Moon. by Negley Farson. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d.
You Have Been Listening to . . . . by Commander A. B. Campbell. London: Chapman and Hall. 5s.

LONDON

I HAVE BEEN READING A BOOK about the early cricketers, the heirs of the Hambledonians, the men who founded Lord's, who reaped the last glories of that phase of the game which ended when William Lillywhite introduced round-arm bowling in 1827. This book had a full-page illustration of a team of these worthies, and followed this up with detailed studies, enlarged from the original picture, of each individual member of the eleven—William Beldham, standing like a dancing master at the crease, Lord Frederick Beauclerk, looking as though he were wearing someone else's clothes, and so on. Now, the relation between these details and the picture itself is that between Negley Farson's "Bombers' Moon" and J. L. Hodson's "Through the Dark Night."

This means far more than that Mr. Farson's study is devoted to enlarging a small section of the canvas covered with so masterly a hand as Mr. Hodson displays in "Through the Dark Night." That is indeed the case. Mr. Hodson goes to France at the very beginning of the war as a newspaper correspondent, and each phase of the struggle is observed in his book. Only at the end does he come to consider the German air attack on London, which is Mr. Farson's entire subject. But the temper in which both men regard this attack is substantially the same, and they bring to its contemplation the same gifts of close observation, and vigorous and vivid writing. The one book therefore may truly be looked on as an enlargement of a small section of the other.

* * *

The earlier portions of "Through the Dark Night" have had an ironic pathos bestowed on them by the passage of time. The pages of the book were written almost at the moment of the events they narrate, and Mr. Hodson rightly has not altered his original script. The easy, unthinking optimism of the autumn of 1939 reads oddly nowadays, when well-founded confidence is probably greater than it was then, though merely facile complacency has received such shattering shocks. In those days, before any test had been survived, before any measure had been taken of the potential German strength, even Lord Gort blithely informed Mr. Hodson that he had "never had the smallest qualm about the issue of this war"; and when he went over the Maginot Line, though he foresaw that it would probably cause the German attack to be launched on another front, Mr. Hodson, enthusiastic about its marvels of engineering, had not—as no one else had—the slightest suspicion that it was to be, through its production of overconfidence, the cause of the downfall of France.

We have learned better since then, in some sadness and tribulation, so that one is made wary of over-cheerfulness, not founded on solid fact. Nevertheless, experience supports Mr. Hodson in his judgment that the mass air raids on London have not been anything like as frightening as might have been expected. In actual material suffering, realizaton has nothing like equaled official anticipation. In "Bombers' Moon" Mr. Farson points out that before the war started it was expected that some 30,000 to 35,000 people would be killed daily by bombs. Mr. Hodson quotes the case of a theatrical producer who says that if anyone had told him 12 months ago that he would be walking down the street as though nothing were happening, while German planes were overhead dropping bombs, he would not have believed it.

Mr. Farson over and over again bears witness to the spirit of determination that sustains the common people of Britain, but he says that the wave of exaltation which swept over the public during the first bad raids of early September has now given way to a less exuberant temper of grim resolution. Personally, I never noticed any exaltation at any time; I never found anyone who regarded the raids in a romantic light. My own impression is that cheerfulness in the face of them has grown, not diminished; and that they caused more fear at the beginning than they do now. It is in periods of comparative quiet that their power of creating alarm is at its maximum; for the imagination of potential attack easily surpasses in intensity anything that has yet been actually endured.

* * *

Mr. Farson goes into the Tube shelters and private houses, and questions everybody with practiced skill; and he has at his side Tom Purvis with his admirable pencil. He does not omit the darker sides of the picture; and what he has to say about the Aldwych Tube, for example, is disturbing. But his conclusion is the same as Mr. Hodson's. You cannot beat a people that will not be beaten; and there he is content to leave the matter.

One of the admirable features of the past few months has been the way in which the British Broadcasting Corporation has managed to keep up its scheduled programs in spite of the fact that its monopoly of the air has been challenged by competition which does not acknowledge the authority of the British Government. Commander Campbell's little book, "You Have Been Listening To . . .," is an interesting introduction behind the scenes of this august institution. The gallant Commander is the only man in London who regularly broadcasts without a script, a feat the magnitude of which will be appreciated by anyone who has ever himself faced that vicious and inhuman instrument, the microphone. One note that Commander Campbell justly stresses is the enthusiastic readiness of the B. B. C. to welcome and encourage talent of every kind.

HAROLD HOBSON

Religion in Science and Civilization

Religion in Science and Civilization. by Sir Richard Gregory. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

THE TITLE selected by Sir Richard Gregory for his work, "Religion in Science and Civilization," suggests something of the wide scope of his subject, while the book itself provides evidence of broad scholarship and the ability to co-ordinate the wealth of material presented. The writer adduces evidence of progress both in religion and in science, which he rightly considers as spheres of thought which are complementary rather than antagonistic, being "intertwined in the history of civilization."

He defines Science as "organized knowledge derived from experience" and reminds us that "Religion, as its etymological derivation indicates, is a binding force in the community," arguing that even the taboos and primitive ethical codes of primeval civilization may be considered as virtually religious in character, because they bring cohesion to the community. Thus in Science and Religion he finds the common denominator of organization; while they are seen as sharing "a common interest in truth which transcends all frontiers."

* * *

Throughout his book, Sir Richard, formerly Professor of Astronomy at Queen's College, London, reveals his deep interest in the astronomical theories and calculations of men from the earliest times, showing how such studies not only affected the calendar, but motivated also many of the early religious beliefs and conceptions of mankind. It may be noted, however, that while Astronomy is one of the author's major interests, he frankly renounces modern Astrology. "To encourage belief in such a farcical control or guidance of conscious life," he writes, "is to insult knowledge and to degrade intelligence."

He reminds us of how the sun and moon and various planetary gods were worshiped by primitive man. Ra, the sun-god of Egypt, is notable in this respect, but even as far back as the second millennium B. C. there were those who saw beyond the sun, regarding it as simply a visible representation of an unseen reality. Outstanding among such thinkers was Akhnaton, king of Egypt, who may have been a contemporary of Moses, and whom Sir Richard considers as the probable founder of "the first truly monotheistic religion recorded in history." Others, however, would accord priority in this respect to Abraham, though his descendants perchance obtained a new monotheistic impetus during their sojourn in Egypt.

* * *

The author is inclined to agree with those who regard the Tigris-Euphrates valley as the cradle of civilization, while he mentions archaeological evidence of a great flood in that vicinity which doubtless provided the background of the familiar Biblical narrative. This region, in fact, influenced considerably both the Hebrew people and their literature, for Abraham hailed from Ur, while the successive empires of Assyria, Babylonia, and Persia affected both the political and religious status of Israel.

The literature of Egypt and Persia, of India and China, of Italy and of England, is cited by the author, while special reference is made to the contribution of the Greeks, who, as he suggests, "founded the principle of intellectual freedom."

While admiring Sir Richard's learning, and his amazingly wide knowledge of natural science in so many of its branches, one feels constrained to challenge some of his views on religion, as when he arbitrarily renounced the Virgin Birth of Christ Jesus, and considers his resurrection as something which should "be interpreted symbolically" rather than as a fact. Laudable as is the rigid search for evidence in the field of natural science, it should not be permitted to blind the observer to the deeper and equally valid convictions of religious experience. However, taken as a whole, this scholarly book, with its wealth of illustration and careful analysis of human development along the lines of Religion, Natural Science, and Civilization in general, may well be recommended to the student.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN

Golden Years of the Theater

Annals of the New York Stage. Volume XII. 1882-1885. by George C. D. Odell. $8.75.

TO VENTURE upon any expression of approval of this monumental achievement by Professor Odell approaches the venturesomeness that would go with a statement approving of the Mississippi River. For more than 20 years Professor Odell has pursued his self-imposed task, and the wonder grows with the issue of each new volume that his zest for the theater is undiminished. He continually shines by the reflected light of the material he deals in, as if always working within the glow of the footlights. He has now by easy stages reached three golden years of the American stage, the very period when the lighting of theaters changed from gas to electricity.

Even after the change, Henry Irving still clung, almost alone among stage producers, to gas; for he believed that this form of illumination was capable of yielding a more mellow chiaroscuro. Even those who saw Irving at a much later period will recall that he managed to stage "Dante" with Rembrandtesque effects of lighting, even in theaters no longer piped for gas.

* * *

In this new volume we are again treated to more than 400 pictures of the great and popular stage figures of the times. Here is Mrs. Langtry as Rosalind and in two other roles; Osmond Tearle and Rose Coghlan in "The Silver King," a Henry Arthur Jones' melodrama in which they set the house to cheering; Charles (afterward Sir Charles) Wyndham, who had a finesse in courtly parts that has never been surpassed, probably; George Giddens, great comedian in Sheridan's plays; Richard Mansfield, at the time he became an overnight sensation in "A Parisian Romance"; Ada Rehan, Mr. G. H. Gilbert, John Drew, and James Lewis, unforgettable players in Augustin Daly's stock company; Viola Allen and her father, Leslie Allen, in romantic "Esmerelda."

Here is Henry Miller, afterward an expert stage producer, in his first important part in Bronson Howard's comedy, "The Young Mrs. Winthrop," simple and human without any of the fustian that had largely passed for domestic drama up to then in native plays. Many elderly playgoers remember with pleasure Robert B. Mantell, long popular in melodrama and carrying on with a Shakespeare repertory when others were saying that there was no money in the classics. Mantell told me he would rather go into the red with a performance of "King Lear" than make money with "The Face in the Moonlight," or "Monbars," his surefire melodramatic standbys.

* * *

What a galaxy of charm and talent Professor Odell summons for us in his references to James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo" (5,000 performances); Helena Modjeska as Viola and Rosalind to throngs that unhitched the horses from her carriage after the play and drew her, with hurrahs, to her hotel; Maurice Barrymore, remarkable actor and father of Ethel, Lionel, and John; Mary Anderson, poetic and statuesque as Parthenia; John McCullough, who could cause your hair to stand on end in "heavy" parts; Lillian Russell, predecessor of all the modern glamour girls; Adelina Patti, so great as an opera and concert singer that she is still a vigorous legend, and Maggie Mitchell, singer, darling of the variety house audiences. Yes, and here is Harry Davenport, in "Hazel Kirke." He is today a useful character actor in motion pictures, showing up with special charm in technicolor in "Gone With the Wind."

Here we are not half through the index; but perhaps we have indicated the mine of information and charm that Professor Odell once more has assembled for lovers of the theater. The index is of superior usefulness. In those days of many Shakespearean players we note 14 different Hamlets within the three years discussed, including the generally acknowledged leader of them all, Edwin Booth.

E. C. S.

The Drama Bookshelf

BOOKS OF PLAYS are pouring freely from the presses this spring. Random House offers the most pretentious, "The Plays of Eugene O'Neill," complete in three volumes. No preface, no introduction, just the plays, well printed, bound, and boxed.

Proceeding by size, next comes "Sixteen Famous American Plays," with an Introduction by Brooks Atkinson, drama critic of The New York Times, Garden City Publishing Co. The plays are "They Knew What They Wanted," "The Front Page," "The Green Pastures," "Biography," "Ah, Wilderness!" "The Petrified Forest," "Waiting for Lefty," "Dead End," "Boy Meets Girl," "The Women," "Having Wonderful Time," "Our Town," "The Little Foxes," "The Man Who Came to Dinner," "The Time of Your Life," and "Life With Father."

O'Neill comes again to the fore with "Nine Plays" of his constituting a new Modern Library "Giant." The plays are "Strange Interlude," "Mourning Becomes Electra," "The Emperor Jones," "Desire Under the Elms," "The Hairy Ape," "All God's Chillun Got Wings," "The Great God Brown," "Marco Millions," and "Lazarus Laughed."

The Modern Library also offers, in its regular format, "Five Great Modern Irish Plays," with an Introduction by George Jean Nathan. The five are Synge's "Playboy" and "Riders to the Sea," O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock," Lady Gregory's "Spreading the News," and Carroll's "Shadow and Substance."

Single plays, both issued by Random House, are "Old Acquaintance," and "My Sister Eileen," current Broadway hits.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

. . . As reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor: "There has long been a need for just this sort of book . . . If it were written directly out of the stacks of questions most parents ask themselves and others, it could not be more practical . . . It is full of little illustrative stories of actual children. The index covers almost any subject you could think of."

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Easy-to-Sow, Easy-to-Grow

I THINK A GARDEN ought to be fun, not so much work that it's a nuisance. My husband says that's simple—just marry a man with a strong back. But, if the strong back is unavailable, it's better to make a garden easy-to-grow.

I used to wait until the ground had warmed up to plant. Then I discovered how many seeds don't mind the cold. So instead of planting after the ground has warmed up and dried out, then fussing with wet burlap to keep the seeds moist, I get them in early, on the first warm spring day, as soon as the ground has lost its stickiness. (Pick up a fistful of earth and see if it will crumble after you've squeezed it.)

During the cool days that are sure to follow this first burst of spring the ground stays moist and my seeds germinate practically 100 per cent with only Mother Nature's attention, while I go off to a bridge party. Cornflowers, poppies, larkspur, which planted in the fall can withstand the occasional 10 below zero of Central Indiana, won't turn up their toes at a hint of frost.

An easy-to-grow combination is a bed of mixed Shirley poppies, ranging from white to deep rose in such fairy-like color combinations that I stand in awe in front of them. Edged with blue bachelor's button, the low-growing Jubilee Gem, the seeds all germinate like a popperful of corn, and make a stunning border. I don't take time to sear the stalks of the poppies when I want a bouquet. I just pick them in the bud—they open of their own accord.

* * *

I tuck California poppy seed in odd corners where the soil is not good, or very dry. They not only grow without attention but blossom all season, and their gray-green foliage is a joy after the first frosts. They, too, plant themselves for a second year.

Phacelia, or California bluebells, I discovered last summer. I sowed the seed, forgot it, and was rewarded with clear, deep blue flowers on six-inch plants that blossomed almost all season despite our two months' drought.

Zinnias and marigolds are the dependables to end dependables. They come in so many varieties now I use them year after year for almost an entire border along the path to the vegetable garden. In the back row the tall African marigolds—Sunset Giants, perhaps, and always Guinea Gold and Yellow Supreme—then dahlia-flowered zinnias. I'm still fond of Lavender Dream, Purple Prince, and the delicate rose shades of Exquisite. Super Crown o' Gold with its golden haze over pastel tints is another "must-have." Working down with Harmony Hybrid French marigolds, and pumila zinnias, to the pompoms and dwarf double French, especially Harmony, I finish off with Signet marigold and the adorable Tom Thumb zinnias. I wait to plant this more tender border until the first leaves begin to appear on the trees, but no longer.

Snow-in-the mountain is so easy to grow it's almost a weed, but its green-and-white is perfect to mix with the wild fire colors of zinnias and marigolds in either border or bouquet.

"When the oak leaves are as big as squirrels' ears"—(I've always assumed that was about an inch long!)—I plant the rest of my dependables, nasturtiums in the spots where the soil is poorest; they do better there, and old-fashioned mignonette and nicotine. Four-o'clocks, too, to make a low hedge between vegetables and flowers. Not only easy-to-grow, these are all perfume-bearing flowers that scent the whole dooryard. And how they take punishment!

Last year I discovered another sweet-smelling hardy, the evening scented stock, matthiola bicornis. I had planted it in a row at one side of the regular border and neglected it, even pulled out some of the plants for weeds. And that's all I ever did to it through a severe summer of flooding rain in the early part, drought later. Yet old Matthiola blossomed every twilight with little, pale lavender flowers and a pervasive, old-fashioned scent of spice.

It's a never-ceasing wonder to me how many old favorites will blossom and flourish in spite of everything. That's probably why they're old favorites. Pinks, sweet williams, and orange wallflower (cheiranthus allioni) take almost no care. Larkspur will plant itself, once established, and the Giant Imperials make me forget I haven't time to grow the quantities of delphiniums I'd like. Chinese forget-me-nots (cynoglossum) is much easier to grow than the regular myosotis palustris, and exactly as pretty. Snapdragons aren't temperamental if you start rutproof varieties early outdoors, plant them in semi-shade, or let them blossom in the cool fall days they prefer.

* * *

Of course, almost all of these, especially the marigold-zinnia border, need to have their dead flowers picked off for a long and useful life. But I always take a stroll down the garden path in the morning to see what's new since the night before, and another about twilight when the heat of the day is dying and the fragrant evening flowers cast their perfume into the air. Then it's no trouble at all to snip them off. And doing it every day means that it takes only a minute or so.

Yes, I believe a garden ought to be fun. And the best of an easy-to-grow garden is that you can use it for your display case, while out back of the garage you can spend all your extra time trying to raise double petunias from seed. If they do well, so much the better; if they don't, you haven't ruined your whole border depending on them.

MARGUERITE R. SMITH

Harold M. Lambert Photo

WHITE WATERFALLS OF SPRING BLOOM

Little Care Is Needed With the Trees and Shrubs of the Lovely Country Garden Above and the May Blossoms Enclose It With a Wall of Color and Fragrance. Right: A Rock Garden and Tall Lombardy Poplars Give Delightful Patterns of Light and Shade

Tourist Record for the Smokies

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park which last year set a record for the number of visitors entering any national park in the country, this year surpassed that figure by almost 100,000 persons.

The park which runs along the ridges of the lofty Southern Appalachians chalked up a total of 267,789 vehicles carrying an estimated 860,960 persons. Tennessee came first with the largest number of visitors, 283,613, Ohio second with 95,992, North Carolina third with 89,866. Next in line was Illinois, with Indiana and Georgia following closely. Every state in the union was represented.

September 1, which preceded the dedication, turned in the highest daily total of more than 18,000 persons.

Completion of the Blue Ridge Parkway, which will connect the Shenandoah National Park with the Smokies, is expected to bring a great increase of visitors to what is already America's favorite park.

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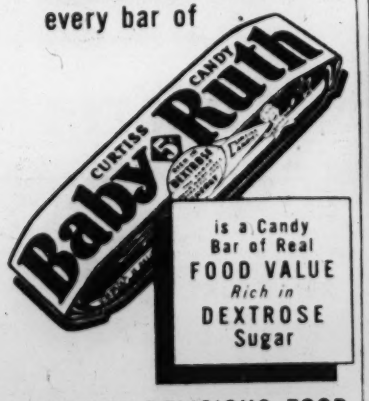

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Laughter Amid Bombs

THE OTHER NIGHT I went to a pantomime. Not quite an ordinary pantomime. There were no footlights, no scenic effects, no orthodox Dame or Principle Boy. The players did not put up what might be called a "polished performance." They forgot their words and muddled their entrances. Nevertheless, it was a pantomime which was received with uproarious enjoyment.

The theater was the long salon of a once resplendent house in Belgravia. The audience a body of men, women, and children who had lost ther homes in the recent bombing of London and who were finding temporary shelter in a Community Center.

In Belgravia four houses—they all belong to the same terrace, although they do not actually adjoin one another—were requisitioned recently by the City of Westminster and handed over to the Young Women's Christian Association to organize. In these four houses is growing up a good companionship, a communal sense, that is tempting those who share it to wonder whether, after all, a bomb or two on one's own fireside may not result in a new way of living which makes the war almost worth while.

* * *

Tea came before the pantomime. The diningroom was belowstairs, with its windows strongly shuttered, and it had a comforting sense of security about it. At the long tables cups were set out with plates of jelly and cake. Beside each plate lay a gay cracker—a present, I was told, from the Queen. We pulled the crackers and asked our neighbors whether the paper caps which emerged from them suited our style of beauty.

My next-door neighbor was communicative. She was kind about my cap, and then she wanted to tell me about her room upstairs, which, with a daughter and a grand-daughter, she used during the day and in which were stored a few precious possessions.

Each family, she explained, had at the Center its "own room," which no stranger might visit without a special invitation. Nobody slept in their "own room," of course—that would not be prudent.

"You see, dearie," my neighbor explained in a manner which conveyed a peculiar familiarity with such things, "there's no knowing what may come through a roof." So everyone slept below-ground and the City Council had taken special precautions for safety.

My friend took me on a tour of inspection when we had finished our tea and cake, and I had to own that old London houses do lend themselves to communal enterprises. In prosperous days—before those who could afford to took themselves off to the comparative safety of the countryside—staffs of servants inhabited the basements of London's houses, and their quarters were almost as commodious as were the upper storeys.

* * *

My friend pointed out what had once been a small wine cellar. A stretcher bed was tucked into it now with a pillow and a brown blanket. An old lady slept there, she explained, who did not enjoy community sleeping like the rest. In a rather larger cellar adjoining it a semblance of homeliness had been achieved by a flowered eiderdown which covered a couple of trestle beds, while a series of photographs and colored postcards made a gay show upon a small table covered with a lace cloth.

"Cozy!" my friend ejaculated, looking at the effect with appreciation. A young woman shared this cellar with her mother, she explained. Her mother was blind. "It's a lovely place, isn't it!"

The community dormitories lay across the passage, the trestle beds, low upon the floor, lying in rows.

"It seemed strange at first," said my friend, "but I like it now. When the guns get going—well, it's nice to have company."

"What happens about clothes?" I inquired. "I mean, if one's house is entirely burned out. What do you do?"

But that was all seen to, I might be sure. In a long room upstairs shelves were packed with garments sent in as gifts to those who might be in need. Many such gifts had come all the way from America, my friend explained with a touch of awe in her voice. "Fancy America! It's a great distance, isn't it?" And there was extra bedding in the room, and piles of blankets. One never knew, of course, when a fresh batch of arrivals might come asking for admission after a raid. One had to be ready. The billeting officer could not wait.

* * *

We arrived upon a wide, stone landing. Through an open door came the strains of a gramophone playing jazz and there was talking and laughing. My friend ushered me in before her. The pantomime was about to begin, and already members of the audience were arranging their chairs in rows and taking their seats. Green curtains hung limply upon strings across the end of the room and billowed out as the stage properties were pushed noisily into place behind them.

I stood with my back to the wall, the better to see both audience and players, and perhaps of the two the audience provided the better entertainment. The play was Little Red Ridinghood. The audience forgot itself entirely. It applauded the songs and dances of the scarlet-hooded heroine and the young prince. It gasped appropriately at the horrid spectacle of an ancient grandmother gagged and bound beneath her bed. It rocked with merriment when the wolf—severely handicapped by brown woolen gloves and a home-made head—struggled to disguise itself in a tightly fitting nightgown. And when it was all over and Redridinghood and the prince had appeared, the former, gowned in white and with a crown of orange blossom, to be cheered again and again, chairs were thrust back, the gramophone turned on, and everybody danced.

* * *

My old friend came and stood beside me.

"They often dance," she said. "My granddaughter is a fine dancer. Sometimes when the guns are going they dance. It's a good thing, I dare say."

"They don't mind the guns?" I inquired.

She looked up at me. "Some of 'em have been bombed out three times, but they dance all the same."

I left before the party was over. There was no raid for the time being, but London was very dark. Even the white line at the edge of the curb was invisible and I had difficulty in finding my way. At the end of the road I paused. The party was progressing with vigor. The strains of it were still to be heard even after I had turned the corner.

P. M. LOVELL

The Guide-Line

By GLENN WARD DRESBACH

It seemed to him that too much time was spent
With stakes and cord when time had come to sow
A few seeds in the garden, and he meant
To waste no time upon the first short row.
The sun was bright, and in the pasture brook
The fish were biting—all he had to do
Was make the row straight, with a careful look,
And cover seed . . . and he would soon be through.

But when the sprouts had stretched their line of green,
He frowned, a few days later, to admit
The crookedness his father must have seen
And laughed at him while squinting down at it.
He turned a furtive glance, and pulled his hat—
And planned to use a guide-line after that.

Over the Editor's Desk

BATTISTA'S restoration of civil rights to the Cubans is an interesting variant on the usual pattern of dictatorships today. Roland Hall Sharp has specialized on Latin America for The Christian Science Monitor in recent years.

One of the warmest subjects for discussion nowadays, whenever military experts get together, is the relative efficiency of airplane carriers and bombers. Readers become acquainted with the opinions held by Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U. S. N. Retired.

Edna Marshall Zollars, author of the labor article in this issue, attended Pennsylvania public schools, Barnard College and Southeastern University. She has had experience in manufacturing establishments, as well as with professional organizations and Government departments, including the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Laminated Shim Company, Long Island City; Whiting Corporation, Harvey, Ill. She was on the staff of the Director of the Blue Eagle Division, and later of the Code Administration Director's staff, National Recovery Administration; and also served a brief period as Clerk of the Special House Committee investigating the National Relations Board.

Lord Beaverbrooke's services to Britain in aircraft production supervision often come in for mention in official communications and in radio talks. What he has done and what sort of man he is are discussed by Walter W. Cunningham, New England editor of the Monitor, formerly editorial manager of the Monitor's European news bureau.

Melita Spraggs tells us of the measures taken to protect Britain's animal population.

"Wild Bill" Donovan must sometimes wonder whether that nickname is a help or a hindrance, now that he is on a confidential mission of observation in Europe for President Roosevelt. Wyona Dashwood, of the Monitor's New York office, out of her experience as a political reporter, tells us about Mr. Donovan in this issue.

The recent Roosevelt-Churchill exchange of appreciation for a bit of Longfellow's verse gave to Pearl Strachan a clue to her feelings about poetry today.

"Ma Says It Tastes of Coal Oil!"

MA IS probably right. The clerk who had to fit shoes and horse collars, measure out nails and putty, and draw kerosene couldn't always stop to wash his hands before he handled the butter and crackers. And every so often the potato on the spout of the oil can would joggle off.

Today, for most of us, the mixture of food and kerosene odor has ceased to be a problem. More and more of our food, packed by electric machines, comes to us in sanitary containers. Electricity does the work, too, of washboard and carpet beater. Automobiles and good roads have shortened distances to town and work. And because so many of the routine, unpleasant jobs which occupied our parents' time are now only memories, we have more opportunities for enjoying life.

Practically every industry in America has helped to bring about this progress. And every industry, in doing so, has made use of the economies and manufacturing improvements that electricity brings. General Electric scientists, engineers, and workmen have been, for more than 60 years, finding ways for electricity to help raise American living standards—to create More Goods for More People at Less Cost. Today their efforts are helping further to build and strengthen the American way of life.

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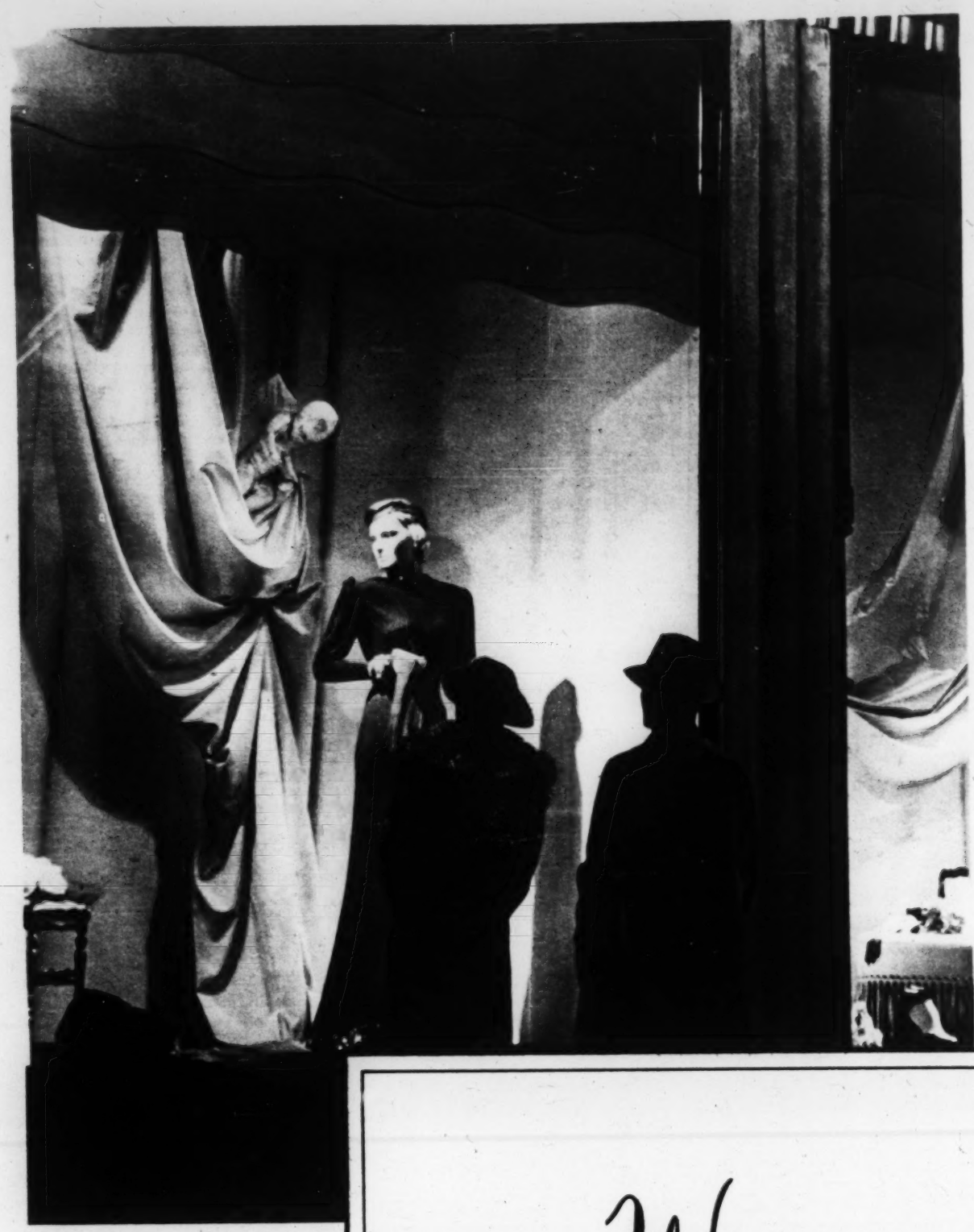
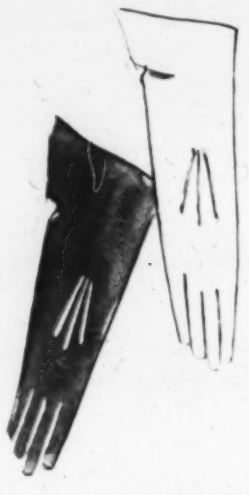
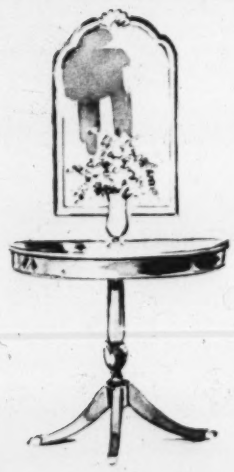
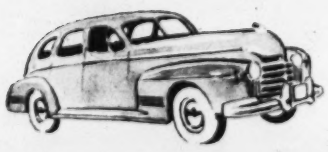




WINDOW SHOPPING

How interesting it is to go window shopping through the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor! Like hundreds of show windows, the advertisements display interesting new merchandise. Things to wear, furnishings for the home, delicious foods, handsome automobiles, travel opportunities and helpful types of service are among the many items offered for your enjoyment. Why not take a window shopping tour now—in the comfort of your easy chair and let these advertisements be your buying guide!





. . Labor

(Continued from Page 3)

be required to deal, and through whom they would be represented, and upon whom they would be completely dependent.

Formation of the C. I. O. six months after passage of the National Labor Relations Board Act by John L. Lewis and its capture of the Board gave the Board the difficult task of tight-rope walking as between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. Labor unity, that is union of C. I. O. and A. F. of L., would involve less political difficulty and fewer Board dilemmas, but there is some question whether labor unanimity among organizations would completely serve the public interest.

There is reason to believe Matthew Woll's statement during the November A. F. of L. convention that reshuffling of the NLRB membership "indicates clearly and definitely that the influence of Government will no longer be directed toward the encouragement and support of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It will be directed into the channels favorable to the A. F. of L. This will have a tremendous influence upon labor in general and will do much to undermine and weaken the forces of the C. I. O."

* * *

The much-discussed Division conducted by Dr. Saposs of the NLRB inquired into the history, formation, finances, and activities of company unions. There is much to recommend in this work in spite of Congressional criticism, provided the same tests were applied to affiliated organizations as well as company unions. This would mean, however, the adoption of the principle of "union responsibility," long fought by organized labor leaders.

Mr. Hillman's organization of 16 labor leaders into a labor advisory committee upon the Defense Commission; the demand for inclusion of labor law observance in defense contracts; the charge of "closed shop" on defense projects; the collection of union fees from all laborers on defense work; the control of migration of defense workers and employment for defense; and the claim for organized labor representation upon all boards and plans set up for defense purposes seem to indicate that labor organizations are progressively working for an entrenched labor monopoly whereby a few organized labor leaders will dictate national labor policy. The fact that Sidney Hillman is the leader in the C. I. O. who has urged unity with the A. F. of L. appears to emphasize the purpose.

* * *

The history of the railroad industry is that of an ailing but completely organized industry, aided by the Government. The taxpayer makes up the difference between earnings and railroad expenses, including high wages. Is all industry to have similar experience? The individual laborer appears to be faced with the future prospect where his life opportunities are predetermined for him by a few labor leaders or a combination of organized labor and industry, without respect to the individual's hopes, aspirations, or problems. His destiny will no longer be of his own making. The misdeeds of industry scarcely seem to justify the overlooking of the constitutional rights of unorganized laborers as citizens, and the entrenchment of a labor monopoly in the place of an industrial monopoly. Even the mediation proposal made by Dr. Leiserson, member of the N. L. R. B., would seem to be predicated upon continued domination of the labor field. The labor program for defense would scarcely seem to be one of sacrifices upon the part of organized labor, but a raison d'être for an ambitious organization program.

Giles Photo

HENRY BRANT: EXPERIMENTS FROM SWING TO OPERA

Portraits in Music

A LITTLE PIANO NUMBER entitled "The Singing Elephant," written when he was an eight-year-old schoolboy in Montreal, started Henry Brant on a career as a composer. Today, at the age of 27, he has a long list of musical achievements to his credit. His musical score for the William Saroyan-scripted ballet, "The Great American Goof," is currently featured by the Ballet Theater in New York City, following its world premiere last year at the Center Theater.

Henry's father, Professor Saul Brant, who is head of violin instruction at McGill University, used to play his young son's early compositions only under protest. "You ask the violin to do things you have no right to," he kept insisting.

"Finally," said Henry Brant, "my father got a special violin—a very bad one—that he reserved for playing the squeaks and funny noises I composed." Now the young composer works in a New York studio-apartment, surrounded by two concert grand pianos, two cellos, and an assortment of smaller instruments.

* * *

By the time he was ten, Henry Brant had assembled his own orchestra among Montreal friends. The boy who played the violin and second whistle is well-known today in professional circles as Dr. David Lloyd of Manhattan. Another boy who was an enthusiastic performer on a cigar-box violin in those days is now a medical student in Montreal. Besides conducting the orchestra and playing the piano, Henry continued to compose music. Frequently his pieces were played by the Hart House Quartet and other groups of musicians in the city.

When Henry was 15, his father took him to New York, where he won a scholarship at the Juilliard School of Music. The same year he appeared at Steinway Hall in a recital of his own music, including a couple of mournful outbursts called "Gloomy Prelude" and "Morbid Intermezzo."

Since those days, his composing moods have lightened. His "Music for the Five and Ten Cent Store," written originally for the piano, violin, frying pan and alarm clock, is still popular many years after its introduction. He also composed "The Marx Brothers: Three Faithful Portraits."

While a student at Montreal High School, Henry dreamed of one day returning to the school in a recital of his own work. Not long ago when in his home city for a radio broadcast and a concert at McGill University, he was invited to give a program at the schoolhouse.

When Mr. and Mrs. Brant (Maxine Picard, the sculptress) took a holiday boat to Newfoundland, staying at a little place outside St. John's, he became fascinated with the "Squid Jiggin' Ground" tunes of the fishermen, and has captured some of these traditional melodies in his "Fisherman's Overture."

In this Newfoundland village, Henry Brant met an amateur musician with a talent for playing on a tin whistle the "hillbilly" versions of old Irish and Scotch ballads, interwoven with Newfoundland characteristics.

* * *

A tin-whistle performer himself, Mr. Brant's collection of 40 dime-whistles was started with one his mother bought him in Paris when he was 12. Since then he has collected the little instruments everywhere in his travels, and guards certain ones for special performances.

He spent 10 years mastering tin whistling; now he can play both swing music and opera, and many things in between. He has had offers to perform in vaudeville, but prefers to keep this accomplishment a hobby, and earn his living writing music.

As a composer, Henry Brant's experiments have reached into many branches of musical composition. His work, which has won numerous awards and prizes, shows many unusual forms. His ambition is to combine successfully the features of so-called serious music with popular music.

M. S.

Refugees Too

THE SPOTLIGHT is nothing new to the Biltmore Jerseys, said to be the largest pure-bred herd of Jersey cows in the United States, but never has it shone as brightly as today. Now that the Nazis have taken the Island of Jersey, home of the breed, many cattlemen have turned to the Biltmore herd as one of the nation's chief sources of the pure Jersey strain. Whereas in the past the estate gave most of its attention to milk production, the new interest centered on the herd has forced it to enter the field of stock production on a larger scale.

"For all we know, Hitler will have eaten up all the cattle on the island before the war is over," said one breeder. "We've got to depend on American stock only now."

But cattle breeders—who can rattle off the names of a cow's ancestors for a half dozen generations—are not the only visitors to the Biltmore barns. Tourists and native Tar Heels alike have learned that Biltmore House, the huge chateau which holds the famous Vanderbilt art collections, is not the only point of interest on the 12,000-acre estate.

"There's some wonderful stuff in there," said a recent visitor from another dairy section. "But to an Old Country boy like me they haven't got anything in the collection that's prettier than those cows."

There are more than 1,000 Jerseys in the Biltmore herds. Last year they had 405 calves. The herds are housed in a number of barns scattered on each side of the French Broad River where it runs through a great valley, surrounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains.

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"Hi, Ed! How'd Your Fishing Trip Come Out?"

1. I had talked of nothing but my coming fishing trip, the first week-end of the opening season. Were the boys at the office envious!

2. At last, time to go! Now for those hard-to-get ones hiding in the cold northwoods streams. I promised the boys a mess of 'em!

3. But late that night the blow fell! I was fighting a terrific storm far in the woods when my car broke down.

4. A slopping hike to the nearest phone. A tow to the village garage. Then—can you beat it!—tied up for the whole week-end! "Gotta send to the city for a new bearing," was the verdict. "Corroded bad. Just wouldn't take it pullin' on them tough hills. . . . *Say. I'll bet you don't use Pyroil!*"

In small town or big city — north, south, east or west—garage and service men know that Pyroil's *prevention of acid-corrosion* can offset breakdown of vital engine parts, just like this! Pyroil does far more. It protects your engine against the danger-inviting effects of sticky gum, sludge, hard carbon and other serious contaminations. It keeps your car powerful, smooth running. *It keeps a clean engine clean!*

Only Pyroil, the *balanced* additive, gives Pyroil results. So use it *regularly*. Just a few ounces in gasoline tank and crankcase. Your service man will add it, today! Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 796 Main St., LaCrosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE BRITISH ISLES:
LAURENCE KIDD
37 LISMORE CRESCENT
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

PYROIL COMPANY
796 Main Street
LaCrosse, Wisconsin

I would like to know more about Pyroil—especially what car manufacturers have to say about its use.
Please send me Free Literature.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

YEARS AHEAD IN PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMY

NORGE *with* EXCLUSIVE NIGHT-WATCH *Automatic* DEFROSTER

Every night while we're asleep the Night-Watch melts all the frost off the freezer so we get more cold all day at less cost.
And just think, with the Night-Watch I don't have to move a single thing during defrosting—ice cubes stay frozen in the Sealed Freezer; fresh meats stay cold in the covered Coldpack meat drawer; vegetables stay cold in the covered Hydrovoir.
How grand! And all you have to do is empty the defrost water from the Handefroster about once a week—just as easily as emptying a pitcher.

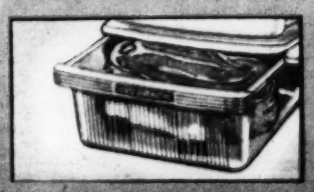
AUTOMATIC NIGHT-WATCH defrosting is by far the most sensational new refrigeration feature in many years. But it is by no means the only great feature of the new Norge.

Here are some of the others that make Norge a most outstanding value and a great buy at today's low prices:

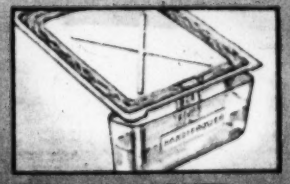
EXCLUSIVE QUIET-FLO ROLLATOR COLD-MAKER—the simple mechanism which has given Norge such world-wide popularity. Just three slowly moving parts operating quietly in a sealed oil bath, almost wear-proof and, therefore, exceptionally economical, even after many years.

EXCLUSIVE MOTOR-COOLER—a band of flowing, liquid refrigerant around the motor-compressor unit, regulating motor temperature and, thus, giving extra cold-making efficiency and economy in extra hot weather or under extra heavy food loads. Only Norge has this important money-saving feature.

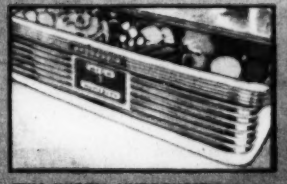
EXCLUSIVE SAFETY-SEALED FAST-FREEZER of stainless steel—seals out flavors and odors from ice cubes, frozen foods, desserts, etc. Seals interior cold in and, thus, keeps ice cubes frozen during Night-Watch defrosting. Only Norge has a completely sealed freezer . . . sealed front, back and sides.



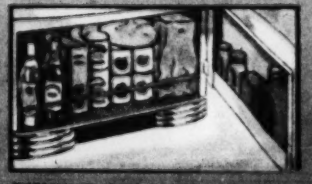
EXCLUSIVE SLIDING COVERED COLDPACK fresh meat drawer. Always usable for keeping meats cold and moist, even during defrosting, because it is never used as a defrosting tray.



EXCLUSIVE HANDEFROSTER—the special glass reservoir for defrosting. Collects nightly defrost water, to be emptied about once a week. No spilling. Empties like pitcher.



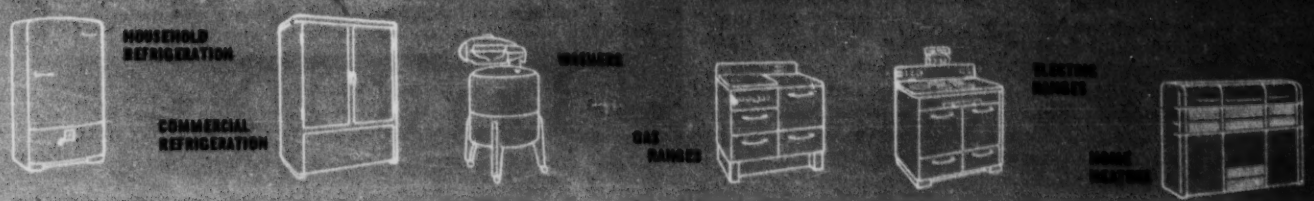
FULL-WIDTH HYDROVOIR—fresh vegetable drawer, slides under plate glass cover. Extra humidity of Hydrovoir keeps vegetables crisp and moist, even during nightly defrosting.



EXCLUSIVE CELLARET—reserve grocery bin for extra storage of bottled beverages, canned fruits and juices, bulky packaged groceries and vegetables, right at hand for refrigeration.

6 ZONES OF FOOD STORAGE—for every kind of food. Freezing Zone for frozen foods and ice cubes; handy Beverage Zone; Extra-Cold Storage Zone for meats; Moist-Cold Storage Zone for vegetables; General Cold Storage Zone for miscellaneous foods; Reserve Storage Zone for bulky vegetables, canned goods, etc.

NORGE *Quiet-Flo* ROLLATOR REFRIGERATOR

SEE NORGE BEFORE YOU BUY

NORGE DIVISION BORG-WARNER CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN